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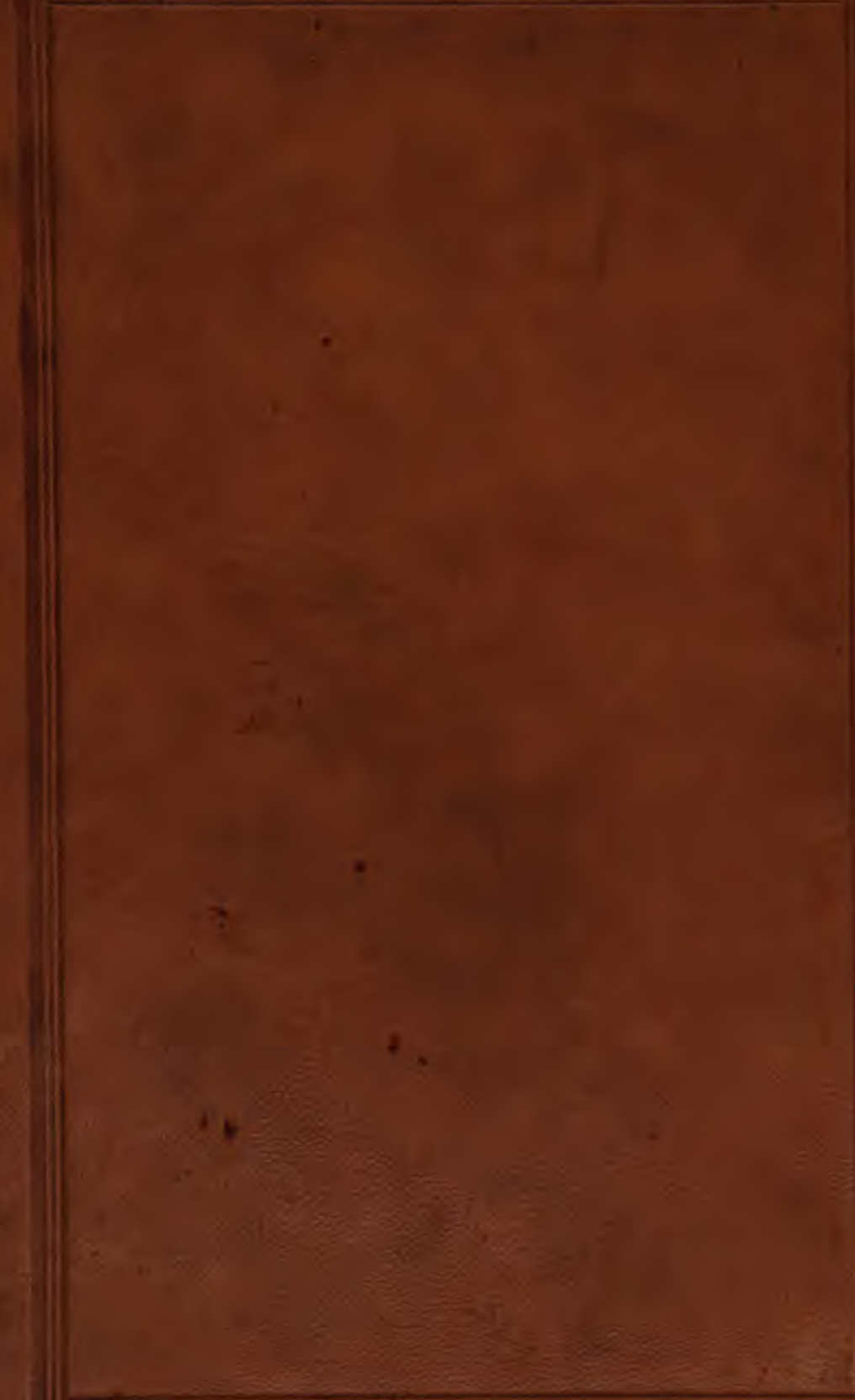
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APPOINTMENTS TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House, of the 21st instant, enclosing a list of the appointments to the rank of brigadier general for the year ending April 1, 1862.

APRIL 29, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 28, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 21st instant, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a "statement of all the appointments to the rank of brigadier general, whether in the regular or volunteer service, made between the 1st day of April, 1861, and the 1st day of April, 1862, with the date of their respective commissions," I have the honor to enclose herewith the list furnished by the adjutant general, with additional lists of those confirmed and nominated since.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representative

Statement of all the appointments to the rank of brigadier general in the regular army or volunteer service made between April 1, 1861, and April 1, 1862, with the date of their respective commissions.

REGULAR ARMY.

1. Joseph K. F. Mansfield	May	14, 1861.
2. Irvin McDowell, (now major general volunteers)....	May	14, 1861.
3. Robert Anderson	May	15, 1861.
4. Montgomery C. Meigs.....	May	15, 1861.
6. Lorenzo Thomas	August	3, 1861.
7. James W. Ripley	August	3, 1861.
8. Philip St. G. Cooke.....	November	12, 1861.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

9. Samuel P. Heintzelman	May	17, 1861.
10. Erasmus D. Keyes	May	17, 1861.
11. Andrew Porter	May	17, 1861.
12. Fitz John Porter.....	May	17, 1861.
13. William B. Franklin.....	May	17, 1861.
14. William T. Sherman.....	May	17, 1861.
15. Charles P. Stone.....	May	17, 1861.
16. Don Carlos Buell, (now major general)	May	17, 1861.
17. Thomas W. Sherman	May	17, 1861.
18. James Oakes, (declined).....	May	17, 1861.
19. Nathaniel Lyon, (dead).....	May	17, 1861.
20. John Pope, (now major general).....	May	17, 1861.
21. George A. McCall	May	17, 1861.
22. William R. Montgomery.....	May	17, 1861.
23. Philip Kearny	May	17, 1861.
24. Joseph Hooker	May	17, 1861.
25. John W. Phelps	May	17, 1861.
26. Ulysses S. Grant, (now major general).....	May	17, 1861.
27. Joseph J. Reynolds, (resigned)	May	17, 1861.
28. Samuel R. Curtis, (now major general)	May	17, 1861.
29. Charles S. Hamilton	May	17, 1861.
30. Darius N. Couch.....	May	17, 1861.
31. Rufus King	May	17, 1861.
32. J. D. Cox	May	17, 1861.
33. Stephen A. Hurlbut	May	17, 1861.
34. Franz Sigel, (now major general)	May	17, 1861.
35. Robert C. Schenck	May	17, 1861.
36. B. M. Prentiss	May	17, 1861.
37. Frederick W. Lander, (dead).....	May	17, 1861.
38. Edward D. Baker, (declined).....	May	17, 1861.
39. B. F. Kelly	May	17, 1861.
40. John A. McClernand, (now major general).....	May	17, 1861.
41. A. S. Williams.....	May	17, 1861.
42. Israel B. Richardson.....	May	17, 1861.
43. William Sprague, (declined).....	May	17, 1861.
44. James Cooper	May	17, 1861.
45. Ambrose E. Burnside, (now major general).....	August	6, 1861.
46. Henry H. Lockwood.....	August	8, 1861.
47. Louis Blenker	August	9, 1861.

Statement of all the appointments to the rank of brigadier general, &c.—Cont'd

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48. Henry W. Slocum	August	9, 1861.
49. James J. Wadsworth	August	9, 1861.
50. John J. Peck	August	9, 1861.
51. Ormsby M. Mitchell	August	9, 1861.
52. George W. Morell	August	9, 1861.
53. John H. Martindale	August	9, 1861.
54. Samuel D. Sturgis	August	10, 1861.
55. George Stoneman	August	13, 1861.
56. Henry W. Benham	August	13, 1861.
57. William F. Smith	August	13, 1861.
58. James W. Denver	August	14, 1861.
59. George H. Thomas	August	17, 1861.
60. Egbert L. Viele	August	17, 1861.
61. James Shields	August	19, 1861.
62. John F. Reynolds	August	20, 1861.
63. William F. Barry	August	20, 1861.
64. John J. Abercrombie	August	31, 1861.
65. John Sedgwick	August	31, 1861.
66. Charles F. Smith, (now major general)	August	31, 1861.
67. Silas Casey	August	31, 1861.
68. Lawrence P. Graham	August	31, 1861.
69. George G. Meade	August	31, 1861.
70. Abram Duryee	August	31, 1861.
71. Justus McKinstry	September	2, 1861.
72. Alexander McD. McCook	September	3, 1861.
73. Oliver O. Howard	September	3, 1861.
74. Eleazer Paine	September	3, 1861.
75. Daniel E. Sickles, (rejected)	September	3, 1861.
76. Charles D. Jameson	September	3, 1861.
77. Ebenezer Dermont	September	3, 1861.
78. Robert H. Milroy	September	3, 1861.
79. Lewis Wallace, (now major general)	September	3, 1861.
80. William A. Richardson	September	3, 1861.
81. Charles M. Thruston, (resigned)	September	7, 1861.
82. Willis A. Gorman	September	7, 1861.
83. Daniel Butterfield	September	7, 1861.
84. Horatio G. Wright	September	14, 1861.
85. Edward O. C. Ord	September	14, 1861.
86. William Nelson	September	16, 1861.
87. W. T. Ward	September	18, 1861.
88. John B. S. Todd	September	19, 1861.
89. Thomas L. Price, (declined)	September	21, 1861.
90. Randolph B. Marey	September	23, 1861.
91. John G. Barnard	September	23, 1861.
92. Innis N. Palmer	September	23, 1861.
93. Seth Williams	September	23, 1861.
94. Stewart Van Vliet	September	23, 1861.
95. John Newton	September	23, 1861.
96. Winfield S. Hancock	September	23, 1861.
97. Thomas L. Crittenden	September	27, 1861.
98. George Wright	September	28, 1861.
99. Thomas Williams	September	28, 1861.

4 APPOINTMENTS TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Statement of all the appointments to the rank of brigadier general, &c.—Cont'd.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

100.	George Sykes.....	September 28, 1861.
101.	William W. Burns.....	September 28, 1861.
102.	William H. French.....	September 28, 1861.
103.	William T. H. Brooks.....	September 28, 1861.
104.	John M. Brannan.....	September 28, 1861.
105.	John P. Hatch.....	September 28, 1861.
106.	David S. Stanley.....	September 28, 1861.
107.	Isaac I. Stevens.....	September 28, 1861.
108.	William K. Strong.....	September 28, 1861.
109.	Albin Schoepf.....	September 30, 1861.
110.	Lovell H. Rousseau.....	October 1, 1861.
111.	Melancthon S. Wade, resigned.....	October 1, 1861.
112.	James S. Negley.....	October 1, 1861.
113.	Thomas J. Wood.....	October 11, 1861.
114.	Richard W. Johnson.....	October 11, 1861.
115.	Joseph B. Plummer.....	October 22, 1861.
116.	John G. Foster.....	October 23, 1861.
117.	Christopher C. Augur.....	November 12, 1861.
118.	George W. Cullum.....	November 12, 1861.
119.	Jesse L. Reno.....	November 12, 1861.
120.	Schuyler Hamilton.....	November 12, 1861.
121.	Julius H. Stahel.....	November 12, 1861.
122.	John M. Schofield.....	November 21, 1861.
123.	Thomas J. McKean.....	November 21, 1861.
124.	John G. Parke.....	November 23, 1861.
125.	George W. Morgan.....	November 12, 1861.
126.	J. A. Garfield.....	January 11, 1862.
127.	Lewis G. Arnold.....	January 24, 1862.
128.	Frederick Steele.....	January 29, 1862.
129.	William S. Ketchum.....	February 3, 1862.
130.	Abner Doubleday.....	February 3, 1862.
131.	John W. Davidson.....	February 3, 1862.
132.	Napoleon J. T. Dana.....	February 3, 1862.
133.	Thomas F. Meagher.....	February 3, 1862.
134.	David D. Birney.....	February 3, 1862.
135.	Henry M. Naglee.....	February 4, 1862.
136.	Andrew Johnson.....	March 4, 1862.
137.	James G. Spears.....	March 5, 1862.
138.	Thomas A. Davies.....	March 7, 1862.
139.	Daniel Tyler.....	March 13, 1862.
140.	William H. Emory.....	March 17, 1862.
141.	Andrew J. Smith.....	March 17, 1862.
142.	Marsena R. Patrick.....	March 17, 1862.
143.	Isaac F. Quinby.....	March 17, 1862.
144.	Hiram G. Berry.....	March 17, 1862.
145.	Orris S. Ferry.....	March 17, 1862.
146.	Daniel P. Woodbury.....	March 19, 1862.
147.	James B. Ricketts.....	March 21, 1862.
148.	Henry M. Judah.....	March 21, 1862.
149.	Alexander Asboth.....	March 21, 1862.
150.	Robert L. McCook.....	March 21, 1862.
151.	Speed S. Fry.....	March 21, 1862.

Statement of all the appointments to the rank of brigadier general, &c.—Cont'd.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

152. Horatio P. Van Cleve.....	March	21, 1862.
153. John Cook	March	21, 1862.
154. Richard J. Oglesby.....	March	21, 1862.
155. William H. L. Wallace.....	March	21, 1862.
156. John McArthur	March	21, 1862.
157. Jacob G. Lauman	March	21, 1862.
158. John A. Logan.....	March	21, 1862.
159. James Craig	March	21, 1862.
160. Mahlon D. Manson	March	24, 1862.
161. Gordon Granger.....	March	26, 1862.
162. Edward R. S. Canby	March	31, 1862.
163. Grenville M. Dodge.....	March	31, 1862.

Total number appointed..... 163

Deduct—

Appointed major generals	10
Resigned	3
Declined	4
Died	2
Rejected	1
	— 20

Total number in service April 1, 1862	143
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Respectfully submitted in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 21, 1862.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 23, 1862.*

6 APPOINTMENTS TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Statement showing the number of nominations for appointment as brigadier generals now before the Senate, and not yet confirmed.

1. Fitz John Porter.....	32. John Cochran.....
2. Louis Blenker.....	33. Amasa Stone.....
3. W. F. Smith.....	34. John T. Caldwell.....
4. Justus McKinstry.....	35. William S. Smith.....
5. John B. Todd.....	36. Truman Seymour.....
6. Seth Williams.....	37. Henry Prince.....
7. Stewart Van Vliet.....	38. Samuel W. Crawford.....
8. George W. Cullum.....	39. Neal Dow.....
9. Julius H. Stahel.....	40. Jefferson C. Davis.....
10. Quincy A. Gillmore.....	41. Eugene A. Carr.....
11. Jeremiah T. Boyle.....	42. Jacob Ammen.....
12. Samuel P. Carter.....	43. William B. Hazen.....
13. George W. B. Tompkins.....	44. J. W. Sill.....
14. Henry W. Wessells.....	45. Stanley Mathews.....
15. Benjamin W. Brice.....	46. Charles Cruft.....
16. Andrew A. Humphreys.....	47. Samuel S. Jackson.....
17. Ward B. Burnett.....	48. W. W. Duffield.....
18. Alfred H. Terry.....	49. John C. Robinson.....
19. Milo S. Haskall.....	50. Adolph Von Steinwehr.....
20. John W. Geary.....	51. James H. Carleton.....
21. Isaac P. Rodman.....	52. Absalom Baird.....
22. Thomas T. Crittenden.....	53. Catherinus P. Buckingham.....
23. Alvin P. Hovey.....	54. Erastus B. Tyler.....
24. William P. Benton.....	55. John Gibbon.....
25. Jeremiah C. Sullivan.....	56. George D. Bayard.....
26. James C. Veatch.....	57. George S. Greene.....
27. Pleasant A. Hackelman.....	58. Julius White.....
28. Max Weber.....	59. Henry J. Hunt.....
29. Abraham Piatt.....	60. Daniel E. Sickles.....
30. Henry C. De Ahna.....	61. Josiah W. Bissell.....
31. Jacob Steedman.....	

Respectfully submitted as an addition to the answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 21, 1862.

L. THOMAS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 23, 1862.

Statement showing the number of brigadier generals of volunteers made since the 1st of April, 1862, with the date of their respective commissions.

1. James G. Blunt	April 8, 1862.
2. Robert B. Mitchell	April 8, 1862.
3. Francis E. Watterson	April 11, 1862.
4. Amiel W. Whipple	April 14, 1862.
5. Cuvier Grover	April 14, 1862.
6. Benjamin Alvord	April 15, 1862.
7. George L. Hartsuff	April 15, 1862.
8. Rufus Saxton	April 15, 1862.
9. Napoleon B. Buford	April 15, 1862.
10. James H. Van Alen	April 15, 1862.
11. Nathan Kimball	April 15, 1862.
12. Charles Devens	April 15, 1862.
13. William S. Smith	April 15, 1862.
14. Carl Schurz	April 15, 1862.

Respectfully submitted as an addition to the answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 21, 1862.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *April 23, 1862.*

EVACUATION OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

L E T T E R

FROM

T H E S E C R E T A R Y O F W A R ,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 4th instant, in regard to the evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida, by the forces of the United States.

APRIL 29, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., April 28, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives passed on the 24th instant, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House all the facts and circumstances within his knowledge in regard to the late evacuation of Jacksonville, Florida, by the troops of the United States, I have the honor respectfully to state that conceiving it to be the province of the President to direct this department what facts in relation to military operations shall be communicated, he instructs me to say that Jacksonville was evacuated by the orders of the commanding general of that department, for reasons which it is not deemed compatible with the public interest at present to disclose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTRACTS FOR LABOR AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 31st ultimo, transmitting copies of contracts for the necessary labor at the New York custom-house.

APRIL 30, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 5, 1862.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of contracts made by Augustus Schell, the then collector of customs, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, with William N. McIntire and others, bearing date the 6th of August and 1st October, 1859, for packing, receiving, distributing, opening, closing, and delivering packages containing goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the port of New York; also, a copy of a bond of Theodore Payne and John G. Schumaker to the United States, dated 26th August, 1859.

In reply to the second branch of this resolution of the House of Representatives, I send a copy of a letter from Hiram Barney, collector of customs, New York, in which it is stated that the labor is performed under the direction of Francis M. Bixby, one of the original contractors, and the weekly payments are made by Luther B. Wyman and Simon Stevens, as attorneys of William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, F. M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, the original contractors.

And further, that the stores where the goods are stored, upon which the labor is performed under the contract referred to, are owned by Asa Fitch, but are leased to the government by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., at an annual rent of \$55,000.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Commissioner of Customs, February 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of contracts made by Augustus Schell, the then collector of customs, New York, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, with William N. McIntire and others, bearing date the 6th of August and 1st October, 1859, for packing, receiving, distributing, opening, closing, and delivering packages containing goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the port of New York, furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 31st January, 1862; also, copy of a bond of Theodore Payne and John G. Schumaker to the United States, dated 26th August, 1859.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT,
Commissioner of Customs.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *New York, March 1, 1862.*

SIR: The copies of contracts between McIntire and others and the United States for performing labor, &c., at the appraisers' stores, which were enclosed in your letter of 15th ultimo, have been carefully compared with the originals, and are herewith returned, together with a copy of the power of attorney from the contractors to Luther B. Wyman and Simon Stevens. There are no other documents in this office relating to the matter. As stated in my letter of the 12th ultimo, this contract has no reference to labor on "general order" goods, which is always performed, at the expense of the importer, by the proprietor of the warehouse where the goods are stored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, *Collector.*

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Contract between William N. McIntire and others and the United States of America.

This indenture, made this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, parties of the first part, and Augustus Schell, collector of the port of New York, acting for and in behalf of the United States, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, party of the second part, witnesseth: Whereas it is desirable to reduce the expenses of labor and laborers at the United States appraisers' stores in Broad street, or such stores as may from time to time be known as such, in packing, receiving, distributing, opening, closing, and delivering packages containing goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the port of New York, so far as a due regard for the interests of the government and the importer will permit:

And whereas the said William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, parties of the first part, propose to furnish such labor and laborers, and perform such services, and to pay the expense of transporting said merchandise to said stores for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand (137,000) dollars per annum, payable weekly in equal weekly

payments of two thousand six hundred and thirty-four and sixty-one one-hundredths (2,634 $\frac{61}{100}$) dollars :

Now, therefore, the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of one dollar received by them from the party of the second part before the delivery hereof, and in consideration of the several and mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, on the part of the party of the second part, to be paid, done, and performed, have, and by these presents, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, promise, and agree to and with the party of the second part and with his successors in office and assigns, that for and during the term of three years, from the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and for and during the existence of this contract, and while the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue binding and obligatory upon the parties hereto, the parties of the first part will furnish, employ, and pay at their own sole cost all the labor and laborers which may be at any and all times necessary for the purpose of receiving, storing, and delivering all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be received at the stores in Broad street, now occupied and used by the United States appraisers, or any stores which may, during the continuance of this contract, be occupied and used by said appraisers for the examination and appraisalment of imported goods, wares, and merchandise by virtue of the revenue laws of the United States; that they will take the packages from the carts and drays, and will place and distribute said packages in such parts of said stores as the party of the second part or the United States appraisers may direct for the convenient examination of said packages, and will open the same for such examination by said appraisers, and will repack and close the same when examined, and will, under the directions of the said party of the second part, deliver to the importer said goods, wares, and merchandise when duly permitted, or transfer the same to such bonded warehouse as may be ordered by the party of the second part, and furnish carts and cartmen for such transfer or delivery, the expenses of such transfer or delivery being chargeable on goods so transferred or delivered; that they will furnish carts and cartmen, and transfer all goods ordered by the party of the second part from bonded warehouses to said stores in Broad street; and that they will pay all such incidental expenses as may be incurred in keeping in repair the hatchways, the floors, stairways, ceilings, and other portions of the stores now used by said appraisers, or which may, during the continuance of this contract, be used by them for the purposes aforesaid, and all other incidental expenses as may be incurred at said stores, and will perform any other labor or service which the prompt and efficient receipt, examination, and delivery of goods, wares, and merchandise at said stores may, in the opinion of said party of the second part, require.

And the parties of the first part further covenant and agree, as aforesaid, to employ no laborer in said stores whose integrity or general conduct shall or may be objectionable to the party of the second part, or to the United States appraisers.

The party of the second part shall retain the entire possession and control of said stores, and the custody of said goods, wares, and merchandise, as required by law, and shall, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint such officers as may be necessary to keep an account of the goods, wares, and merchandise received and delivered at said stores, at the expense of said party of the second part, in conformity with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The parties of the first part further agree to and with the party of the second part that they will pay the costs of transportation of all goods ordered to said stores for examination for and during the existence of this contract.

And the party of the second part, as collector of the port of New York, for and in consideration of the premises, and of the several mutual covenants and agreements herein contained on the part of the parties of the first part to be

paid, done, and performed, has, and by these presents, for himself, his successors in office, and assigns, does covenant, promise and agree, to and with the parties of the first part, and with their heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay them the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand (137,000) dollars per annum, the due proportion of which amount, to wit: two thousand six hundred and thirty-four sixty-one one-hundredths ($2,634\frac{61}{100}$) dollars shall be paid to the parties of the first part on the last day of each week for and during the existence of this contract, and while the same shall remain in full force and virtue, and be binding and obligatory upon the parties contracting.

And it is further covenanted and agreed by the party of the second part that the said party of the second part will collect and receive from the owners or consignees of all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent to said stores for appraisement, without invoice, or for appraisement of damage, such sums as may be due on such goods, wares, and merchandise for labor and cartage, and will pay such sums so received to the parties of the first part on the last day of each week during the continuance of this contract.

The parties of the first part further covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part that, in the reduction by them of the force now employed in said stores, the same shall be so reduced that a proportion of such reduction, not to exceed one-fourth part thereof, shall be made in each week for the four weeks succeeding the entering upon the execution of this agreement. And the party of the second part agrees to pay to the said parties of the first part, in addition to the sum hereinbefore agreed to be paid, the sum of three thousand six hundred and six eighty-eight one-hundredths ($3,606\frac{88}{100}$) dollars, payable weekly, in four equal weekly payments of nine hundred and one seventy-two one-hundredths ($901\frac{72}{100}$) dollars each.

And the said parties of the first part further covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part that, in the employment of laborers hereafter for said stores, they will pay them the same rate of compensation as has heretofore been paid to the laborers employed in the said stores.

And the parties of the first part further covenant and agree to and with said party of the second part that, in case of the loss or damage of any goods, wares, or merchandise which may be received at said stores through the unfaithfulness, negligence, or inattention of the said parties of the first part, or of persons employed by them in and about the execution of this contract, they will pay and satisfy the owner or owners of said goods, wares, and merchandise, all such loss or damage which may be so sustained, or to which they may be put by reason of such unfaithfulness, negligence, or inattention.

And the parties of the first part further covenant and agree that whenever any claim shall be made for compensation for any loss or damage, as aforesaid, the collector of the customs shall investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and if he shall decide that the same occurred through the negligence, unfaithfulness, or inattention of the said parties of the first part, or of persons employed by them, the said parties of the first part shall forthwith pay the amount so decided by the collector to be due to the owner or owners of the said goods, wares, or merchandise, unless the parties of the first part are dissatisfied with the decision of the collector. In such case, they may appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final and conclusive, and the amount so decided by him to be due to the owner or owners of the merchandise for such loss or damage shall be forthwith paid by the parties of the first part; if not so paid, the amount shall be deducted from the weekly payments hereinbefore provided to be paid the said parties of the first part by the collector of customs. It is understood that any decision of the collector or Secretary of the Treasury, exonerating the parties of the first part, will not release them from any liability that may be legally decided against them by the courts.

And the parties of the first part further covenant and agree to and with the

said party of the second part that he, the said party of the second part, may employ three persons, at the expense of said parties of the first part, to be placed in said stores at night, and have the care thereof, and to act as watchmen, to protect the goods, wares, and merchandise which may from time to time be placed and kept therein; the said parties of the first part to employ at least two persons to act as watchmen, to be stationed without said stores.

And the said parties of the first part do further covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part that they will not communicate, either orally or otherwise, any information which they may obtain in the performance of this contract, or otherwise, to any person not attached to the customs or revenue, except such as may be necessary to aid merchants and others in the regular daily routine of business passing through the custom-house, and that they will not, nor will any person in their employ, accept or receive any fee, reward, or compensation from any person or persons, other than that allowed by this contract, for any service they, any or either of them, or their employes, may render in and about the execution of this contract, or in the performance of any labor or services therein mentioned, or in anywise connected therewith.

And it is mutually stipulated and agreed that, in case the said parties of the first part shall fail to comply with any covenants and agreements herein contained on their part to be kept and performed, the party of the second part, or his successor in office, shall at his option terminate this agreement, or he may employ other persons to execute the same at the cost and expense of the parties of the first part.

And it is further mutually stipulated and agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time within six months from the date of this contract, annul and terminate the same, if he shall see fit so to do, on paying to the parties of the first part, in consideration of expenses incurred by them, a sum equal to what they would have been entitled to for one month by virtue of this contract had the same continued in force. In witness whereof, the parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

WILLIAM N. McINTIRE.	[L. S.]
JNO. C. MATHER.	[L. S.]
FRANCIS M. BIXBY.	[L. S.]
JAMES B. CRAIG.	[L. S.]
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	[L. S.]
<i>Collector.</i>	

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—(the word "sixth," 1st line, 1st page, written over an erasure; the words "fifth," "September," 14th line, 2d page, written over an erasure prior to the execution hereof)—

GEO. D. BAYARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *August 27, 1859.*

Approved.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Contract between William N. McIntire and others and the United States.

Memorandum of an agreement made this first day of October, A. D. 1859, between William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, parties of the first part, and Augustus Schell, collector of the port of New York, acting for and in behalf of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, party of the second part.

Whereas the parties hereto did, on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1859, enter into an agreement, bearing date on that day, by which the party of the second

part agreed to pay to the said parties of the first part the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars per annum, in equal payments of twenty-six hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-one cents, in consideration of the performance of certain covenants and agreements therein to be kept and performed by the said parties of the first part:

And whereas it has been agreed between the parties hereto to withdraw from the provisions of said agreement certain persons who have heretofore been paid as laborers, but who are, in fact, acting as clerks, messengers, and samplers, and in consideration thereof to reduce said annual payment from one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars to one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, to be paid in equal weekly payments of twenty-three hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents:

Now this agreement witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to them paid, that they will well and truly keep, fulfil and perform all and singular, the covenants and agreements on their part to be kept and performed according to the terms, provisions, and conditions of said agreement, with the exception of the payment of said persons so employed as messengers, clerks, and samplers, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars per annum, instead of the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, therein mentioned, payable in equal weekly payments of two thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents. And the party of the second part, in consideration of the premises, and of the covenants, conditions, provisions, and agreements to be kept, fulfilled, and performed by the said parties of the first part, except the payment by them of the laborers who act as clerks, messengers, and samplers, at said appraisers' stores, as therein mentioned and set forth, does hereby covenant and agree to pay to the said parties of the first part the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars per annum, in equal weekly payments of two thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-eight cents, in lieu of the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars in said agreement specified. And the parties hereto do hereby ratify and confirm the said original agreement in all other respects.

In witness whereof, the parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

WM. N. McINTIRE.	[L. S.]
JOHN C. MATHER.	[L. S.]
FRANCIS M. BIXBY.	[L. S.]
JAMES B. CRAIG.	[L. S.]
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	[L. S.]

Collector.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—(the word three, on page 3, line 3 from top, written over erasure before the execution hereof; also the word "one," page 1, line 15)—

G. HILLNE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 8, 1859.

The within contract is approved.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BOND.

Theodore Payne and John G. Schumaker to the United States.

Know all men by these presents that we, Theodore Payne and John G. Schumaker, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made to the United States, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally, by these presents, as witness our hands and seals this 26th day of August, 1859.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, or either of them, parties of the first part to a certain indenture made this 26th day of August, 1859, by and between the said William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, parties of the first part, and Augustus Schell, acting as collector of the customs, for and in behalf of the United States, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, party of the second part, shall well and truly keep and perform each and every covenant and agreement in said indenture specified, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered this 26th day of August, 1859.

THEODORE PAYNE. [L. s.]
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER. [L. s.]

In presence of—

G. W. CUMMINGS, as to J. G. Schumaker.
GEORGE D. BAYARD, as to Theodore Payne.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Southern District of New York*, ss:

On the depositions hereto attached I certify that the sureties to the above obligation are competent security for the performance thereof.

SAMUEL R. BETTS,
United States Judge, &c.

NEW YORK, *September 3, 1859.*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss:

Theodore Payne, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of the city of New York, in the southern district of New York, and that he is worth the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) over and above all his just debts and liabilities.

THEODORE PAYNE.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 30th day of August, A. D. 1859.

[L. s.] THOS. B. OAKLEY, *Notary Public.*

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss:

John G. Schumaker, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of the city of Brooklyn, in the southern district of New York, and that he is worth the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) over and above all his just debts and liabilities.

J. G. SCHUMAKER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1859.

[L. s.] CHARLES H. THOMSON, *Notary Public.*

POWER OF ATTORNEY, DATED MAY 11, 1861.

William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, to Luther B. Wyman and Simon Stevens.

Know all men by these presents that we, William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, all of the city of New York, for value received, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint, Luther B. Wyman and Simon Stevens, of the same place, our true and lawful attorneys, irrevocable for us and each of us, in the name, place, and stead of us, and each of us, to ask, demand, collect, and receive all moneys to grow due to us, or either of us, from and after this day, under or by virtue of a certain contract between us and Augustus Schell, collector of the port of New York, for the performance of labor at the public stores of the United States in the port of New York, dated August 26, 1859, and a certain other contract, supplemental thereto, between the same parties, and relating to the same subject, dated October 1, 1858, and to give full receipts, discharges, and acquittances for such moneys, and generally to do and transact all business arising under or connected with the said contracts, or our rights and duties under the same; hereby giving and granting unto our said attorneys full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as we jointly or severally, or either of us, might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation; hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said attorneys or their substitutes shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the 11th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

WM. N. MCINTIRE.	[L. S.]
JOHN C. MATHER.	[L. S.]
FRANCIS M. BIXBY.	[L. S.]
JAMES B. CRAIG.	[L. S.]

Scaled and delivered in the presence of—(the words “due and,” on first page, erased, and the words “from and after this day” interlined, before execution)—

ROBERT J. MITCHELL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and County of New York:

On this thirteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, before me personally came William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, Francis M. Bixby and James B. Craig, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Notary Public in New York City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New York, February 12, 1862.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the House of Representatives having reference to the existing contract for labor, &c., performed at the appraisers' stores. You state that a copy of the contract will be furnished from the files of the department.

It was made by my predecessor, with the approbation of the then head of the treasury, and expires on the 5th September next. It has no reference to "general order" goods.

In regard to the second branch of the resolution, I have to state that no action has been taken by me on this contract.

The labor is performed under the direction of Francis M. Bixby, one of the original contractors, and the weekly payments are made to Luther B. Wyman and Simon Stevens, as attorneys of William N. McIntire, John C. Mather, F. M. Bixby, and James B. Craig, the original contractors.

The stores where the goods are stored, upon which the labor is performed under the contract referred to, are owned by Asa Fitch, but are leased to the government by Sturgis, Shaw & Co., at an annual rent of \$35,500.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, *Collector*.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of Treasury.



PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON SEED.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 14th instant, in relation to the purchase and distribution of cotton seed.

APRIL 30, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, April 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 14th instant, that shortly after the appropriation by Congress of three thousand dollars for the purchase of cotton seed for distribution, I employed Walter Collins, of Virginia, to visit that portion of North Carolina in possession of the troops of the United States under General Burnside, to procure seed. Four hundred dollars was placed in his hands for that purpose. He procured about fourteen hundred bushels, which was shipped by direction of General Burnside on a vessel then about to sail for Annapolis. The destination of the vessel was afterwards changed, and the seed was transferred to another vessel bound to Baltimore. The change in the destination of the vessel upon which the seed was first shipped caused considerable delay in its arrival, and it did not reach this city until yesterday. Fourteen hundred bushels are now being put up in sacks for distribution, and will be furnished upon the orders of members of Congress.

D. C. Donnohue was sent about the same time to Tennessee, to procure seed for distribution in the northwest. One thousand dollars was placed in the hands of Mr. Donnohue. He purchased about eight hundred bushels, which has been distributed in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, through the State agricultural societies of those States.

An additional sum of five hundred dollars has been sent to Mr. Donnohue, to make further purchases, and he has been directed to send a portion of the seed to the States of Iowa and Kansas.

The whole amount thus expended is nineteen hundred dollars. The residue of the appropriation will be required to pay the expense of transportation, com-

pensation of the agents, and for the purchase of small sacks, and the labor of putting up the seed.

No specific compensation was agreed upon with the agents employed. They will be paid a reasonable compensation for the services actually rendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORTS OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, TENNESSEE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 28th ultimo, calling for reports of commanders of the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

MAY 7, 1862 — Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 5, 1862.

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th ultimo, calling for copies of the reports of the commanders of regiments, brigades, and divisions engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, I have the honor to inform you that on referring the resolution to the adjutant general he reports, under date of the 2d instant, that "up to this date, the only report of the battle of Shiloh received at this office is that of General Grant, with no sub-reports." And none have since been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REVOLVING BATTERIES AND RIVER AND HARBOR DEFENCE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 29th ultimo, transmitting letter of George Vander Heyden in relation to revolving batteries and river and harbor defences.

MAY 7, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 6, 1862:

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of April, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the letter of Mr. George Vander Heyden, of June 4, 1861, addressed to Hon. William H. Seward, which is the only communication or document received from Mr. Vander Heyden on file in this department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(A careful perusal of this letter may be of use.)

TROY, *June 4, 1861.*

DEAR SIR: I have noticed a report that the two large columbiads lately shipped from Pittsburg to Fort McHenry, were spiked by the secessionists in the streets of Baltimore. If that is so, they can be removed (the spikes) without injury to the guns, in the following manner: If the end of the file, &c., is at or near the surface of the gun, make an iron tube that will fill the vent-hole nearly; then place it over or into the vent-hole; then, with some fire clay, encircle it sufficiently to keep it in position, and dry it some or not; take a spirit lamp, lit, and with a blow-pipe direct the flame into the tube on to the "*spike*," the temper will soon be withdrawn to the depth of from one-quarter to half an inch or more; then remove the tube or not, and drill as deep as it will cut—a

small drill first, and increase the size to nearly the size of the vent. The shell will then be easily broken off—clear out. Then fill up the hole with fire clay, made thin, to nearly run, and again introduce the tube, and, with a spoon, &c., for the purpose, remove the clay from within the tube and off from the end of the “*spike*,” sponge it out clean and dry. Then the vent thus far will be protected from injury. Again, take the spirit lamp and blow-pipe and withdraw the temper, as before, and drill, &c., until the *impediment is removed*.

I notice in the public prints that the Gosport navy yard is about to be retaken. If that is done, I suppose efforts would be made to raise the vessels sunk there. That could be accomplished in a short time, say from thirty to sixty days after materials were at hand. Had I the means of my own, I would not hesitate a moment to risk them to raise those vessels within the space of time above named. You may think me wild and visionary, be it so, but it can be done.

Connected with my plan for batteries, transmitted to you on the 10th ultimo, you have no doubt noticed a buoy-float to be used when needed. Buoys of a similar form can be made from rubber-cloth or the like, (strong and also impervious to water,) and used for floats to cross streams, forming a floating-bridge, or a sufficient number arranged to form a float to run across any stream using a rope, wire, chain, or the like, (rope ferry, as of old;) these can be variously arranged, as circumstances may require, for the purpose of the transportation of troops, artillery, &c., and all else connected with the army, and at the same time with speed. The buoys filled with air, using air pumps, and then secure all together, with the platform pieces. This can all be so constructed as to be put together and again disconnected in a very short space of time.

The whole, if properly made, need occupy but little room for the transportation of a large army. It seems to me that something of the kind is necessary now, as the destruction of bridges, &c., will frequently retard the advance of the government troops. The crossing of streams, &c., to outflank, &c., would often prove to be, no doubt, adventitious.

How would one or more of those revolving batteries answer to pass down the Mississippi river?

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE VANDER HEYDEN.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ENCLOSING

Statement of the number of passengers arriving in the United States on ship-board during the year ending December 31, 1861.

MAY 12, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 9, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, I have the honor to communicate herewith statements of the number, sex, age, and occupation of passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries during the year ending December 31, 1861, together with the country in which they were born, the country in which they mean to reside, and the number that died on the voyage, compiled from returns made to this department by collectors of the customs, pursuant to the provisions of said act.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Statement of the number and designation of passengers arriving

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Portland and Falmouth—Continued.															
Quarter ending June 30—Continued.	Joiners	4	1									2			
	Do.	1												1	
	Laborers	10										2		5	
	Do.	9												1	
	Do.	1										1			
	Do.	196						2		15		68		94	
	Do.	99								4		4		7	
	Merchants	11										3		5	
	Do.	26										2		8	
	Do.	3										2		1	
	Do.	25								1		2		10	
	Milliners		2												
	Military officer	1													
	Do.	4										2		1	
	Machinists	3								1		1		1	
	Painter	1										1			
	Shipmasters	9												1	
	Do.	10												1	
	Seaman	6										2		1	
	Do.	1												1	
	Do.	4										1			
	Shoemaker	1													
	Surgeon	1										1			
	Sailors	9								1		1			
	Upholster	1													
	Not stated	30	121	6	11	9	5	3	7	2	31	5	48	9	2
	Do.	72	64	2	10	14	3	7	6	9	9	10	10	10	1
	Do.	44	36	5	3	6	1	3	1	3	6	7	7	7	9
	Do.	6	19			1	4	1		2	3	2	1		
	Do.	30	11	4		1				3		10	2	5	2
	Do.	9	8	1	2								1	3	1
	Do.	10	8			2				2	3	1	2	1	
		649	222	94	26	38	13	21	14	51	43	160	88	141	23
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861.	Carpenters	5													
	Clergyman	1													
	Cooper	1													
	Engineer	1													
	Do.	1													
	Farmers	2										1			
	Do.	1												1	
	Laborer	1													
	Merchant	1													
	Do.	1													
	Servants		2												
	Do.		2												
	Spinners		5								2		1		
	Do.												3		
	Shoemaker	1												1	
	Seamen	2						1							
	Wives		6											1	1
	Do.		1												
	Not stated	5	8	2	4	2	4	1							
	Do.	1	2		1	1	1								
	Do.	1													
		25	29	2	5	3	5	2		4	2	6	2	2	1
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.	Artists	2										1		1	
	Chemist	1													
	Clerk	1										1			
	Clergyman	1													
	Engineers	2													
	Farmers	15													
	Do.	25								2		2		2	

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	4	1	4	United States	4	1	4	4	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	10	10	10	British Provinces	10	10	10	10	10
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Germany	2	2	2	United States	2	2	2	2	2
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ireland	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	126	126	126	United States	126	126	126	126	126
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	22	22	22	do.	22	22	22	22	22
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	11	11	11	do.	11	11	11	11	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	22	22	22	British Provinces	22	22	22	22	22
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	3	3	3	United States	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	25	25	25	British Provinces	25	25	25	25	25
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	United States	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	4	4	4	do.	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	3	3	3	United States	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ireland	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	10	10	10	do.	10	10	10	10	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ireland	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	6	6	6	do.	6	6	6	6	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	4	4	4	United States	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ireland	30	121	151	do.	30	121	151	30	121
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	72	64	136	do.	72	64	136	72	64
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	44	36	80	British Provinces	44	36	80	44	36
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Germany	6	12	18	United States	6	12	18	6	12
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ireland	30	11	41	British Provinces	30	11	41	30	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	9	8	17	do.	9	8	17	9	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	10	8	18	United States	10	8	18	10	8
116	34	36	10	61	21	1	1		649	262	911		649	262	911		
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	United States	5	5	5	United States	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	2	2	2	United States	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	3	3	3	do.	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	5	5	5	do.	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	6	6	6	do.	6	6	6	6	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	United States	5	5	5	United States	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	British Provinces	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Spain	1	1	1	United States	1	1	1	1	1
4	2	4	2	6	4	1	1		25	29	54		25	29	54		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Italy	2	2	2	United States	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Scotland	1	1	1	Canada	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ireland	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	United States	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	England	2	2	2	England	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Great Britain	15	15	15	United States	15	15	15	15	15
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	England	25	25	25	Canada	25	25	25	25	25

PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Statement of the number and designation of passengers:

Custom house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
<i>Portland and Falmouth—Continued.</i>															
Quarter ending Dec. 31—Continued.	Farmers.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
	Do.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gardener.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laborers.....	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	4	..
	Do.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
	Do.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
	Do.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Machinists.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Mariners.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Do.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
	Mechanics.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Do.....	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	3	..
	Do.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Do.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Do.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Merchants.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..
	Do.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Do.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
	Military officers.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Servants.....	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	1
	Do.....	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	7	4
	Surgeon.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Not stated.....	28	27	2	4	5	2	3	4	3	9	2	9	4	3
	Do.....	33	24	9	3	4	5	4	1	2	2	1	5	1	3
	Do.....	11	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	3	1
	Do.....	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Do.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		226	87	11	10	12	7	8	5	22	12	41	10	58	12
<i>Portsmouth, N. H.—J. B. Upham, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending March 31, 1861.	No arrivals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter ending June 30, 1861.	No arrivals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861.	Ship carpenter and family.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.	Domestics.....	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1
	Do.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2
<i>District of Boston and Charlestown—Jas. S. Whitney, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending March 30, 1861.	Actors.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barber.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cashier.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clergymen.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clerks.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drapers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Editors.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineers.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Farmers.....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fishermen.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hotel keeper.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jewellers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laborers.....	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lawyer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufacturers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
1				2				Scotland.....	7		7	Canada.....	7		7		
		1						England.....	1		1	British Provinces.....	1		1		
				1				Ireland.....	1		1	Canada.....	1		1		
4		3		5				Great Britain.....	96		96	do.....	96		96		
				3				Ireland.....	10		10	United States.....	10		10		
								Germany.....	3		3	do.....	3		3		
								England.....	5		5	do.....	5		5		
1								United States.....	2		2	do.....	2		2		
								do.....	8		8	do.....	8		8		
								England.....	10		10	do.....	10		10		
								Great Britain.....	17		17	Canada.....	17		17		
								England.....	18		18	United States.....	18		18		
								United States.....	5		5	do.....	5		5		
								Ireland.....	8		8	do.....	8		8		
								Scotland.....	2		2	do.....	2		2		
								Great Britain.....	11		11	Canada.....	11		11		
								United States.....	3		3	United States.....	3		3		
								Great Britain.....	12		12	do.....	12		12		
								England.....	7		7	Canada.....	7		7		
								Great Britain.....	9		9	do.....	9		9		
								do.....	9	12	21	United States.....	9	18	27		
								Canada.....	1		1	Canada.....	1		1		
								Great Britain.....	26		26	United States.....	26		26		
								do.....	23		23	Canada.....	23		23		
								do.....	11		11	British Provinces.....	11		11		
								France.....	1		1	United States.....	1		1		
								Spain.....	1		1	Spain.....	1		1		
								Canada.....				United States.....					
43	13	37	10	57	9	6			296	87	383		296	87	383		
1					1			Nova Scotia.....	2	2	4	United States.....	2	2	4		
								Nova Scotia.....		7	7	United States.....		7	7		
								United States.....		1	1	do.....		1	1		
1	1				1				2	10	12		2	10	12		
								Canada.....	16	2	18	Canada.....	16		16		
								Cape Breton.....	6		6	Cape Breton.....	6		6		
								Costa Rica.....	2		2	Costa Rica.....	2		2		
								Denmark.....	2		2	Denmark.....	1		1		
								England.....	87	25	112	England.....	27		27		
								France.....	8	1	9	France.....	2		2		
								Germany.....	3		3	Great Britain.....	3		3		
								Grand Canaries.....	2		2	Havana.....	1		1		
								Guernsey.....	1		1	New Brunswick.....	2		2		
								Havt.....	1		1	Newfoundland.....	3		3		
								Holland.....	1		1	Not stated.....	17	12	29		
								Iceland.....	1		1	Nova Scotia.....	58	5	63		
								Ireland.....	18	14	32	P. Edward's Is'd.....	3		3		
								Isle of Man.....	1		1	Scotland.....	3		3		
								Italy.....	3		3	United States.....	335	99	434		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
<i>Boston and Charlestown—Continued.</i>															
Quarter ending June 30—Continued.	Mariners	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Military	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Millers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Missionaries	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Navy	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	118	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shipmaster	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spinners .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Students	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surgeons	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailors	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Teacher	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Telegraph operator	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Warehouseman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>J. S. Goodrich, collector.</i>		479	116	11	15	9	12	3	3	23	11	75	22	104	20
Quarter ending June 30, 1861.	Army	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Artists	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Asst. Sec. U. S. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Attaché, Spain	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lab.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bankers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brokers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clergymen	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Confectioner	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contractor	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cooks .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dressmakers .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineers	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farmers	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fishermen	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iron founder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lawyers	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Literature	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Matrons .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Manufacturers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Navy E. & S.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nurses .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Painters	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physicians	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Surgeons	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Soldier	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spinners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Students .....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Supercargo	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailors	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Traders	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Travellers	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Zoologist	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	488	1185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1888	1451	90	85	51	57	74	98	201	310	225	422	340	212

arriving in the United States. &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
81	9	67	13	103	10	1	1	Malta	2	2	4	Uruguay	2	2	4	...	...
								New Brunswick	2	2	4						
								Newfoundland	1	1	2						
								Norway	1	1	2						
								Not stated	9	14	23						
								Nova Scotia	90	24	114						
								P. Edward's Is'd	3	3	6						
								Russia	3	3	6						
								Rotterdam	1	1	2						
								Scotland	31	7	38						
								St. Thomas	1	1	2						
								Switzerland	1	1	2						
								United States	181	28	209						
								West India	1	1	2						
									479	116	595		479	116	595	...	...
								Africa	19	12	31	Austria	1	1	2	1	1
								Australia	5	5	10	Australia	2	2	4	2	2
								Austria	1	1	2	Belgium	1	1	2	1	1
								Azores	94	51	145	Canada	12	6	18	...	...
								Belgium	2	1	3	England	40	16	56	...	...
								Brazil	1	1	2	China	1	1	2	...	...
								Brussels	1	1	2	France	6	1	7	...	...
								Bombay	1	1	2	Germany	2	3	5	...	...
								Calcutta	2	2	4	Italy	1	1	2	...	...
								Canada	5	6	11	Ireland	2	2	4	...	...
								Cape Breton	15	5	20	Mexico	1	1	2	...	...
								Cape Town	5	3	8	New Brunswick	3	4	7	...	...
								China	1	1	2	Newfoundland	4	2	6	...	...
								England	291	234	525	Not stated	76	41	117	...	...
								Finland	1	1	2	Nova Scotia	98	59	157	...	...
								France	17	4	21	Prussia	2	2	4	...	...
								Germany	9	4	13	San José	1	1	2	...	...
								Great Britain	206	251	457	Scotland	14	5	19	...	...
								Holland	1	1	2	Spain	1	1	2	...	...
								Ireland	480	516	996	United States	1622	1311	2933	...	...
								Italy	1	1	2						
								Mexico	1	1	2						
								Newfoundland	4	4	8						
								New Brunswick	4	6	10						
								Norway	1	1	2						
								Nova Scotia	313	182	495						
								Not stated	15	8	23						
								Portugal	6	5	11						
								Prussia	3	3	6						
								San José	1	1	2						
								Scotland	26	8	34						
								South America	1	1	2						
								Spain	2	2	4						
								Switzerland	4	1	5						
								St. Domingo	2	2	4						
								Turkey	1	1	2						
								United States	349	143	492						
								Venecia	1	1	2						
								Western Island	1	1	2						
311	101	137	49	254	114	5	5		1888	1451	3339		1888	1451	3339	1	1

PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

[illegible]

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
170	104	105	47	225	111	22	90	Australia	2	2	4	Australia	2	2	4	1	1
								Azores	80	27	107	Bavaria	3	14	17		
								Bavaria	3	1	4	Canada	25	11	36		
								Buenos Ayres	2	1	3	Cape Breton	5	11	16		
								Canada	12	6	18	Cuba	5	1	6		
								Cape Breton	15	15	30	England	22	4	26		
								Chili	1	1	2	France	3	1	4		
								China	1	1	2	Germany	2	2	4		
								Cuba	4	1	5	Ireland	7	4	11		
								Denmark	1	1	2	New Brunswick	7	10	17		
								England	88	45	133	Newfoundland	4	1	5		
								France	12	3	15	Not stated	19	13	32		
								Germany	6	1	7	Nova Scotia	214	162	376		
								Hayti	1	1	2	Poland	1	1	2		
								Holland	5	4	9	Prussia	1	1	2		
								Ireland	186	193	379	Scotland	5	1	6		
								Italy	5	2	7	Spain	1	1	2		
								New Brunswick	1	1	2	Sweden	1	1	2		
								Newfoundland	5	2	7	United States	945	681	1626		
								Nova Scotia	279	275	554						
								Not stated	6	4	10						
								Poland	1	1	2						
								Prussia	4	1	5						
								Scotland	28	28	56						
								Spain	5	1	6						
								Switzerland	1	1	2						
								Sweden	157	101	258						
								Turk's Island	1	1	2						
								United States	35	191	226						
								Wales	1	1	2						
170	104	105	47	225	111	22	90		1270	905	2175		1270	905	2175	1	1
								Africa	1	1	2	Australia	1	1	2		
								Australia	3	1	4	Canada	17	11	28		
								Azores	6	3	9	Cape Breton	2	2	4		
								Canada	15	15	30	Cuba	3	3	6		
								Cape Breton	11	6	17	England	13	2	15		
								England	72	30	102	France	5	5	10		
								France	12	4	16	Germany	3	3	6		
								Germany	12	1	13	Ireland	1	1	2		
								Grenada	1	3	4	Malta	1	1	2		
								Hungary	1	1	2	Mexico	1	2	3		
								Ireland	63	30	93	New Brunswick	1	1	2		
								Italy	1	1	2	Newfoundland	7	7	14		
								India	1	1	2	Not stated	107	42	149		
								Mexico	4	1	5	Nova Scotia	67	32	99		
								New Brunswick	1	2	3	P. Edward's Is'd	2	2	4		
								Newfoundland	10	4	14	Prussia	1	1	2		
								Nova Scotia	102	117	219	Spain	1	1	2		
								Not stated	4	13	17	Scotland	1	1	2		
								Malta	1	1	2	United States	446	345	791		
								P. Edward's Is'd	2	5	7						
								Prussia	2	1	3						
								Spain	6	1	7						

[illegible]

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement of the number and designation of passengers:

[illegible]

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
				1				United States.....	1	1	1	United States.....	1	1	1		
								do.....	2	2	2	do.....	2	2	2		
								Africa.....	1	1	1	Africa.....	1	1	1		
				1	1				3	3	6		3	3	6		
								England.....	688	297			688	297	985		
								Great Britain.....	1016	750			1016	750	1766		
								Wales.....	6	1			6	1	7		
								Ireland.....	1688	1112			1688	1112	2800		
								Germany.....	1348	701			1348	701	2049		
								Scotland.....	18	14			18	14	32		
								Switzerland.....	62	31			62	31	93		
								France.....	135	44			135	44	179		
								Spain.....	57	9			57	9	66		
								Portugal.....	13	6			13	6	19		
								Sardinia.....	24	6			24	6	30		
								Cuba.....	26	1			26	1	27		
								Netherlands.....	41	36			41	36	77		
								Peru.....	6	5			6	5	11		
								Italy.....	54	7			54	7	61		
								Havana.....	1	1			1	1	2		
								Belgium.....	19	11			19	11	30		
								Denmark.....	9	4			9	4	13		
								Prussia.....	21	18			21	18	39		
								Bavaria.....	2	2			2	2	4		
								Jamaica.....	10	3			10	3	13		
								Newfoundland.....	2				2		2		
								Bermuda.....	5				5		5		
								Arabia.....	2				2		2		
								Mexico.....	8	4			8	4	12		
								Honduras.....	5				5		5		
								Ciudad Bolivar.....	4				4		4		
								Venezuela.....	2	1			2	1	3		
								United States.....	2599	551			2599	551	3150		
90	914	856	184	784	235	5	3		7871	3615	11486		7871	3615	11486	5	3
								United States.....	3882	1358		United States.....	3882	1358	5240		
								England.....	2255	1733		do.....	2255	1733	3988		
								Ireland.....	7054	7188		do.....	7054	7188	14242		
								Great Britain.....	1708	1408		do.....	1708	1408	3116		
								Wales.....	169	102		do.....	169	102	271		
								Scotland.....	130	104		do.....	130	104	234		
								Italy.....	261	71		do.....	261	71	332		
								France.....	511	302		do.....	511	302	813		
								Spain.....	140	28		do.....	140	28	168		
								Mexico.....	17	7		do.....	17	7	24		
								Poland.....	4	9		do.....	4	9	6		
								Germany.....	7876	5411		do.....	7876	5411	13087		
								Austria.....	5	6		do.....	5	6	11		
								Belgium.....	21	17		do.....	21	17	38		
								Prussia.....	416	274		do.....	416	274	690		
								Holland.....	25	29		do.....	25	29	54		
								Switzerland.....	364	196		do.....	364	196	560		
								Denmark.....	54	23		do.....	54	23	77		
								Cuba.....	11	7		do.....	11	7	18		
								Sweden.....	22	17		do.....	22	17	39		
								Bermuda.....	13	4		do.....	13	4	17		
								Venezuela.....	2			do.....	2		2		
								Nassau.....	3	2		do.....	3	2	5		
								Jamaica.....	4	3		do.....	4	3	7		

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
8333	897	1837	931	9415	1514	.....	.....	British Islands..	1	.....	.....	United States...	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	Turkey.....	1	.....	.....	do.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	South America..	6	5	.....	do.....	6	5	.....	11	.....
.....	China.....	6	1	.....	do.....	6	1	.....	7	.....
.....	Norway.....	6	1	.....	do.....	6	1	.....	7	.....
.....	Portugal.....	4	.....	.....	do.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	Canada.....	6	.....	.....	do.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	Barbadoes.....	4	7	.....	do.....	4	7	.....	11	.....
.....	Porto Rico.....	2	.....	.....	do.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	Hayti.....	3	.....	.....	do.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	Australia.....	2	1	.....	do.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
.....	Russia.....	1	.....	.....	do.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	Netherlands.....	9	3	.....	do.....	9	3	.....	12	.....
.....	24798	18310	.....	.....	24798	18310	43108	28	39
.....	England.....	998	571	.....	United States...	.....	.....	1569	.....	.....
.....	Ireland.....	1032	1369	.....	do.....	.....	.....	2401	.....	.....
.....	Scotland.....	118	91	.....	do.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....
.....	Wales.....	86	55	.....	do.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....
.....	Great Britain...	254	884	.....	do.....	.....	.....	1138	.....	.....
.....	France.....	506	336	.....	do.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....
.....	Germany.....	3833	3184	.....	do.....	.....	.....	7117	.....	.....
.....	Prussia.....	332	190	.....	do.....	.....	.....	522	.....	.....
.....	Belgium.....	38	96	.....	do.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
.....	Holland.....	31	33	.....	do.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....
.....	Austria.....	8	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	Denmark.....	66	33	.....	do.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
.....	Spain.....	82	17	.....	do.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....
.....	Portugal.....	9	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
.....	Italy.....	145	48	.....	do.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....
.....	Sweden.....	134	107	.....	do.....	.....	.....	241	.....	.....
.....	Norway.....	9	5	.....	do.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
.....	Poland.....	22	14	.....	do.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
.....	Switzerland.....	103	52	.....	do.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
.....	Sardinia.....	14	2	.....	do.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	Turkey.....	1	1	.....	do.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	Greece.....	1	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	China.....	8	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	West Indies....	49	28	.....	do.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
.....	British Guiana..	3	5	.....	do.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	Brazil.....	3	1	.....	do.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	Venezuela.....	2	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	South America..	12	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	Mexico.....	16	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	Canada.....	13	2	.....	do.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
.....	Cuba.....	62	17	.....	do.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
.....	Porto Rico.....	2	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	Honduras.....	2	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	Br. N. A. Colonies	10	5	.....	do.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
.....	Netherlands.....	4	7	.....	do.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	St. Domingo.....	4	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
.....	Hayti.....	3	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	United States...	3690	1116	.....	do.....	.....	.....	4806	.....	.....
.....	Russia.....	9	1	.....	do.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
1509	539	1394	483	1491	884	.....	.....	.....	12519	8199	.....	.....	.....	.....	20718	7	9
.....	England.....	728	382	.....	United States...	.....	.....	1110	.....	.....
.....	Ireland.....	593	716	.....	do.....	.....	.....	1309	.....	.....
.....	Scotland.....	59	33	.....	do.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
.....	Wales.....	16	17	.....	do.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....
.....	Great Britain...	536	447	.....	do.....	.....	.....	983	.....	.....
.....	France.....	233	101	.....	do.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....
.....	Italy.....	101	17	.....	do.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
.....	Sardinia.....	1	.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	Germany.....	1919	1491	.....	do.....	.....	.....	3410	.....	.....
.....	Prussia.....	122	66	.....	do.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....

[illegible]

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
<i>Oswego</i> —Continued.															
Quarter ending Sept. 30—Continued.	Clerks.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....
	Do.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Clergymen.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Reporter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Housekeepers.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Attorney.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Printers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		559	186	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	32	16	76	33	119	41
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>District of Philadelphia</i> — <i>J. B. Baker, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1861.	Farmers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Servants.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Doctors.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Student.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated.....	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		120	63	4	5	5	9	2	2	24	11	30	18	23	6
<i>R. Parry, dep. collector.</i>															
Quarter ending June 30, 1861.	Farmers.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariner.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineers.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Servants.....	.....	462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated.....	38	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	101	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		624	677	53	62	48	45	25	21	85	162	185	203	82	60
<i>W. B. Thomas, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861.	Farmers.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dyer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Servants.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	36	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	27	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		145	142	15	14	13	9	18	11	25	24	14	28	14	19

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years. Females from 30 and under 35 years. Males from 35 and under 40 years. Females from 35 and under 40 years. Males upwards of 40 years of age. Females upwards of 40 years of age. Males, age not stated. Females, age not stated.							Country to which they belong.			Country in which they mean to reside.			Males died on voyage. Females died on voyage.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.									
2			United States...	11	11	United States...	11		11					
			Canada...	3	3	do.	3		3					
			United States...	3	3	do.	3		3					
	1		do.	1	1	do.	1		1					
		2	Canada...		2	Canada...		2						
1			do.	1	1	do.	1		1					
			do.	2	2	do.	2		2					
1			United States...	1	1	United States...	1		1					
93	29	85		529	185		529	185	714					
			England...	24	14	United States...	24	14	38					
			Ireland...	31	29	do.	31	27	60					
			Scotland...		7	do.		7	7					
			Wales...	7		do.	7		7					
			Sweden...	1		do.	1		1					
			Prussia...	2		do.	2		2					
			South America...	3		do.	3		3					
			West Indies...	1		do.	1		1					
			Italy...	17		do.	17		17					
			Havt...	1		do.	1		1					
			United States...	33	13	do.	33	13	46					
14	3	6		120	63		120	63	183					
			England...	92	63	United States...	92	63	155					
			Ireland...	392	544	do.	392	544	936					
			Scotland...	13	9	do.	13	9	22					
			Germany...	1	1	do.	1	1	2					
			Denmark...		1	do.		1	1					
			Italy...	9	1	do.	9	1	10					
			West Indies...	6		do.	6		6					
			South America...	8	6	do.	8	6	14					
			United States...	103	52	do.	103	52	155					
55	35	36		624	677		624	677	1301					
			England...	7	5	United States...	7	5	12					
			Ireland...	9	24	do.	9	24	33					
			Germany...	100	99	do.	100	99	199					
			France...	2	3	do.	2	3	5					
			Italy...	2		do.	2		2					
			West Indies...	5	3	do.	5	3	8					
			United States...	20	8	do.	20	8	28					
16	7	8		145	142		145	142	289					

PASSENGERS ARRIVING

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Philadelphia—Continued															
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.	Farmers	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miner	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Servants	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.—John T. Mason, collector.		69	69	8	7	4	8	3	3	7	10	9	14	8	7
Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1861.	Mechanics ...	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farmers	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bakers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gardeners	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butchers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Artist	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Doctor	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paper hanger ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Millers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oigar-maker ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Steward	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minister	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Organ-grinder ..	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	66	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry W. Hoffman, collector.		906	147	16	17	15	17	11	15	16	20	37	20	25	15
Quarter ending June 30, 1861.	Farmers	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Millers	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butchers	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ministers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Physician	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Teachers	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Student	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Railroad men ..	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariners	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Officers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewers	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dyer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oigar-makers ..	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Musician	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seamstress .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gardener	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hunter	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bakers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Not stated	283	766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		949	767	97	86	74	57	32	37	126	101	142	172	202	126

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 35 years.	Females from 25 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
6	6	6	1	18	2					England.....	18	16	34	United States...	18	16	34		
										Scotland.....	1	1	2	do.....	1	1	2		
										Ireland.....	17	38	55	do.....	17	38	55		
										Germany.....	1	1	2	do.....	1	1	2		
										Italy.....	1	1	2	do.....	1	1	2		
										China.....	1	1	2	do.....	1	1	2		
										West Indies...	1	1	2	do.....	1	1	2		
										United States...	30	14	44	do.....	30	14	44		
											69	69	138		69	69	138		
										Germany.....	171	131	302						
										Italy.....	6	6	12						
										United States...	29	10	39						
											206	147	353						
										United States...	59	39	98	United States...	949	767	1716	3	
										Demerara.....	1	1	2						
										Nova Scotia...	1	1	2						
										Great Britain...	1	3	4						
										Holland.....	2	2	4						
										Germany.....	885	794	1609						
											949	767	1716		949	767	1716	3	

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
Baltimore—Continued.															
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861.	Farmers.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carpenters.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoemakers.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailors.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Machinists.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Masons.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mechanics.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laborers.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blacksmiths.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Engineers.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brewers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Millers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paper-hangers.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coopers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butchers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bakers.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miners.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cigar-makers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Turners.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bookbinders.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Captains.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerks.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wheelwrights.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Apothecaries.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Contractors.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Servants.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Doctors.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barber.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brick-maker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coppersmith.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Student.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Painter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Watch-maker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tutor.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saddler.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No occupat'n.....	348	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		738	658	107	103	89	73	49	42	80	63	75	102	85	93
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.	Farmers.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sailor.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Joiners.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Officer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Confectioner.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Baker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Masons.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carpenters.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tailors.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cartwright.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Butchers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weavers.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Doctor.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barber.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wheelwright.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carpenter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jeweller.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Baker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Doctor.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchant.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clerk.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Student.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farmer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Box-maker.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merchants.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No occupat'n.....	141	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		255	213	32	25	31	28	24	16	19	27	27	21	25	24

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
91	67	63	36	97	79			United States...	38	5	43	United States...					
								France...	2	1	3	Canada...					
								Hanover...	1	0	1						
								Havana...	2	1	3						
								Prussia...	5	5	10						
								Rio de Janeiro...	3	1	4						
								Scotland...	1	3	4						
								China...	2	0	2						
								Demerara...	1	0	1						
								Ireland...	3	3	6						
								Germany...	680	630	1,310						
									738	658	1,396		738	658	1,396		
								Germany...	242	200	442	United States...					
								United States...	12	13	25	do.					
								British Guiana...	1		1	do.					
23	15	26	14	48	43				255	213	468		255	213	468		

Statement of the number and designation of passengers

Custom-house, with the name of the collector, and date.	Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Males under 5 years of age.	Females under 5 years of age.	Males from 5 and under 10 years.	Females from 5 and under 10 years.	Males from 10 and under 15 years.	Females from 10 and under 15 years.	Males from 15 and under 20 years.	Females from 15 and under 20 years.	Males from 20 and under 25 years.	Females from 20 and under 25 years.	Males from 25 and under 30 years.	Females from 25 and under 30 years.
<i>District of Key West, Florida—John P. Baldwin, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending March 31, 1861.	Merchants ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mariners ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Ladies ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Seamstresses..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpenters ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children.....	4	3	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20	9	1	1	3	...	4	...	2	2	1	3	...	...
<i>Charles Howe, collector.</i>															
Quarter ending June 30, 1861.	Merchants....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seamstresses ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Lawyer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mechanic	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Cigar-makers..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
		12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	1	...
Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861.	Merchant.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mariners ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
	Farmers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Officer U. S. A.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Seamstresses ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...
	Children.....	6	4	4	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	2	3	4	2
		17	11	4	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	3	4	2
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861.	Seamen	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
	Seamstresses ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Children	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		9	5	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
<i>District of New Orleans—F. H. Hatch, collector.</i>															
Month ending Jan. 31, 1861.	Farmers.....	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpenters ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laborers	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shoemakers ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tailors	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mechanics ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masons	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musicians	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mariners ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Merchants....	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Clerks	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Clergymen ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Painters	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seamstresses ..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manufact'rs ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teachers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bakers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artists	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Actor	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lawyer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Millers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Not stated...	260	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		600	359	37	31	30	31	24	24	79	65	105	74	116	39

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
2								United States...	3		3	United States...	3		3		
1	1							Cuba	1		1	do.	1		1		
		1						United States...	10		10	do.	10		10		
								do.		2	2	do.		2	2		
								do.		4	4	do.		4	4		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								do.	4		4	do.	4		4		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								do.	4	3	7	do.	4	3	7		
3	1	2							20	9	29		20	9	29		
								Great Britain...	4		4	United States...	4		4		
								Spain	1		1	do.	1		1		
								United States...	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.		3	3	do.		3	3		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Great Britain...	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Cuba	4		4	do.	4		4		
2									12	3	15		12	3	15		
								Bahamas	1		1	United States...	1		1		
								United States...	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Bahamas	6		6	do.	6		6		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								United States...	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Bahamas		7	7	do.		7	7		
								do.	6	4	10	do.	6	4	11		
4									17	11	28		17	11	28		
								Bahamas	8		8	United States...	8		8		
								do.		2	2	do.		2	2		
								do.				do.	1		1		
									8	2	10		9	5	14		
								United States...	178	53	231						1
								Germany	283	246	529		593	356	959		
								Prussia	5	4	9						
								France	39	16	48						
								England	1	2	3						
								Ireland	17	6	23						
								Scotland		1	1						
								Denmark	1		1						
								Holland	90	11	31						
								Italy	2	1	3						
								Austria	1		1						
								Switzerland	29	18	47						
								Spain	22		22		4		4		
								Span Wt. Indies	4		4		2		2		
								Mexico	5	1	6		1		1		
66	23	55	15	88	57				600	359	959		600	359	959		1

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	France	2	2	2	Not stated	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	England	5	5	5	do.	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	9	3	14	do.	9	3	14	9	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Germany	3	3	3	do.	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Hamburg	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bavaria	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Prussia	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Russia	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Chili	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Peru	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mexico	4	4	4	do.	4	4	4	4	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	5	5	5	do.	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	6	6	6	do.	6	6	6	6	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	19	28	do.	2	19	28	2	19
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Sandwich Isl's	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Japan	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	China	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	384	384	384	do.	384	384	384	384	384
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	5	5	5	do.	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	115	115	do.	1	115	115	1	115
9	3	9	1	13	5	9	1		449	141	599		449	141	599		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	France	1	1	1	Not stated	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	England	6	6	6	do.	6	6	6	6	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	44	44	44	do.	44	44	44	44	44
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	4	13	17	do.	4	13	17	4	13
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Hungary	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Germany	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	4	5	do.	1	4	5	1	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Russia	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	3	5	do.	2	3	5	2	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Chili	2	3	3	do.	2	3	3	2	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Mexico	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	8	8	8	do.	8	8	8	8	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	8	8	8	do.	8	8	8	8	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	1	3	do.	2	1	3	2	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Australia	1	1	1	do.	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	China	3191	3191	3191	do.	3191	3191	3191	3191	3191
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	376	376	376	do.	376	376	376	376	376
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	249	249	249	do.	249	249	249	249	249
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	2	2	2	do.	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	18	18	18	do.	18	18	18	18	18
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	94	94	94	do.	94	94	94	94	94
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	do.	125	125	125	do.	125	125	125	125	125

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years.	Females from 30 and under 35 years.	Males from 35 and under 40 years.	Females from 35 and under 40 years.	Males upwards of 40 years of age.	Females upwards of 40 years of age.	Males, age not stated.	Females, age not stated.	Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage.	Females died on voyage.
1								China	376		376	Not stated	376		376		
								do.		242	242	do.		242	242		
253	4	96	3	51	1				4523	267	4789		4522	267	4789		
4			1	1	2			England	6		6	United States	8		8		
								do.	1	2	4	do.	1	3	4		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1	1	2	do.	1	1	2		
								do.	6	5	11	do.	6	5	11		
2	1		1					Germany	4		4	do.	4		4		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1	2	2	do.	1	2	2		
								France	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
		1		1				Ireland	3		3	do.	3		3		
								Russia	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Peru	1		1	do.	1		1		
								China	45		45	do.	45		45		
								do.	152		152	do.	152		152		
								do.	3		3	do.	3		3		
								do.	223		223	do.	223		223		
								do.	210		210	do.	210		210		
								do.	94		94	do.	94		94		
								do.		6	6	do.		6	6		
								do.		73	73	do.		73	73		
38		6						do.	1287		1287	do.	1287		1287		
47	2	9	2	10	2				2051	90	2141		2051	90	2141		
								England	1		1	United States	1		1		
								do.	3	2	5	do.	3	2	5		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
2		2						do.	6		6	do.	6		6		
1								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Ireland	1		1	Brit. N. America	1		1		
								do.	3	1	4	do.	3	1	4		
								Scotland	1		1	United States	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								France	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	9		9	do.	9		9		
								do.	2		2	France	2		2		
								do.	3		3	United States	3		3		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								Germany	3		3	United States	3		3		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	3		3	do.	3		3		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	1		1	do.	1		1		
								do.	2		2	do.	2		2		
								do.	4	4	8	do.	4	4	8		
								Spain	2		2	Mexico	2		2		
								Portugal	1		1	United States	1		1		

arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Males from 30 and under 35 years. Females from 30 and under 35 years.			Males from 35 and under 40 years. Females from 35 and under 40 years.			Males upwards of 40 years of age. Females upwards of 40 years of age.			Males, age not stated. Females, age not stated.			Country to which they belong.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Country in which they mean to reside.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males died on voyage. Females died on voyage.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Portugal	1	...	1	United States...	1	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Spain	1	...	1	do.	1	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy	2	...	2	do.	2	...	2	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Russia	2	...	2	Russia	2	...	2	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Austria	1	...	1	Austria	1	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Hanover	1	...	1	United States...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Hamburg	1	...	1	do.	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Bremen	1	...	1	do.	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Hamburg	...	1	1	do.	...	1	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	New Brunswick	1	...	1	do.	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chili	...	3	3	do.	...	3	3	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Sandwich Is'lds	2	...	2	do.	2	...	2	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Mexico	11	...	11	do.	11	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	do.	10	...	10	do.	10	...	10	...
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	do.	1	...	1	do.	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	do.	6	...	6	do.	6	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	6	6	do.	...	6	6	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	do.	11	15	26	do.	11	15	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	23	...	23	do.	23	...	23	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	53	...	53	do.	53	...	53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	36	...	36	do.	36	...	36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	12	...	12	do.	12	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	7	...	7	do.	7	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	4	...	4	do.	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	China	7	74	81	do.	7	74	81	...
90	6	11	2	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	106	363	...	257	106	363	...

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN NEW MEXICO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

The reports of the surveyor general and papers in four private land claims in New Mexico.

MAY 16, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for such action as Congress may deem just and proper, pursuant to the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico," &c., &c., the reports and papers in four private land claims in New Mexico, numbered 45, 46, 47, and 48.

These documents are accompanied by a schedule, or exhibit "A," and a copy of the communication of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 6th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *May 6, 1862.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the documents reported by the surveyor general of New Mexico in relation to four private land claims, Nos. 45, 46, 47, and 48, in New Mexico, with the request that they may be laid before Congress for consideration, under eighth section, act of July 22, 1854, United States Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 309.

I also enclose herewith a schedule of the above-mentioned documents, marked

exhibit "A," together with the letters of the surveyor general of November 2, 1861, and November 7, 1861, with which the documents were transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT "A."

Of private land claims and town site grants in New Mexico, as approved by the surveyor general of said Territory, submitted for the final confirmation of Congress.

No. 45.—José Sutton, consisting of copies of—

1. Original title papers in Spanish ;
2. Translation of the same ;
3. Petition of claimant to surveyor general ;
4. Brief of claimant's counsel ;
- 5, 6. Testimony of witnesses ; and,
7. Decision of the surveyor general.

No. 46.—Town of Cevolleta, consisting of copies of—

1. Original title papers ;
2. Translation of the same ;
3. Petition of the claimants ;
4. Brief of claimants' counsel ;
5. Testimony in the case ; and,
6. Decision of the surveyor general.

No. 47.—Antoine Leroux, agent, &c., consisting of copies of—

1. Original title papers ;
2. Translation of the same ; and,
3. Petition of claimants, brief of counsel, withdrawal of opposition to confirmation of claim, testimony in the case, and decision of the surveyor general.

No. 48.—Gervacio Nolan, consisting of copies of the

- Original title papers ;
Translation of the same ;
Petition of the claimants ;
Testimony of the witnesses ; and
Decision of the surveyor general.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, November 2, 1861.

SIR : Accompanying I have the honor to forward to the General Land Office, to be sent in to Congress for the action of that body thereon, three claims to land in this Territory acquired under grants made by the former governments of the country, and all of which were acted on and approved by my predecessor. They are as follows :

No. 45.—José Sutton, consisting of copies of—

1. Original title papers in Spanish ;
2. Translation of the same ;

3. Petition of claimant to surveyor general;
4. Brief of claimant's counsel;
- 5, 6. Testimony of witnesses; and,
7. Decision of the surveyor general.

No. 46.—Town of Cevolleta, consisting of copies of—

1. Original title papers;
2. Translation of the same;
3. Petition of the claimants;
4. Brief of claimants' counsel;
5. Testimony in the case; and,
6. Decision of the surveyor general.

No. 47.—Antoine Leroux, agent, &c., consisting of copies of—

1. Original title papers;
2. Translation of the same; and,
3. Petition of claimants, brief of counsel, withdrawal of opposition to confirmation of claim, testimony in the case, and decision of the surveyor general.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.

No. 45.—JOSE SUTTON.

Original title papers.

EXMO SEÑOR: Don José Sutton del comercio de esta ciudad con el debido respecto y como mejor haya lugar á mi derecho digo: que si en todas partes la industria es el manantial del bien estar y riqueza del los pueblos, en el de Nuevo Mejico, que se haya redusido á la miseria por haber destruido los Yndios vararos la cria de ganados unico jiro de que subsistia, es una necesidad tanto mas atendible y hurgente, cuanto que la falta de ocupacion y medios de vivir acarrea siempre, no solo el disgusto, sino la desesperacion en los habitantes por resignados y pacificos que sean. En prueba de esta verdad acabamos de safrir un gran trastorno publico fatales consecuencias que ni pudo preverse ni tampoco tubo objeto politico por mas que quiera suponersele, todo su origen fue sin duda alguna la miseria publica, y mientra la causa no se remedie los efectos deben ser los mismos, como lo estamos esperimentando á cada paso con frecüentes amagos. Sabe V. E. las conexiones que tengo en este pais, y los sentimientos que me animan por su prosperidad y reposo; nada deceo con mayor anelo que la felicidad del departamento de Nuevo Mejico, cuya suetre siempre será la mia y persuadido que la industria que mejor conviene al pais por su clima y estension, es la cria del ganado Merino que aqui no se conoce, y el establecimiento de una fabrica de tejidos corrientes de lana capaz de abastecer al departamento, dando ocupacion á muchos brazos que estan en inaccion, impulsando su comercio y favoreciendo su seguridad; he registrado un terreno aproposito, baldio y desierto, por ambas margenes del Rio Pecos en el paraje llamado el Ojo del Añil abajo de las procepciones de la Agua Negra. En esta virtud ocurro al patriotico celo de V. E. suplicandole se sirva haserme adjudicacion de diez y seis leguas castellanas cuadradas en el citado punto del Ojo del Añil en el Rio de Pecos, cuya longitud y latitud señalaré al tiempo de darsese la correspondiente pocesion por el Juez de San Miguel del Bado que es el mas inmediato, si asi tubiere V. E. la

bondad de mandarlo; obligandome á que dentro de los tres primeros años, contados del día en que se me dé la posesion, estableceré y pondré en corriente trabajo la fabrica de tejidos ordinarios de lana y plantearé la cria del ganado Merino en proporcion de que á los cinco años por lo menos, pueda abastecer el consumo de la espresada fabrica; poniendo por condicion unica de mi parte, el que para tomar la posesion no se me exija ni señale tiempo, por cuanto esto pende del arreglo de mis negocios y de mi viage que previamente debo hacer á los Estados Unidos; y en concepto de que oportunamente solicitaré privilegio esclusivo por el termino de la ley para las dos industrias espresadas; pues de lo contrario quedaria espuesto el capital y trabajo que necesariamente tengo que emplear. Por tanto.

A V. E. pido y suplico se sirva acceder á mi solicitud, decretando de conformidad á ella, en lo cual recibiré gracia y merced; protestando agregar el papel sellado que corresponde pr. no haberlo en este departamento.

SANTA FE, *de Nuevo Mejico, Marzo, 12 de 1838.*

JOSE SUTTON.

SANTA FÉ, *Marzo 14, de 1838.*

Como lo pide, se concéde á Don José Sutton el terreno que solicita de diez y seis leguas cuadradas sobre el Rio de Pecos en el paraje del Ojo del Añil bajo las condiciones que espresa en su anterior escrito. El Jurez de San Miguel del Bado, cuando al efecto ocurra Don José Sutton, pasará en persona al sitio del Ojo del Añil acompañado del los testigos de su asistencia y con los instrumentales, y señalando el primer punto, procederá á medir el terreno demarcando linderos y haciendo levantar mojones de cal y canto. En seguida, con las formalidades de estilo, pondrá y dejará al citado Sutton en verdadera, real y legitima posesion; estendiendo acta de que remitirá copia á este gobierno.

MANUEL ARMIJO.

VICENTE S. VERGARA, *Srio.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Translator's Department, Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 21, 1861.

'The foregoing is a true copy of the original document on file in this office.

DAVID J. MILLER, *Translator.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and all his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

[Translation.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, *March 12, 1838.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I, Joseph Sutton, merchant, of this city, with due respect, and as may be most becoming my privilege, do say that if industry is everywhere the source of the welfare and wealth of the people, among those of New Mexico, who are reduced to poverty on account of the barbarous Indians having ruined the raising of live stock, their only means of living, it is a necessity the more urgent and worthy attention the more the want of employment and of the means of living create not only disgust but desperation in the people.

though they be resigned and tranquil. In proof of this fact, we have just experienced a great public revolution of fatal consequences, which could not be foreseen and which had no political object but a supposed one: its aim was, without doubt, the public poverty; and while its cause be not removed, its effects will remain, as we are experiencing at every step with frequent symptoms. Your excellency is aware of my relations in this country and of the sentiments I entertain for its prosperity and repose. I desire nothing more than I do the happiness of the department of New Mexico, whose fortune shall always be my fortune. And being convinced that the pursuit best adapted to the country, on account of its climate and extent, is the raising of Merino sheep, here unknown, and the establishment of a factory for common woollen fabrics, capable of supplying the department, giving employment to many persons now idle, advancing its commerce, and increasing its security, I have entered a suitable tract of the public land, on both banks of the Pecos river, at the place called Ojo del Añil, below the settlement [*procepciones—posciones?*] of the Agua Negra. I therefore appeal to the patriotic zeal of your excellency, petitioning that you be pleased to adjudge me sixteen Spanish square leagues at the said place of Ojo del Añil, on the Pecos river, whose length and breadth I will show at the time of the due possession being given me by the justice of San Miguel del Bado, who is the nearest one, should your excellency have the goodness so to direct, binding myself that within the three first years, counted from the day I may be given possession, I will establish and put in actual operation the factory of ordinary woollen fabrics, and will commence the raising of Merino sheep at such a rate that, in five years at least, it may supply the consumption of said factory, naming as the only condition on my part, that to take possession, no particular time shall be fixed or prescribed to me, as this depends upon the arrangement of my business and upon the trip which I have first to make to the United States, and considering that I shall, at the proper time, ask an exclusive privilege on the terms of the law, for the two enterprises aforesaid, for otherwise the capital and labor I shall have to employ would be useless.

I therefore request and petition your excellency, that you be pleased to accede to my prayer, decreeing accordingly, whereby I shall receive grace and favor; I promising to attach the proper stamped paper, there being none in this department.

JOSEPH SUTTON.

SANTA FE, March 14, 1838.

As prayed for, the land which Mr. Joseph Sutton solicits, sixteen square leagues, on the Pecos river, at the Ojo del Añil place, is hereby granted under the conditions expressed in his foregoing petition. The justice of San Miguel del Bado, whenever to that end Mr. Joseph Sutton shall present himself, will proceed in person to the place called Ojo del Añil, accompanied by his assisting and his instrumental witnesses, and, designating the first point, will proceed to measure the land, marking the lines, and causing to be raised landmarks [*mojones—mojoneras?*] of lime and stone, whereafter he will formally put and leave the said Sutton in full, real, and legal possession, making record thereof, and transmitting a copy to this government.

MANUEL ARMIJO.

VICENTE S. VERGARA, *Secretary*.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, February 20, 1861.

The foregoing is a correct translation from the original Spanish on file in this office.

DAV. J. MILLER, *Translator*.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, February 28, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and all his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the original translation on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Petition of claimant to surveyor general.

The undersigned claimant, José Sutton, respectfully represents that he is the original claimant to a tract of land in the county of San Miguel, in the Territory of New Mexico, known as the "Ojo del Añil," which lies on both banks of the river Pecos, below, adjoining and south of the tract of land known as the "Agua Negra," and containing sixteen leagues square, Spanish measure, ("diez y seis leguas castellanas cuadradas;") that he considers his title to the land claimed as perfect, owing to the fact that it was made in consideration of money advanced to the New Mexican government in revolutionary times; that said grant was made on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1838, by Señor Don Manuel Armijo, then acting governor of New Mexico, as will be more fully seen by the title papers herewith annexed, being the originals as signed by the said governor, Manuel Armijo, and Vicente S. Vergara, secretary of state. Your claimant refers to said documentary evidence as his proofs, as also to the testimony of said Don Vicente S. Vergara, Donaciana Vigil, Nicolas Quintana, Antonio Sanchez, Juan Vigil, Juan Peréa, Francisco Ortiz, W. Conklin, and others. He also refers to the power and authority delegated to the said governor, Don Manuel Armijo, by the supreme government of Mexico, and to the general colonization laws in force in New Mexico at the time of the grant. He also states that he has never been able to occupy or cultivate said tract of land, owing to the fact that from the date of the grant in 1838 up to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, he was prevented from so doing by the continued hostility of savage Indians, which made all his attempts unavailing. Wherefore he prays that your honor will examine the documents, and take, examine, and hear the testimony, and make such disposition of his claim as he may be entitled to by law and equity. And so as in duty, &c.

JOSÉ SUTTON,
 By W. CLAUDE JONES,
His Attorney.

Hon. WILLIAM PELHAM,
Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Brief of claimant's counsel.

In the matter of José Sutton: Petition for confirmation of land title before the surveyor general of New Mexico, to the rancho of Ojo del Anil.

Petitioner and claimant insists on the following points for the confirmation of his claim, and in answer to objections which may arise:

1. The expediente in the cause shows the petition and the grant made in conformity thereto to Don José Sutton; the signatures of Governor Don Manuel Armijo, and the Secretary Don Vicente S. Vergara, are undoubtedly genuine.

2. That the grant may be regarded as unconditional in its character, from its terms and the subsequent transfer of the territory to the United States.

3. The first objection that may be raised is, that by the colonization laws the governor was limited to grants of eleven leagues for all purposes. The presumption is that he had further power, or that his act was afterwards approved. An officer is presumed to act within the sphere of his authority until the contrary is shown, and such acts will be approved and confirmed.

4. There can be no doubt that the governor, as such, had the power to grant lands. It was an act made in pursuance of his public duties as such governor. The presumption of the law is, that it was done in pursuance of and within the limits of his power.—Vide 19th Howard, United States *vs.* Peralta, p. 344, where the court says, we have frequently considered that the public acts of public officers, purporting to be exercised in an official capacity and by public authority, shall not be presumed to be usurped, but that a legitimate authority had been previously given or subsequently ratified. To adopt a contrary rule would lead to infinite confusion and uncertainty of titles. The presumption arising from the grant itself, makes it *prima facie* evidence of the power of the officer making it, and throws the burden of proof on the party denying it.—Vide same, p. 347.

5. The United States in denying the title must show both, that no power ever existed by which Governor Armijo could make such a grant, and that it had not been subsequently approved. This presumption would carry with it also the other, that every form requisite to comply with the laws in force at that time in New Mexico had been complied with.

6. If contended that the grant is made upon conditions of settlement and occupation, it is clearly shown that the conditions are not precedent to the taking effect of the grant, but subsequent; and a non-compliance with them did not work a forfeiture of the grant, but at most subjected it to a denouncement by others; until that was done the title was still in the grantee.—(Vide United States *vs.* Frémont, 17th Howard, p. 560; also, United States *vs.* Reading, 18th Howard, pp. 1, 6, 7.) In this case neglect to have a house built in a certain time, and to have the land surveyed, and of other conditions annexed to the grant, does not of itself forfeit the right of the grantee; it subjects the land to a denouncement by another, but the conditions do not declare the land forfeited to the State.—(Same case, p. 6.) So in the case of the United States *vs.* Juan Manuel Vaca *et al.*, 18th Howard, p. 556, non-performance of a condition did not work a forfeiture of the grant.

By these authorities the non-performance of conditions, even without excuse, does not work a forfeiture of the grant, but at most subjects it to denouncement by others. The further observation of the court that there was shown an excuse for this non-performance in the unsettled state of the country, takes away in no respect or qualifies the doctrine as laid down; it is only mentioned as strengthening the equities of the particular case, without altering the general doctrine.

7. The condition of New Mexico, or that portion of it covered by this grant,

was more unsettled than any part of California. The claimant could not have taken possession; and no presumption can be raised that he has voluntarily abandoned what at the hazard of his life he could not have occupied.

8. When a definitive title passes by the governor's grant, the presumption is in favor of his power, and it could not be forfeited by non-compliance with the conditions, unless denounced by others.—(18th Howard, p. 7.) So, too, if there do not appear those other additions which in expedientes in California are sometimes seen.

9. If under the colonization laws of 1824, and the instructions to the governors of 1828, which do not seem to apply to this grant, the want of a reference to the proper officer of the district where the land is situated, is no objection. The instructions to governors of Territories, found in Senate document, 2d session 31st Congress, vol. 1850, p. 5 of Jones' report, require only that the governor obtain the information, not confining it to any particular service, and, if it be referred, the respective municipal authority may be consulted. It is clear that the governor had the choice to refer the petition or to act on other information; in this case of José Sutton, he seems to have acted on other information.

10. There is no confirmation by the departmental assembly. If there was one in session to which it could have been referred, the want of it would not invalidate the grant. It was the duty of the governor to report to the assembly; if he neglected it, it would not affect the right of the grantee; nor if he reported it, and the neglect of the departmental assembly to act upon it, or even their rejection of it, would not affect the title; for after the rejection by that assembly it was the duty of the governor to have presented a report to the supreme executive of its final decision, which if he did not do, the title remained in the grantee; and now that the territory has been transferred to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of 1848, the title not only becomes sufficient but absolute.—(United States *vs.* Reading, 18th Howard, 7 and 8.)

So, too, the same case is authority, if any were necessary, to show that José Sutton could take and hold land.—(Same vol., p. 9.) There is nothing in any objection to Sutton's being a foreigner. He was not at the time; and if so, although the presumption is to the contrary, the law with reference to foreigners was not in force until 1842.

11. An objection may be urged, from the conditions subsequent in the grant, that the Juez, as a proper officer of San Miguel Bado, should put him in possession, and that a survey should be made. The decisions in the case of neglect in the performance of conditions subsequent will conclusively answer this objection in the case of United States *vs.* Frémont, 19th Howard; and it can be further answered by the condition of the country, owing to the fact that from the continued hostility of savage tribes the proper officers could not have put Sutton in possession of the land.—(Vide United States *vs.* Reading, 18th Howard, p. 5.)

12. The most important point, however, in the case is, that where the act of an officer having power in the scope of his duties to do certain acts as shown, he will be presumed to have acted in good faith and according to his authority. It is for those who deny the title to show that he exceeded his powers, by showing that he had no authority for it, and that he had no subsequent approval by the supreme government after this had been done. The further objections made under the colonization laws of 1824 and instructions of 1828, may be all referred to as coming under the foregoing propositions.

13. As to the expression "Diez y seis leguas castellanas cuadradas," in its proper meaning, vide the case of Gabriel Winter and two of his sons in American State Papers on public lands; one was a claim for "mil arpenas cuadradas," and one for "quinientas arpenas cuadradas." These are reports of committees and evidence to show clearly that square figures were meant, each side of which

would be of specific numbers of arpens, making in the first 1,000,000, in the other 250,000,000 arpens.

The objections that might have been urged to the confirmation of the claim being fully answered, the claimant respectfully asks a report in his favor.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
For JOSÉ SUTTON, *Claimant*.

Filed April 27, 1861.

DAV. J. MILLER,
Tr. and Ch. Clerk.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the original on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Testimony of witnesses.

JOSÉ SUTTON }
vs. } "Ojo del Añil" land claim.
UNITED STATES. }

Antonio Sena, being duly sworn, deposed as follows in the case :

I was born in Santa Fé, and am 48 years of age, and have always lived here in Santa Fé. I knew Governor Manuel Armijo to his death, and for many years. He was governor, in the year 1838, of New Mexico. At that time Vicente Sanchez Vergara was secretary of state. The signatures, shown me on the grant to Sutton, of these two officers are genuine. In the region in which the land in question lies the Indians have always been very bad, enough so to prevent the settling of the place. This has been the case (in my opinion) in and since 1838. I knew José Sutton, who was for many years a merchant in Santa Fé, and at the time of the making of the grant to him. I saw him in the city of Mexico in the year 1847.

ANTONIO SENA.

Sworn to and subscribed before me July 9, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

The above is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

JOSE SUTTON }
vs. } Ojo del Añil land claim.
UNITED STATES. }

Francisco Ortiz y Delgado, being duly sworn, deposes as follows :

I was born in Santa Fé, and am 47 or 48 years of age, and have always resided here. I knew Governor Manuel Armijo well. I knew him all the time he was governor of New Mexico, including the year 1838. I knew also Vicente

S. Vergara, his secretary. The signatures of Armijo and Vergara, shown me on the grant to Sutton, are genuine. I knew José Sutton, a merchant in Santa Fé. He was not here as late as 1848, or, I believe, after the year 1840.

FRANCISCO ORTIZ Y DELGADO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me July 9, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

The above is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

JOSE SUTTON }
vs. } Ojo del Añil land grant claim.
UNITED STATES. }

James Conklin, duly sworn, testified as follows :

I was born in Canada West, near Lake Erie, and am 61 years old, and have lived in New Mexico since 1825. I knew Manuel Armijo, governor of New Mexico, and his secretary, Vicente Sanchez Vergara, who were in office, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in March, 1838. I knew José Sutton very well. His name was Jesse Sutton, but was known by and among the Mexicans as José Sutton. I knew him here in Santa Fé some seven or eight years. He left here for California *via* the city of Mexico. I have frequently heard that he had loaned sums of money to the Mexican government.

JAMES CONKLIN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me July 10, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

JOSE SUTTON }
vs. } Ojo del Añil land grant claim.
UNITED STATES. }

Agustin Durán, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

I was born here in Santa Fé, and am going on 69 years of age, and have lived here all my life. I knew Governor Manuel Armijo and his secretary, Vicente Sanchez Vergara, in the year 1838 as such; the former was then governor and commander-in-chief. I know the signatures of the two officers mentioned, and those shown me on the grant to Sutton are genuine. I knew José Sutton very well. He was a merchant here, where I knew him some seven or eight years. I knew of the granting by the governor to José Sutton of a tract of land somewhere in the Pecos river section of country. I am aware that Sutton, at the close of the revolution here in 1837, loaned to Governor Armijo a sum or sums of money amounting to about \$1,000.

AGUSTIN DURÁN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me July 10, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 22, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Decision of the surveyor general.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 25, 1861.

JOSE SUTTON
vs.
 THE UNITED STATES. } Ojo del Añil grant.

This claim was filed in this office December 14, 1858, and the case was taken up for investigation July 9, 1861.

On the 12th of March, 1838, José Sutton petitioned Manuel Armijo, civil and military governor of New Mexico, for a grant of sixteen square leagues of land, lying on both sides of the Pecos river, at the Añil spring, below the Agua Negra grant or tract of land, (the title to which latter tract, already confirmed by Congress, is on file in this office in the name of Antonio Sandoval,) and situated in the present county of San Miguel.

On the 14th day of the same month and year the grant was made by Governor Armijo to José Sutton, "under the conditions expressed in his petition," and the justice of San Miguel was directed, whenever called on by the grantee for the purpose, to proceed in person to the Añil spring, with his attending and instrumental witnesses, and measure off the tract, observing the usual formalities, reporting his proceedings to the government, and leaving the said Sutton in full, real, and legal possession of the land.

The object of Sutton in soliciting the grant appears to have been the introduction of the raising of Merino sheep into the country, and the establishment of a factory for woollen fabrics. But in his petition he distinctly named, as the sole condition on his part, as one of the parties to the grant, that no particular time should be fixed or prescribed for his taking possession of the land. On this petition, and "under the conditions therein expressed," as before stated, the grant was made.

There appears to have been no conditions attached to the grant except those named by Sutton himself in his petition—which, in fact, was practically but one, (as one depends wholly upon the other,) and that one was that no time should be named for taking possession of the land. The obligation of the grantee that he would, within three years after being placed in possession of the land, erect a factory and commence the raising of sheep, was a condition subsequent to his being placed in possession, and could not, of course, operate until after the act of possession was consummated, which never having been done, because never demanded by Sutton, has no place in this investigation of the validity of the grant.

The justice of San Miguel was directed in the grant to place the grantee in possession of the land whenever the latter presented himself for that purpose. Why he did not do so, if ever so requested by Sutton, does not appear; or, if he did, there is no evidence of the fact in this office. But the reasonable, and it is believed the only legitimate, presumption in the absence of any evidence or indication to the contrary, is that, as Sutton enjoyed the privilege of selecting the time at which to go formally upon the land, he had never, up to the time of the acquisition of the country by the United States, and the consequent changing of the land laws and system in New Mexico, called upon the justice to be placed in formal possession of the land. The failure or neglect, however, of the justice to act as required, when duly called on to that end, would not work a forfeiture of title by Sutton, as the fault would in that case rest with the justice and not with the grantee. This principle has been held by the United States Supreme Court, I believe, in repeated instances. And the condition of the country at the period of the grant, and subsequently, even to the present day, owing to the hostilities of the wild Indians infesting that section of country in which

the land in question lies, is known to have been such as to render it quite hazardous to life and property to go there temporarily, and especially to settle there permanently. In the language of the witness, Sena, the Indians in the region in which the land is situated "have always been very bad, enough so to prevent the settling of the place. This has been the case, in my opinion, in and since 1838." So that, even had the grantee been placed in possession of the land granted him, he could not have occupied and enjoyed it but at the imminent peril of his life and property.

Though there is no evidence of, or reference to, the fact in the petition of Sutton, or in the grant to him, it appears from the statements of the witnesses, Duran and Conklin, that he had advanced the government a considerable sum of money. It was doubtless in consideration of this indebtedness to him by the government that this grant was made, as in the case of the grant by the same authority to Antonio Sandoval, heretofore acted on by this office, and confirmed by Congress, and in many other instances which might be cited where grants of land were made to individuals in consideration of advances of funds to the government, or the contribution of some distinguished or important service to the State. Indeed this grant appears to be an absolute one; and, as it was made for a valuable consideration, it is reasonable to conclude that it was intended and understood by Governor Armijo as such.

The signatures of Manuel Armijo and Vicente S. Vergara, governor and secretary of state, attached to the document constituting the title filed by Sutton to the land in question, the Ojo del Añil tract, are amply proven to be genuine. And the competency of the governors of New Mexico to make grants of the public lands has already been recognized by this office and by Congress, and several of those grants made by Governor Armijo have heretofore been finally decided to be legal claims against the public domain of the United States.

It is therefore held by this office, after full investigation of the claim, that the grant made to José Sutton, March 14, 1838, by Manuel Armijo, governor of New Mexico, to the tract of land known as the Ojo del Añil, is good and valid against the United States, and it is hereby recommended that the same be confirmed by Congress for sixteen square leagues of land.

A. P. WILBAR, *Surveyor General*.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 23, 1861,

The foregoing is a true copy of the original decision on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General*.

No. 46.—TOWN OF CEVOLLETA.

Original title papers,

Mercéd Concedida en nombre de S. M. á treinta Vecinos del Sitio conocido por la Cevolleta, cito en las inmediaciones del Pueblo de la Laguna, practicala por el Alct. Mor. Dn. Josef Manuel Aragon. Año de 1800.

(1)

[SELLO.]

Dos Reales.

[SELLO.] Sello Tercero. Dos Reales, año de mil ochocientos y mil ochocientos y uno.

[SELLO.] En el Pueblo de San Josef de la Laguna en quince dias del mes de Marz^o de mil ochocientos: Yo Dn. Josef Manuel Aragon alcalde m'or de dho

pueblo y su jurisdiccion, en cumplimiento de orden del sor. gobernador de la provincia Dn. Fernando Chacon su fecha 23 de Enero del referido año, y á consecuencia de instancia presentada por treinta vecinos de la jurisdiccion de Albuquerque solicitando se les concediese merced del sitio conocido por la Cevolleta distante cinco leguas al norte de este referido pueblo para formar en él una poblacion, mediante las buenas proporciones de tierras de labor, agnas, pastos y abrebaderos, digo que para que tenga el exacto, puntual y debido cumplin'to lo dispuesto por dho. señor gobernador debia mandar y mando se pase por mi el enunciado alcalde y que reconocido dicho territorio se proceda á dar la correspondiente posesion. Asi lo provéy, mandé y firmé actuando por receptoria con los testigos de mi asistencia, de que doy fee.

JOSÉ MANUEL ARAGON,
Juez Receptor.

JUAN BAUTISTA CHAVES.
LUIS JOSE ROMERO.
EUSEVIO TOMAS ARAGON.

(2)

En el puesto de Cevolleta en diez y seis dias del mes de Marzo de 1800, yo el referido alcalde de la Laguna, en cumplimiento del antecedente anto, habiendo visto examinado y reconocido et sitio que se solicita por los vecinos comprendidos en la lista que original inserto á continuacion, encontrando ser muy á proposito para formar poblacion por sus buenas tierras de labor, agnas para su regular viego y exelentes pastos y abrebaderos llamé á los citados vecinos que son los siguientes :

Francisco Aragón,
Francisco Garcia,
Anastacio Gallego,
Salvador Chavez,
Josef Gregorio Gallego,
Josef Santos Chavez,
Diego Antonio Marquez,
Ventura Peralta,
Josefa Baca,
Santiago Peralta,
Antonio Chavez,
Josef Chavez,
Lorenzo Romero,
Manuel Romero,
Juan Josef Peréa,

Vicente Chavez,
Marcial Baca,
Nicolas Santillanes,
Miguel de Herrera,
Juan Domingo de Herrera,
Gregorio Xaramillo,
Roman Gallego,
Manuel Gallego,
Domingo Baca,
Juan Bautista Chavez,
Pablo Gallego,
Phelipe Gallego,
Juan Christobal Gallego,
Xarier Jaramillo y,
Juan Antonio Chavez;

y habiendoles hecho saver se les concedia posesion del enunciado sitio, con tal de que formasen una poblacion arreglada, y que no la abandonasen bajo ningun pretexto, admitteron gustosos y reconocidos, y procediendo á, la demarcacion de linderos correspondientes les señale por la parte del norte la sierra de san matéo, por el sur la mesa del Gabilan que linda con el vancho de Pagnate, por el oriente la Cañada del camino de Zia y Cañada de Pedro Padilla, y por el poniente la misma sierra de San Mateo, cuia merced les dí en nombre de S. M. que dios guarde, para que la disfruten por sí sus hijos, herederos, y subcesores, sin que ahora ni en ningun tiempo haya quien pueda alegarles ningun derecho, pudiendo hacer de ellas el uso que mas bien visto les sea, y habiendo procedido inmediatamente á la reparticion de sus mejores tierras de labor, les tacaron á cada uno de

los enunciados vecinos, nuevos colonos, ochenta y tres varas en la parte del cañon, y cincuenta y cinco varas en la vega, las que recibieron gustosos y reconocidos, arrancaron yerbas dieron voces y tiraron piedras, en cuya virtud tienen, gozan y devan gozar, mediante esta merced, todas las propiedades, acciones, derechos y señorío al espresado sitio, que en nombre del Rey nuestro señor les he repartido, pues así es la mente de S. M.; y para que en todo tiempo tengan la debida y necesaria constancia y seguridad la firmé en el espresado puesto de Cevolleta, á quien pidieron y pusieron por Patrona á Nuestra Señora de los Dolores en el mismo dia diez y seis de Marzo de mil ochocientos; y lo firmé con los testigos de mi ass'a con quienes actuo como dicho es, de que doy fee.

JOSÉ MAN'L ARAGON,
Juez Receptor.

JUAN BAUTISTA CHAVES.
LUIS JOSEF ROMERO.
EUSEVIO TOMAS ARAGON.

(3.)

En el Pueblo de San Josef de la Laguna en doce dias del mes de Enero de mil ochocientos siete yo D. Josef Manuel Aragon alcalde maior de la espresada jurisdic'on en atencion á instancia presentada por los colonos de la poblacion de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de Cevolleta (concedida por el sor. gobernador de la provincia D. Fernando Chacon,) solicitando se les entregue la merced correspondiente al referido sitio; digo que habiendo pasado yá ann mas de los cinco años prevenidos genralm'te para adquerir la completa propiedad, y habiendo dado cumplimiento á la oferta, que hicieron de formar la poblacion arreglada para vivir en sociedad, devia mandar y mando se remita este documento al señor gobernador de la misma provincia Don Joaquin del Real Alencaster para que su señoria se sirba si fuere de su agrado poner á continuacion su superior aprovacion, y que verificado este se les franquee por mí á los referidos pobladores el correspondiente testimonio para su resguardo. Así provéy mandé y firmé con los de mi ass'a con quienes actuo como dho. es y doy fee.

JOSÉ MANUEL ARAGON,
Juez Receptor.

LUIS JOSEF ROMERO.
EUSEVIO TOMAS ARAGON.
JUAN BAUTISTA CHAVES.

SANTA FE, 16 de Eno. de, 1807.

Con mi aprovacion.

JOACHIN DEL RL. ALENCASTER.

PUEBLO DE SN. JOSE DE LA LAG'A.,
Marzo 25 de 1807.

Oneda incluso de Poblador en esta merced Fran'co. Sabedra con permiso de los pobladores y conocimiento del sup'or gov'no y para su constancia lo firmé hoy dia de la fha.

JOSÉ MAN'L ARAGON.

(5.)

Lista que comprende los individuos que entran á tomar posesion en el paraje nombrado Cevolleta por orden del sor. coronel y hactual gov'or de esta provincia Don Fernando Chacon con fecha de 15 de Marzo de 1800, y son los siguientes, á saver:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Francisco Aragon. | 16. Bisete Chaves. |
| 2. Francisco Garcia. | 17. Marsial Baca. |
| 3. Anastacio Gallego. | 18. Qulas Santillanes. |
| 4. Salvador Chaves. | 19. Miguel de Errera. |
| 5. José Gregorio Gallego. | 20. Juan Domingo Errera. |
| 6. José Santos Chaves. | 21. Gregori Jaramillo. |
| 7. Diego Antonio Marquez. | 22. Roman Gallego. |
| 8. Bentura Peralta. | 23. Manuel Gallego. |
| 9. Josefa Baca. | 24. Domingo Baca. |
| 10. Santiago Peralta. | 25. Juan Bautista Chaves. |
| 11. Antonio Chaves. | 26. Pablo Gallego. |
| 12. José Chaves. | 27. Felipe Gallego. |
| 13. Lorenzo Romero. | 28. Juan Christobal Gallego. |
| 14. Manuel Romero. | 29. Javiel Jaramillo. |
| 15. Juan José Perea. | 30. Juan Antonio Chaves. |

Son por todos treinta, y siendo testigos los mismos espresados, y para sa con-
stancia la firmé llo el Ale'de Mallor de esta jurisdiccion de la Laguna.

JOSÉ MANUEL ARAGON.

(4.)

Con fecha de 16 de Septiembre del presente me dice el señor comandante g'ral lo siguiente.

"Al remitirme V. S. con oficio num'o 109 de 28 de Agosto ultimo la instancia in que los vecinos de la poblacion de Cevolleta solicitaron abandonarla por el terror que les infundi6 el ataque que experimentaron de los Indios Navajoses el dia tres del mismo, me da V. S. cuenta de que aquellos vecinos sin aguardar su resolucion evacuaron el mismo puesto trasladandose con sas familias al Pueblo de la Laguna.

Este procedimiento que al propio tiempo q'e insolenta á los enemigos acredita muy poca subordinacion por parte del vecindario excigia un exemplar castigo con el justo fin de que no buelba á repetirze, pero desentendiendome de ello en el caso presente por consideraciones de equidad prevengo á V. S. q'e en mi nombre exite á los vecinos fugitivos para q'e inmediatamente buelban á ocupat sus avitaciones en inteligencia de que restituyido el paiz á la paz y subyugados ó aniquilados los Navajoses no podran dichos vecinos representar dro alguno á sus casas tierras y bienes si desde luego no regresaven á la enunciada poblacion.

Ya V. S. tomó providencias oportunas para ampavarlos y defenderlos; pero con objeto á que uno y otro se egecute sin perjuicio á la incesante guerra que corresponde se haga á toda la nacion Navaj6, he determinado por ahora que el Teniente D. Nicolas Tarin con treinta hombres de tropa de esta provincia se traslade inmediatamente á Cevolleta, y que aquartelado en aquel puesto cumpla las ordenes que la comunicare V. S. acerca del servicio en que deva, emplearse."

Y lo traslado á V. M. para que lo haga saver al vecindario de la poblacion de Cevolleta.

Dios que á V. M. m's años. Santa Fé, 26 de Septiembre, de 1804.

FERNANDO CHACON.

Sénor D'n JOSEPH MANUEL ARAGON.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 20, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original document on file in this office.
 DAV. J. MILLER, *Translator.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 28, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

[Translation.]

Grant made in the name of H. M. to thirty residents of the place known as La Cevolleta, situated in the vicinity of the pueblo of Laguna, executed by the principal justice, José Manuel Aragon, year 1800.

(1.)

[SEAL.]

Two Rials.

[SEAL.] Third seal, two rials, years eighteen hundred and eighteen hundred and one.

[SEAL.] At the Pueblo de San José de Laguna, on the fifteenth day of the month of March, one thousand eight hundred, I, José Manuel Aragon, principal justice of said pueblo and its jurisdiction, in pursuance of the order of the governor of the province, Fernando Chacon, its date the 23d of January of said year, and in compliance with the petition presented by thirty residents of the jurisdiction of Albuquerque, asking that there might be granted them the place known as La Cevolleta, five leagues distant northward from this said pueblo, thereat to form a settlement, on account of the fair proportion of cultivable lands, water, pastures, and watering places, replied that in order that the command of said governor might receive exact, punctual, and due compliance, I should and do order that it be visited by me, said justice, and that said territory having been examined, the corresponding possession be given. Thus I provided, ordered, and signed, acting by appointment, with my assisting witnesses, to which I certify.

JOSÉ MANUEL ARAGON,
Deputy Justice.

JUAN BAUTISTA CHAVES.

LUIS JOSÉ ROMERO.

EUSEVIO TOMAS ARAGON.

(2.)

At Cevolleta, on the sixteenth day of the month of March, 1800, I, said justice of Laguna, in pursuance of the foregoing decree, having seen, examined, and reconnoitred the tract solicited by the citizens comprised in the original list which I insert at the end, finding it very suitable for the formation of a settlement owing to its good cultivable lands, water for its due irrigation, and ex-

cellent pastures and watering places, called upon the citizens aforesaid, who are the following :

Francisco Aragon,
Francisco Garcia,
Anastacio Gallego,
Salvador Chaves,
José Gregorio Gallego,
José Santos Chaves,
Diego Antonia Marquez,
Ventura Peralta,
Josefa Baca,
Santiago Peralta,
Antonio Chaves,
José Chaves,
Lorenzo Romero,
Manuel Romero,
Juan José Peréa,

Vicente Chaves,
Marcial Baca,
Nicolas Santillanes,
Miguel de Herrera,
Juan Domingo de Herrera,
Gregorio Xaramillo,
Roman Gallego,
Manuel Gallego,
Domingo Baca,
Juan Bautista Chaves,
Pablo Gallego,
Felipe Gallego,
Juan Cristoval Gallego,
Xavier Jaramillo, and
Juan Antonio Chaves;

and having informed them that possession of said place was granted them on the condition that they form a regular settlement and do not abandon it under any pretext, which they gladly admitted and acknowledged. And, proceeding to the demarkation of the corresponding boundaries, I pointed out to them as the one on the north the San Mateo mountain; on the south the Gabilan table-land, which adjoins the Paquate ranch; on the east the Zia road valley [*cañada*] and the Pedro Padilla valley; and the west the said San Mateo mountain, which grant I gave them in the name of H. M., whom may God preserve! So that they may themselves and their children and successors enjoy it, without there being any one now or at any time that may dispute with them any right, they making such use of the lands as they may see proper. And having there-upon proceeded to the distribution of the best cultivable lands, there were assigned to each one of the said citizens—now colonists—eighty-three varas in the cañon and fifty-five varas in the prairie, which they gladly received and acknowledged, pulled up weeds, shouted, and threw stones, wherefore they hold and enjoy, and shall enjoy, through this grant, all the ownership, action, right, and dominion over said tract, which in the name of the king, our sovereign, I have distributed to them, for such is the will of H. M.; and in order that in all time it may have the due and necessary validity and security, I signed said grant at said settlement of Cevolleta, for which was asked and was named as the patron saint Our Lady of Grief, [*Nuestra Señora de los Dolores*,] on said sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred. And I sign with my assisting witnesses, with whom I act as aforesaid, to which I certify.

JOSÉ MANUEL ARAGON,
Deputy Justice.

JUAN BAUTISTA CHAVEZ.
LUIS JOSE ROMERO.
EUSEVIO TOMAS ARAGON.

(3.)

At the pueblo de San José de la Laguna, on the twelfth day of the month of January, eighteen hundred and seven, I, José Manuel Aragon, principal justice of said jurisdiction, in attention to the petition presented by the colonists of the settlement of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de Cevolleta, (granted by the governor of the province, Fernando Chacon,) asking that the grant belonging to said tract may be delivered to them, stated that even more than the five years prescribed generally for the complete acquiring of property having passed and having complied with their promise to form a regular settlement and live in

a society, I should and do order that this document be remitted to the governor of said province, Joaquin del Real Alencaster, so that his excellency be pleased, if it should be his will, to add his superior approval, and that after doing so he may, through me, give to said settlers the corresponding title papers for their security. Thus I provided, ordered, and signed, with my assistants, with whom I act as aforesaid; and I certify.

JOSE MANUEL ARAGON,
Deputy Justice.

LUIS JOSE ROMERO.
EUSEVIO TOMAS ARAGON.
JUAN BAUTISTA CHAVEZ.

SANTA FE, *January* 16, 1807.

With my approval:

JOAQUIN DEL REAL ALENCASTER.

PUEBLO DE SAN JOSE DE LA LAGUNA,
March 25, 1807.

Francisco Sabedra is included as a settler in this grant, with the permission of the settlers and the knowledge of the superior government; and that it may so appear, I sign this on this the day of its date.

JOSE MANUEL ARAGON.

(5.)

List comprising the individuals who go into possession at the place called Cevolleta, under the order of colonel and actual governor of this province, Fernando Chacon, dated March 15, 1800, and they are as follows, to-wit:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Francisco Aragon. | 16. Bicente Chaves. |
| 2. Francisco Garcia. | 17. Marcial Baca. |
| 3. Anastacio Gallego. | 18. Qulas Santillanes. |
| 4. Salvador Chaves. | 19. Miguel de Errera. |
| 5. José Gregorio Gallego. | 20. Juan Domingo Errera. |
| 6. José Santos Chaves. | 21. Gregorio Jaramillo. |
| 7. Diego Antonio Marquez. | 22. Roman Gallego. |
| 8. Bentura Peralta. | 23. Manuel Gallego. |
| 9. Josefa Baca. | 24. Domingo Baca. |
| 10. Santiago Peralta. | 25. Juan Bautista Chaves. |
| 11. Antonio Chaves. | 26. Pablo Gallego. |
| 12. José Chaves. | 27. Felipe Gallego. |
| 13. Lorenzo Romero. | 28. Juan Cristoval Gallego. |
| 14. Manuel Romero. | 29. Javiel Jaramillo. |
| 15. Juan José Peréa. | 30. Juan Antonio Chaves. |

There are, in all, thirty; and all of the same being witnesses in testimony thereof, I, the said principal justice of the jurisdiction of Laguna, have signed this.

JOSE MANUEL ARAGON.

(4.)

Under date of the 16th of September of the present year, the commander in chief writes me the following:

"On your sending me with the report No. 109, of August 20th, ultimo, the petition in which the residents of the settlement of Cevolleta ask to abandon

that place on account of the terror which the attack they experienced from the Navajo Indians on the 3d of that month infused in them, you inform me that those residents, without awaiting your orders, evacuated the place, moving themselves and their families to the pueblo of Laguna.

"This proceeding, which at that particular time emboldened the enemy, indicates very little subordination on the part of the people of that neighborhood, [and] would require an exemplary punishment, so that it might not again be repeated; but ignoring the fact in the present instance by considerations of moderation, I require that in my name you cause the frightened people immediately to return and occupy their habitations, with the understanding that, the country being restored to peace and the Navojoes being subjugated or exterminated, said citizens shall not represent any claim to their houses, lands, and property if they do not forthwith return to said settlement.

"You have already taken opportune steps to relieve and defend them; but with the object that they may be effective, without prejudice from the continuous war to be waged against the entire Navajo tribe, I have determined, for the present, that Lieutenant Nicolas Tarin, with thirty men taken from the provincial troops, proceed immediately to Cevolleta, and that, being stationed at that place, he obey such orders as you may give him in the service in which he will be employed."

And I communicate it to you so that you may make it known to the people of the settlement of Cevolleta.

God preserve you many years! Santa Fé, September 26, 1804.

FERNANDO CHACON.

JOSE MANUEL ARAGON.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Translator's Department, Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1861.

The foregoing is a correct translation from the original Spanish on file in this office.

DAVID J. MILLER,

Translator.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the foregoing certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

A. P. WILBAR,

Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 28, 1861.

The foregoing, from pages one to nine, inclusive, is a true copy of the original translation of the original paper on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,

Surveyor General.

Petition of the claimants.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of New Mexico.

To the honorable William Pelham, surveyor general of the Territory of New Mexico:

Your petitioners, the inhabitants of the sitio or town of Cevolleta, in the county of Valencia, Territory of New Mexico, respectfully represent that, in the year 1800, on the 16th day of March of that year, by virtue of an order of provincial governor under the vice-regal government of Spain, Fernando Chacon, dated 23d January, A. D. 1800, Joseph Manuel Aragon, chief alcalde of Laguna, proceeded to put in possession of the said sitio of Cevolleta thirty persons, residents of the vicinity of Alburquerque, consisting of Francisco Aragon, Francisco Garcia, Anastacio Gallegos, Josefa Baca, and others; of whom present petitioners claim to be the legal representatives and assignees—said sitio or town grant, being bounded on the north by the Sierra de San Mateo, on the south by [the mesa] del Gabilan, which joins the rancho de Paquate, on the east by La Cañada del Camino de Zia and Cañada de Pedro Padilla, and on the west by the same mountain of San Mateo. Said grant was confirmed to said petitioners in fee, and was duly taken possession of in accordance with the law and custom under the Spanish government, and the same reconfirmed to them subsequently by the then governor of the province of New Mexico, Joaquin del Real Alencaster, under date of the 6th of January, 1807. Your petitioners further state that the town of Cevolleta is situated on said grant, as also are the dwellings and farms of the present claimants, who have inherited of the original grantees or acquired rights by purchase, and that the said town of Cevolleta was in existence as a town, August 18, 1846, when the Territory of New Mexico was surrendered to the government of the United States, and also at the date of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. For proof of title your petitioners beg leave to refer to the accompanying documents, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and to such other proof, oral or written, as may be presented on the trial of this case. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOUGHTON.
Attorney for Claimants.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 28, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original petition on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Brief of Counsel.

INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF CEVOLLETA }
vs.
 THE UNITED STATES. }

It appears from the documents presented in evidence—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—authenticated by the witnesses presented, that by order of Fernando Chacon, governor under the Spanish government of the province of New Mexico, bearing date January 23, 1800, (see document No. 1,) José Manuel Aragon, superior judge, put the original grantees, Francis Aragon, Francisco Garcia, Josefa Baca, and others, (see original list, document No. 5,) in possession of the sitio of Cevolleta, (see documents Nos. 1 and 2,) and the renewing of the same possession

under order of Governor Joaquin del Real Alencaster, under date of 16th January, 1807, and to which he appended his approval under his own hand.—(See document No. 3 and following)

That this was all done in accordance with the laws and customs of Spain in the granting and distribution of lands in her Mexican provinces, will appear from the authorities familiar to the surveyor general, and from the documents themselves.—(See Galvan's Collection of Decrees of 1829, pages 56 and from 91 to 101, &c.)

It appears also in evidence that the town of Cevolleta was in existence as a town long before the sovereignty of the Territory of New Mexico was transferred to the government of the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and therefore, according to instructions to the surveyor general of New Mexico, (page 10, paragraph 4,) this claim should be confirmed to present inhabitants of the town of Cevolleta, who claim to be the legal representatives of Francisco Aragon, Francisco Garcia, and others.

J. HOUGHTON,
Attorney for Claimants.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 28, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original brief now on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Testimony in the case.

TOWN OF CEVOLLETA }
vs. } Cevolleta grant.
THE UNITED STATES. }

Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid, being sworn, deposed as follows :

I knew Fernando Chacon, governor, civil and military, of New Mexico, in the year 1800, as I am aware. I knew José Manuel Aragon, who was in that year alcalde of the pueblo of Laguna, and know his handwriting and that of the witnesses on the granting document in this case, and the signatures of Aragon, and they are all genuine. In 1807, Joaquin del Real Alencaster I also knew, and he was governor of the province in that year. I know his signature, and that on said granting document is genuine. I knew nearly or quite all the settlers named in said document, some of whom are yet alive, and many of their descendants yet live at Cevolleta. I know the town as such to exist since 1807. In the year 1807 I was a clerk under the governor, and am now sixty-nine years of age. I have no interest whatever in the grant to Cevolleta.

JUAN BAUTISTA VIGIL Y ALARID.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, October 1, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

TOWN OF CEVOLLETA }
vs. } Grant.
THE UNITED STATES. }

Simon Delgado, being duly sworn, deposed as follows :

I know the town of Cevolleta to have been in existence for many years before the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States. I know, personally, many of the descendants of those settlers named in the granting document in

this case, who now reside and have always resided in the town of Cevolleta. I have no interest whatever in this claim.

SIMON DELGADO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, October 1, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR.

Surveyor general.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 28, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original depositions by the witnesses, J. B. Vigil y Alarid and Simon Delgado, which are on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK.

Surveyor General.

Decision of the Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 5, 1861.

TOWN OF CEVOLLETA }
vs. } Town grant.
 THE UNITED STATES. }

The papers constituting this claim were, on the organization of this office, in 1855, found among the archives deposited in the State Department of this Territory, and were then transferred thence to the land claim branch of this office. The claim was taken up by the surveyor general, on the 1st instant, for investigation.

The genuineness of the grant having been established, and the town having been in existence at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States on the 18th day of August, 1846, it is presumed there can be no question of the validity of the claim.

It is therefore the opinion of this office that the grant made to the inhabitants of the town of Cevolleta, in the county of Valencia, is good and valid, and it is recommended that the Congress of the United States confirm the same.

A. P. WILBAR, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 28, 1861.

The above is a true copy of the original decision on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General.*

Original title papers.

SEÑOR THENIENTE CORONEL GOVERNADOR Y CAPP'N GENERAL:

Pedro Montes Vijil de Santillana Poblador deste veino como mejor aya lagar en derecho y al mio conbenga ante la grandeza de vss'a paresco y digo que habiendo seruido beinte años á su majestad Dios le guaude muchos años estube bibiendo en una casilla donde me pude mantener todo este tiempo con el sueldo que su majestad fuc seruido de dar el tiempo que le serué y despues aca me he bisto y me beo bibiendo de prestado sin tener un pedazo de tierra en donde mantener la crecida familia que Dios nro. Señor se a seruido darme en cuia atencion suplico á vss'a sea mui seruido de hazerme gracia y merced del citio que llaman de los Luzeros en la jurisdiccion del pueblo de Thaos cuio citio. fue dado al General Difanto D. Phelix Martinez, Gouvernador que fué deste Reyno cuio citio ni antes ni despues se a poblado porque solo estubo poblado antes que

se perdiese el reino y en virtud desto me a aparecido bien ponerme á los pies de vss'a para que mediante su buen selo caridad y amor con que mira á los vasallos de su magestad é pasado a registrar el dho citio sin perjuicio del pueblo ni perzona alguna acompañandome en esto y en este escripto Juan Baptista Vijil, Xpsthobal Vijil mis sobrinos quienes tambien se allan de la misma forma que yo cuos linderos corren por la parte del norte con el rrio Colorado por la del oriente con tierras del pueblo y la cierra por la parte del poniente con la caxa del rrio del norte por la parte del sur con tierras de Sebastian Martinez biendome a esto el allarme con un poco de ganado o bejuno y estar bibiendo de prestado y el Dueño me prezisa a salir de sus tierras y no tener en donde ponerme a pastar y eriar mi pobreza que es con lo que Mantengo mi pobre familia ofreciendonos a poblarlo en el tiempo que mandan las reales ordenanzas de sa magestad Dios le guarde y en el termino que manda la lei por todo lo cual.

A vss'a pedimos y suplicamos con todo rendimiento sea mui seruido de hazer como llebamos pedido que en ello reciuiremos bien y mrd. y juramos en toda forma no ser de malicia este nro escripto consta y en lo necesario, &c.

PEDRO VIJIL DE SANTILLANA.

JUAN BAPTISTA VIJIL.

XPSTHOBAL VIJIL.

Auto.—En la villa de Sta Fee en nuevo dias del mes de Ag'tto del año de mil setecientos y quaranta y dos yo el tth'te Coronel Don Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza gour. y cap'n gral. destte Reyno del Nuevo Mexico en virtud del pnte escripto denia mandar y mandé, al alc'l Mr. de la jurisdizn del pueblo de San Geromo. de los Taos; le de la posesion que pr. el se pide en nomre. del Rey nro. Sr. (Dios le gue.) con las zircunztaucias y calidades que se requieren en las mercedes Reales y en partticular de la que abla de sin perjuicio de terzero siendo con sufiziente prouanza, y sera en la forma sig'tte de vera formar su casa anitazón á dos leguas, poco mas ó menos, del pueblo de Taos, tomando los linderos por la que mira á la parte del Norte, del Arroyo Jondo, y por la que mira á la parte del Rio del Norte, se le daran dos leguas de lattitud, y por la parte de la Sierra asta la cumbre, y en esta yntelijenzia se le dara la posesion como se llena dho, para si, sus hijos y subzesores asi lo probey mande y firme con los ttes's de me asistencia actuando por reseptoria por la notoria falta de esno real ni pub'co que no lo ay en todo este regno y en el pnte papel por no correr el sellado en estas parttes.

D'N GASPAR DOM'O DE MENDOZA.

MANUEL SANZ DE GARUIZA,

Jun. Ph'e de Rivera.

NOTA.—Que los pastos y aguajes deven ser comunes.

[RUBRICA.]

Possion.—El Al feres Dn. Franco Guerrero Al Ce. mayor y Cappn. Aguerra de San Geronimo de los Taos y San Lorenzo de los Picuries en cumplimiento del auto del Señor theniente Coronel Dn. Gaspar Domo. de Mendoza Gouvernador y Cappn. Gral. de este Reyno de la Nueva Mexco. su fecha de nueve de Agosto del presente año de mil settecientos y quarenta y dos siendo rre qe. rido por Pedro Vigil, Jn. Baptistta Vigil y Xpttobal Vigil, pase a darles la posesion qe. dho. Señor les hiso á los contenidos y para ello sitte a los naturales de dho. pueblo de Taos qe fueron el Gobernadorsillo casique o ficiales y los demas qe suponen y aviendoles echado las medidas desde el sementerio de la yglecia de su pueblo y dado les despues la demacia de sien baras dixero qe. qe danan contenttos y qe. de ninguna suertte se les seguia perjuicio, así mesmo yae comparecer la merced del Cappn. Sebastian Martin y dixo y manifesto no serle de ningun perjuicio a sus ttierras la merced qe los contenidos piden. En

culla attencion me apee de el caballo y acompañado de los ttestigos cogi de la mano a cada uno de por si de los contenidos y les patee por dho. sittio y di posecion Rl. er nombre de su Magd. qe Dios guc. con las circunstancias qe. se rrequieren y espresa la dha. merced ala qe me rremitto y para qe. constte de dha. posecion lo firme autoando como Juez Recepttor con ttestigos de asistencia por faltta de escribano Real ny publico qe. no lo ay en este Reyno en dose dias del mes de Agosto de mil settecientos quarentta y dos años.

FRANCO. GUERRERO.

GREGORIO GARDANO,
ANTONIO DURAN DE ARMIJO.

STA. FE, y Sepre. 3 de 1742.

So tomo la rrazon de esta merced en el libro de Gobierno que esta a mi cargo, y para en el archibo desta capital a foxs. 70.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 31, 1861.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original papers on file in this office.

DAVID J. MILLER, *Translator.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 31, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

[Translation.]

To the lieutenant colonel, governor and captain general :

I, Pedro Montes Vijil de Santillana, a settler of this kingdom, before the greatness of your excellency in the most approved manner provided by law and convenient to me, appear and state, that having served his Majesty (whom may God preserve for many years,) for the period of twenty years, I was residing in a small house, where I have been able to support myself all this time with the salary his Majesty was pleased to give during the time I served, and from that period up to the present time I have been and am living by borrowing, without having a piece of land with which to support the large family which God our Father has been pleased to give me; in view of which I pray your excellency to be pleased to grant and donate to me the tract called Los Luceros, in the jurisdiction of the pueblo of Taos, which tract was given to General Felix Martinez, deceased, late governor of this kingdom, and which has not been settled previously or afterwards, having been settled prior to the loss of this kingdom, and in consideration of this I thought it well to place myself at the feet of your excellency, that by virtue of your good zeal, charity and affection which you bear towards the subjects of his Majesty, I have proceeded to register said tract without injury to the pueblo or any person whatsoever. My nephew, Juan Bautista Vijil, and Cristoval Vijil, who are in the same condition as myself, accompany me in this as well as in this petition; Red river being the boundary towards the north, on the east the lands of the pueblo and the mountain, on the west the bed of the river, and on the south lands of Sebastian Martinez, requiring the amount for some sheep which I own, and living on borrowed land, the owner of which requires me to vacate it, and having no place

wherein to pasture my little flock with which I support my poor family, offering to settle it within the time prescribed by the royal ordinances of his Majesty, (whom may God preserve,) and with the terms required by law. In view of all which I pray and request your excellency, with all submission, to be pleased to grant our petition, by doing which we will receive grace and favor. And we swear in all form that this our petition is not made through dissimulation, costs, and whatever may be required.

PEDRO VIJIL DE SANTILLANA.
JUAN BAUTISTA VIJIL.
CRISTOVAL VIJIL.

Decree.—In the town of Santa Fé, on the ninth day of the month of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-two, I, Lieutenant Colonel Don Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza, governor and captain-general of this kingdom of New Mexico, in virtue of this petition, should and did order the senior justice of the jurisdiction of the pueblo of San Geronimo de los Taos to give him the possession by him therein asked for in the name of the King, our sovereign, (God preserve him!) upon the conditions and terms required in the royal grants, and in particular that portion which refers to not working injury to third parties, requiring sufficient proof thereof, and shall be in the following manner: He shall erect his house or habitation two leagues distant, little more or less, from the pueblo of Taos, taking for the boundary on the north to the Arroyo Hondo, and two leagues in latitude shall be given him in the direction of the Del Norte river and towards the mountain to its summit. And with this understanding the possession will be given him as aforesaid, for himself, his children, and successors. I have so provided, ordered, and signed, with my attending witnesses, acting by appointment on account of the known absence of a royal or public notary, there being none in all this kingdom, and on this paper, there being no stamped paper in these parts.

DON GASPAR DOMINGO DE MENDOZA.

NOTE.—That the pasturing and watering places remain common.

JUAN FELIPE DE RIVERA.

Witness: MANUEL SANZ DE GARIZU.

Possession.—Ensign Don Francisco Guerrero, senior justice and war captain of San Geronimo de los Taos and San Lorenzo de los Picaries, in compliance with the decree of Lieutenant Colonel Don Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza, governor and captain-general of this kingdom of New Mexico, its date the ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-two, being called on by Pedro Vigil, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristoval Vigil, I proceeded to give the possession granted by said governor to the above, wherefore I summoned the natives of said pueblo of Taos, who were the governor, casique, officers, and others of authority, and having made to them the measurement from the cemetery of the church of their pueblo, and then given them one hundred varas besides, they stated that they were satisfied, and that no injury would result to them in any manner whatsoever. I also caused the grant to Sebastian Martinez to be produced, and stated that no injury would result to his lands by the grant made to the petitioners. Therefore, descending from my horse, with the three witnesses, I took each of the petitioners personally by the hand and walked with them over the tract, and gave royal possession in the name of his Majesty, (whom may God preserve!) with the required conditions contained in said grant, to which reference is made; and in testimony of said possession I signed, as acting justice, with attending witnesses, in the absence of a royal or public notary, there being none

in this kingdom, on the twelfth day of the month of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

FRANCISCO GUERRERO.

GREGORIO GARDUÑO.

ANTONIO DURAN DE ARMIJO.

SANTA FÉ, *September 3, 1742.*

This grant is recorded on page 70 of the government book under my charge, and which is deposited in the archives of this capital.

MENDOZA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 3, 1861.

The foregoing is a correct translation from the original Spanish on file in this office.

DAVID J. MILLER,
Translator.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 3, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 31, 1861.

The foregoing, from pages one to four inclusive, is a true copy of the translation of the original papers on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Petition.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of New Mexico.

To the Hon. William Pelham, Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico:

Antoine Leroux, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the Territory of New Mexico, for himself and in behalf of the legal representatives of Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautista Vigil, Cristoval Vigil, deceased, formerly of what is now the county of Taos, and Territory aforesaid, but in the lifetime of said deceased known as "El Pueblo de San Geronimo de los Taos," represents that the said Pedro Vigil Santillana, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristoval Vigil became possessed of a piece of land by virtue of a grant made by Lieutenant Colonel Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza, governor and captain-general of the province of New Mexico, under the government of Spain, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1742, as set forth in the original deed of grant herewith presented, to which reference is hereby made for full proof that said grant was made as aforesaid as described in said deed of grant in the petition, decree, and judicial possession, compared and reconciled one with the other; the said piece of land is described and bounded as follows, to wit: That their house or habitation should be built two leagues, more or less, from the pueblo of Taos, should be bounded on the north by the Arroyo Jondo, on the west by a line running in a northerly and southerly direction, two leagues west of the house or habitation aforesaid, or

four leagues west of a line over one hundred varas west of the cemetery of the church of said pueblo, and running parallel from north to south with the line running in the same direction on the west of said cemetery; on the east by the west line of said pueblo, as above described, and by the summit of the mountains on either side of the extent of said pueblo line, and on the south by lands of Sebastian Martin. The said Antoine Leroux, on behalf of the legal representatives aforesaid, claims a perfect title to said lands by virtue of the original deed of grant aforesaid, and further state that they cannot show the quantity of land claimed, except as set forth in said grant, as contained in the above known metes and bounds, nor can they furnish an accurate plat of the same, as no survey has ever been made. Said grant was made under the rules and regulations of the royal ordinances of Spain, subsequently declared and recognized by the government of Mexico to be in full force and effect—for which power and authority see collection of the decrees and orders of the Cortes of Spain, published in Mexico by Mariano Galvan, in 1829, page 56, and from page 91 to 101; see also decrees of the government of Mexico, June 4, and September 18, 1823, pages 123 and 180, 2 volumes; also, "Ordenanzas de Tierras y Aguas;" 8 Peters' Reports, 436; 15 do, 130; 1 Howard's, 24, &c. Said Antoine Leroux also states, in behalf of said claimants, the legal representatives of said Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautiste Vigil, and Cristoval Vigil, that some hundreds of persons have located upon said grant without right or title from any person or persons, and with a full knowledge of the existence of the rightful claim of the present claimants, the "legal representatives" aforesaid.

Your petitioner, the said Antoine Leroux, in behalf of the legal representatives of the original grantees, whose names appear in the original grant, herewith presented, further states that the said claimants have not by any act of theirs, by sale, transfer, or otherwise, forfeited any of their rights in said grant; and therefore pray that said grant be confirmed to the said "legal representatives," and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

SMITH & HOUGHTON,
Attorneys for Claimants.

Brief.

Antoine Leroux, for himself and as agent for the legal representatives of Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautiste Vigil, and others. Claim of Los Luceros. Brief of counsel for claimants.

The proof relied upon in this case, as to the fact that the grant was actually made to Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristoval Vigil, according to the laws, rules, and regulations of the government of Spain, is the original document herewith presented, which shows that the grant was made in due form by Don Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza, governor and captain-general of New Mexico, under the government of Spain, by decree bearing date 9th day of August, 1742. This document being 119 years old, of course no oral proof can be produced to prove the signatures of either the governor and captain general, Mendoza, or the possessory officer, Francisco Gutierrez, [Guerrero?] senior justice, &c. Nor is such proof necessary in regard to original documents, as will appear by the instructions given to the surveyor general of New Mexico—see page 9, 7th paragraph.

The appearance of the document itself, in connexion with the evidence presented, that this document is in the possession of the legal representatives of the parties mentioned, who reside on and occupy a part of the tract of land therein described, should be sufficient proof of its originality and genuineness.

The surveyor general being satisfied as to that fact proves all that is necessary to be proven as to the validity of the claim, and to confirm it to the legal representatives of the original grantees.

The present claimants are not able, in consequence of their great number and the loss of documents, to show a regular derangement of title, and therefore can only ask a confirmation to the legal representatives of the original grantees, in accordance with the instructions to the surveyor general above cited, page 10, paragraph first.

That the grant was made in accordance with laws and customs of the government of Spain in Mexico, will fully appear by reference to the collection of decrees and ordenanzas of Spain, published in Mexico by Mariano Galvan, in 1829, and declared and recognized by the government of Mexico to be in full force and effect as laws—see page 56, and from 91 to 101, which authorize governors of provinces or political chiefs to grant lands.

Also, in reference to nature of the present grant, being given for services to the government, see decrees of the republic of Mexico, June 4 and September 18, 1823, 2 volumes, pages 123 and 180.

Withdrawal of opposition to the claim.

ANTOINE LEROUX, Agent, }
vs. } Lucero claim, Taos.
 THE UNITED STATES. }

The surveyor general is hereby respectfully informed that all opposition of the Indians of the Pueblo de Taos to said claim is hereby withdrawn.

THEO. D. WHEATON,
Attorney for said Indians.

TAOS, April 14, 1861.

[Indorsed.]

Withdrawal of the pueblo of Taos of opposition to the claim. Filed September 30, 1861.

DAV. J. MILLER, *Tr. and C. C.*

Testimony in the case.

ANTO. LEROUX, Rep. of PEDRO M. }
 VIGIL DE SANTILLANA'S heirs, }
vs. } Los Luceros grant.
 THE UNITED STATES. }

Joab Houghton, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in this claim. The document in the claim marked No. 1 I found in the hands of Juan Bautista Vigil and Antoine Leroux, the husband of Juana Leroux, the first and last named heirs of Juan Bautista Vigil, one of the original grantees mentioned in said document, who, at the time of the presentation of the petition of said claimants by the said Antoine Leroux resided on and occupied a part of the grant known as "Los Luceros," in the county of Taos, as did also other persons by the name of Vigil, and by other names, who claimed to be the heirs and legal representatives of Pedro Vigil de Santillana, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristoval Vigil; that the persons mentioned in the petition as being located on the said grant of land, and who opposed the confirmation of said grant by the surveyor general of New Mexico, have since acknowledged the right and title to said grant as existing in the legal representatives, and received a deed for the portion of land occupied by them bearing date the 14th day of April, 1861, signed by certain agents of the said legal representatives, and conveying to the pueblo of Taos the said lands occupied by them, they being the persons referred to in the petition as aforesaid, the said pueblo there consenting to withdraw and withdrawing all

opposition to the confirmation of said grant to the legal representatives aforesaid, as will appear from the certificate of their attorney, Theodore D. Wheaton, dated Taos, April 14, 1861, and which is herewith presented as testimony, and is as follows: "Antoine Leroux, agent, *vs.* the United States.—Lucero claim, Taos. The surveyor general is hereby respectfully informed that all opposition of the Indians of the Pueblo de Taos to said claim is hereby withdrawn. Taos, April 14, 1861. Theo. D. Wheaton, attorney for said Indians."

J. HOUGHTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me September 30, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

Decision of Surveyor General.

ANTOINE LEROUX, for the heirs of PEDRO VIGIL DE SANTILLANA, JUAN BAUTISTA VIGIL, and CRISTOVAL VIGIL, }
vs. } Los Luceros grant.
THE UNITED STATES.

This claim was filed in this office May 21, 1857, and the case was taken up for investigation by the surveyor general October 2, 1861.

It appears from the original papers filed, that Pedro Vigil de Santillana, in conjunction with his two nephews, Juan Bautista Vigil, and Cristoval Vigil, petitioned to Governor and Captain General Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza for a tract of land known as the Los Luceros tract, lying in the present county of Taos; that Governor Mendoza, on the 9th day of August, 1742, made the grant petitioned for, and that on the 12th day of the same month and year the parties were formally placed in possession of the land by virtue of the governor's order to that effect—and they and their descendants have remained in possession from that time to the present day.

The papers constituting the claim appear to be genuine and complete, and the grant, in all respects, to be a valid one; and there is no known opposition to the confirmation of the same, the parties heretofore objecting to the approval of the grant having, through their attorney, known to this office as such, withdrawn all opposition to the confirmation of the title to the land covered by the grant to the representatives of the original grantees.

The grant is therefore approved by this office, and ordered to be transmitted to the proper department at Washington; and it is hereby recommended that the same be confirmed by the Congress of the United States to the legal representatives of the original grantees named in the grant.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General of New Mexico.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 5, 1861.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, October 31, 1861.

The foregoing eight pages contain true copies of the original petition, brief, notice, testimony, and decision on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 7, 1861.

SIR: By the last mail I had the honor of forwarding to the General Land Office three land grants which had been approved by my predecessor, and I

now forward another also so acted upon, and which is the last one of those decided but not sent up by him. This claim is in the name of Gervacio Nolan, deceased, and consists of authenticated copies of the original title papers marked "A;" the translation of the same; the petition of the claimants; the testimony of the witnesses; and the decision of the surveyor general.

The land now lies in the new surveying district of Colorado, but the claim has been acted upon by the surveyor general here, under the instructions contained in your letter of August 15, 1861.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.

No. 48.—GERVACIO NOLAN, deceased.

A.

Sello Cuarto—Dos Reales.

Años de mil ochocientos cuarenta y dos y mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres.

EXMO. SR. GOBOR: Gervaisio Nonal, frances naturaldo. y vecino del valle de Taos, ante V. E. respetuosamente hago presente, ql. deseando impulsar la agricultura ramo tan recomendado por nuestras leyes patrias, y encontrandose baldio y sin cultivo el Rito de D. Carlos desde su nacimiento hasta su confluencia con el Napeste terreno a proposito y ql. presta las comodidades necesarias para establecer una siembra capaz para proporcionar la mantencion de mi familia y un ameno campo para la cria de ganados mayor y lanar, deseando ocuparme de ambos ramos, y como por otra parte me considero protegido por las leyes para acometer esta empreza, no he vacilado de ocurrir à V. E. como el medio seguro para conseguir la posesion del referido rio à fin de ql. si no hay un tercero ql. me lo embarase y estubiere como en efecto lo está libre y baldio se me conceda en posesion, protestando empeñar toda mi posibilidad en adelantar su cultivo y no desampararlo hasta haver establecido y radicado mi permanencia en él, ofreciendo que dentro del termino ql. me conceden las leyes estableceré la colonia y poudré en ella los ganados que me fueren posibles para proporcionarme la subsistencia. Por todo lo cual.

A V. E. pido y suplico ql. haviendome por presentado se sirva aceder à mi solicitud si asi lo considiere conforme y arreglado à justicia.

GERVAISIO NOLAIN.

SANTA FÉ, *Noviembre 14 de 1843.*

SANTA FÉ, *Dic're 1 de 1843.*

Al Sr. Prefecto para ql. dé sus ordenes al juez de la primera demarcacion de Taos, para ql. dé la posesion à ql. se refiere el petente y la documento conforme à las leyes de la materia, asegurandose antes que en efecto está baldia y ql. no se hace perjuicio à tercero, pues si hubiere algun embaraso ql. estorbe para obrar informará el ql. sea.

ARMIJO.

DONACIANO VIGIL, *So. into.*

RIO ARRIBA, *D'bre 8 de 1843.*

El Juez de Paz de la primera demarcacion de Taos teniendo à la vista el superior decreto de fha. 1o de D'bre del E. S. Gobernador Dn. Man'l Armijo le dará su puntual y debido cumplimiento, teniendo presente cuantos puntos en dicho superior decreto se hallan, sin dar lugar à perjuicio alguno.

ARCHULETA.

Sr. Juez de Paz de la 1a. Demarcacion D. Cornelio Vigil:

El que suscribe, ciudadano Mejicano y residente en este departamento, ante V. en la mejor forma que haya lugar en derecho, pareasco y digo: Que habiendosenos donado por el gobierno del departamento el terreno valdio que demarca la adjunta instancia como se vé por el superior decreto sentado al margen, y careciendo del titulo de posesion que me asegure nuestra legal propiedad y ninguno pueda turbanos en ella, suplico de V. se sirva hacerme por presentado y desde luego ampliarme esta para los usos de nuestro derecho. Por tanto

A' V. pido se sirva acceder á mi solicitud pr. ser justicia que impetro, juro no ser de malicia y lo necesario, &c.

GERVACIO NOLLIN.

D'bre 9 de 1843.

DICIEMBRE 10 DE 1843.

Por presentado y admitido en cuanto haya lugar en dro. pasese por mi el presente juez con los de asistencia é instrumentales al lugar que estan los documentos adjuntos, y dése á los petentes la posesion que solicitan pa. qe. por si y por sus herederos y sucesores sea havido con dro. El ciudadano Cornelio Vigil, Juez de Paz de la 1a. demarcacion de Taos asi proveyo, mandó y firmó con los de assa. doy fé.

CORNELIO VIGIL.

Assa. CARLOS BEAUBIEN.

Assa. LUIS LEE.

En el pueblo de Taos á los quince dias del mes de D'bre de mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres yo el C. Cornelio Vigil, Juez de Paz de esta demarcacion en virtud de lo mandado en el decreto ql. antecede, pase al terreno ql. refiere D. Gervacio Nollin en el antecedente escrito, y estando en él con los de mi asistencia é instrumentales ql. al fin se nombrarán se procedió á señalar las mohoneras de los limites conforme se describe el terreno en la preinserta peticion y corresponde al mapa qe. rubrico; y empezando por la banda del sur del rio del Napeste á una legua y media vajo de la confluencia del rio de D. Carlos con aquel, se puso una mohonera, donde siguiendo el mismo rio del Napeste para arriba hasta cinco leguas arriva de la confluencia del mismo rio D. Carlos y se puso la 2a. mohonera, continuando de hay para la cierra hasta media falda se puso la 3a. mohonera, donde siguiendo la misma falda de la cierra de norte á sur hasta llegar al frente de la primera mohonera se puso la cuarta y ultima mohonera; y registrado lo tomé de la mano, lo pasee é hise tirar tierra, arrancar yerbas y otras demostraciones de propiedad, con lo ql. se concluyó el acto quedando determinados los linderos sin qe. hubiese aparecido reclamo alguno de perjuicio de tercero, por qe. yó el referido Juez á nombre de la soberania de la nacion (q. D. g.) le dí al mencionado G. Nollin la posesion personal y perfecta qe. solicita para que le sirva de titulo á él, sus hijos y sucesores, por lo cual les amparo y defiendo y mando qe. de ella no sean despojados sin ser primero ordos y por fuero y dro. vencidos—en fé de lo cual lo firmé con los de mi asistencia y los instrumentales ql. lo fueron los cc. José Gabriel Vigil, Juan Ortega, y Ceran Sn. Vrain presentes y vecinos de esta demarcacion. Doy feé.

CORNELIO VIGIL.

Instrumental JUAN ORTEGA.

Instrumental JOSE GABRIEL VIGIL.

Instrumental CERAN ST. VRAIN.

Assa. CARLOS BEAUBIEN.

Assa. LUIS LEE.

Derechos 25 pesos.

Se registró este documento desde el folio 13 buelta al 14, lo que certifico. Santa Fé, Eno. 27 de 1847.

DONACIANO VIGIL

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Translator's Department, Santa Fé, New Mexico, May 31, 1861.

The foregoing, including the plat, is a true copy from the original document on file in this office.

DAVID J. MILLER, *Translator.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, May 31, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and his attestations as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

[Translation.]

A.

Fourth seal—two reals. Years one thousand eight hundred and forty-two and one thousand eight hundred and forty-three

MOST EXCELLENT GOVERNOR: Gervasio Nonal, a naturalized Frenchman, and resident of the valley of Taos, respectfully represents to your excellency, that being desirous of advancing agriculture—a branch so much commended by the laws of our country—and the valley (*rito*) of the Don Carlos from its headwaters to its confluence with the Arkansas being vacant and uncultivated, land suitable for the purpose and which furnishes the necessary accommodations to establish a farm capable of furnishing the maintenance of my family and a fine range for the raising of large stock and sheep, being desirous of occupying myself in both branches, and as, on the other hand, I consider myself protected by the laws to undertake this enterprise, I have not hesitated in coming before your excellency as a sure means of obtaining possession of said river, in order that if there is no third person who might embarrass me, and it being, as in fact it is, unencumbered and uncultivated, the possession may be conceded to me, pledging myself to do all in my power to advance its cultivation, and not to abandon it until I have established my settlement and permanence thereon, offering that within the time the laws allow me I will establish the colony and put in it the live stock I may find possible for my subsistence.

In consideration of all which I ask and pray that, having presented myself, your excellency be pleased to grant my petition should you consider it in conformity with justice.

GERVASIO NOLAIN.

SANTA FÉ, *November 14, 1843.*

SANTA FÉ, *December 1, 1843.*

To the prefect :

That he may give his orders to the justice of the first demarcation of Taos that he give the possession to which the applicant refers, and execute the title papers according to the laws on the subject, first satisfying himself that the land is in fact vacant, and that no damage be done to a third party; but if any im-

pediment should hinder him from granting it, he will give information of what it may be.

ARMIJO.

DONACIANO VIGIL, *Secretary pro tem.*

RIO ARRIBA, December 8, 1843.

The justice of the peace of the first demarcation of Taos having in view the superior decree of his excellency Manuel Armijo, dated December 1, will give it his punctual and due compliance, keeping in view the points said superior decree contains, giving no ground for damage.

ARCHULETA.

DECEMBER 9, 1843.

The subscriber, a Mexican citizen and resident of this department, appears before you in the form that may be most legally correct, and states that the governor of the department having donated us the vacant land as marked out on the annexed paper, as will appear by the superior decree placed on the margin, and wanting the title of possession which may secure us our lawful property so that none may disturb us therein, I pray you to consider me before you, and then to extend me the possession for the purposes of our claim. Therefore, I ask that you be pleased to accede to my petition, it being justice which I impetrate. I affirm that it is not dissimulation, and all that is necessary, &c.

GERVACIO NOLLIN.

CORNELIO VIGIL,

Justice of the Peace of the 1st Demarcation.

DECEMBER 10, 1843.

Being presented and admitted as far as consistent with law, I, the present justice, with my assisting and instrumental witnesses, will proceed to the place which the accompanying documents refer to, and give the possession to the petitioners which they solicit, in order that they and their heirs and successors may hold it in law. The citizen Cornelio Vigil, justice of the peace of the first demarcation of Taos, so provided, ordered, and signed with the assisting witnesses. I certify.

CORNELIO VIGIL.

Assisting, CARLOS BEAUBIEN.

Assisting, LUIS LEE.

In the town of Taos, on the fifteenth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, I, the citizen Cornelio Vigil, a justice of the peace of this demarcation, by virtue of the order in the foregoing decree, proceeded to the land which Gervacio Nollin refers to in the foregoing document, and being upon it with those assisting me, to be mentioned at the end hereof, proceeded to show the landmarks of the boundaries according to the land described in the foregoing petition, and which corresponds with the map which I sign with my rubric; and commencing on the south bank of the Arkansas river, a league and a half below the confluence of the Don Carlos river with the former river, was placed the first landmark; thence following up the same Arkansas river five leagues above the confluence of the Don Carlos river, was placed the second landmark; thence running half-way up the brow of the mountain, was placed the third landmark; and thence following from north to south the same brow of the mountain to a point opposite the first landmark, where was placed the fourth and last landmark. And this being recorded I took him by the hand, led him about, and caused him to throw earth, pull up weeds, and make other demonstrations of ownership, with which the act was

concluded and the boundaries determined without any third person appearing to claim damages; for which reason, I, the said justice of the peace, in the name of the sovereignty of the nation (which may God preserve,) have given the said G. Nollin the perfect and personal possession which he solicits, in order that it may serve as a title to him, his heirs and successors.

Therefore I protect and defend them, and command that they be not dispossessed of the land without first being heard, and by the statutes and equity defeated.

In testimony whereof, I signed this with my assisting and instrumental witnesses, who were the citizens José Gabriel Vigil, Juan Ortega, and Ceran St. Vrain, all present, and residents of this demarcation. I certify.

CORNELIO VIGIL.

Instrumental, JUAN ORTEGA.

Instrumental, JOSÉ GABRIEL VIGIL.

Instrumental, CERAN ST. VRAIN.

Assisting, CARLOS BEAUBIEN.

Assisting, LUIS LEE.

Fees, 25 dollars.

[RUBRIC.]

SANTA FÉ, *January 27, 1847.*

This document is recorded from page 13 to 14, to which I certify.

DONACIANO VIGIL.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Translator's Department, Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 31, 1861.

The foregoing is a correct translation from the original Spanish on file in this office.

DAV. J. MILLER, *Translator.*

Note.—In the date of Archuleta's order, in the original paper, the "2" in "28" is written over with a "0," leaving "8," and in the petition of Nollin the date has been altered to "9." The petition was at first addressed to "Miguel Sanchez," of the "3d" demarcation, then altered to "Cornelio Vigil," of the "1st;" in the body of Vigil's order of December 10th, the name of "Miguel Sanchez" and "3d" demarcation are struck out, and "Cornelio Vigil" and "1st" substituted; and in the body of the act of possession "Miguel Sanchez" is struck out and "Cornelio Vigil" interlined.

TRANSLATOR.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, January 31, 1861.

David J. Miller, whose name appears signed to the above certificate, is, and was at the time of signing the same, the translator in this office, and all his acts as such are entitled to full faith and credit.

A. P. WILBAR,

Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

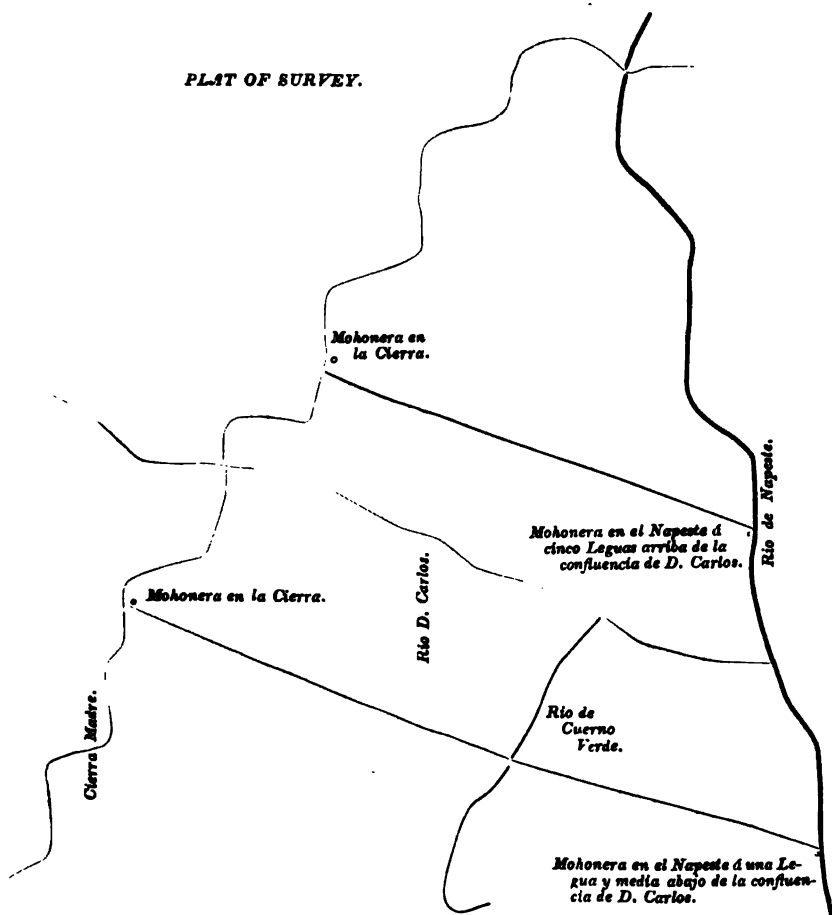
Santa Fé, New Mexico, November 5, 1861.

The foregoing seven pages contain a true copy of the original translation on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK,

Surveyor General.

PLAT OF SURVEY.



*Petition of claimants.*UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of New Mexico :*

Your petitioners, Fernando Nolan, Eugenio Nolan, Antonio Nolan, Leonora Nolan, Francisco Nolan, all children of Gervacio Nolan, deceased, and Eneria Delgado and Manuelita Delgado, children of Eneria Nolan, deceased, daughter of the late Gervacio Nolan, deceased, and Maria Dolores Lalande, widow of the said Gervacio Nolan, deceased, citizens of the United States and residents of the Territory of New Mexico, represent to you that, as heirs-at-law of Gervacio Nolan, they are the claimants and legal owners in fee of a certain tract of land lying and being situate in the county of Mora, in the Territory of New Mexico, and partly in the county of Arapahoe, Territory of Kansas, and known as the Cuerno Verde grant, and bounded and described as follows :

Beginning at a point one and a half league below the mouth of the river St. Charles, on the river Arkansas, at a monument, No. 1, on the south bank of said river ; thence following the said south bank of the said river Arkansas upwards to a point five leagues above the junction of the St. Charles with the Arkansas river, where is placed the second monument ; thence running half-way up the brow of the mountain, where is placed the third monument ; thence following the same brow of the mountain to a point opposite the first monument, where is placed the fourth monument.

And the said claimants, heirs of Gervacio Nolan, claim a perfect title to said land by virtue of a grant made on the first day of December, A. D. 1843, by Governor Manuel Armijo, political chief of the province of New Mexico, to Gervacio Nolan, which said grant was made as aforesaid by authority and in accordance with the laws and usages of the republic of Mexico at the time, and of the Spanish laws and regulations which were declared and recognized by the government of Mexico to be in force and effect at that time.—(See collection of decrees and orders of the Cortez of Spain, published in Mexico by Mariano Galvan in 1829, page 56, and from page 91 to 101.) The said heirs and legal representatives of the said Gervacio Nolan cannot show the quantity of land claimed, except as set forth in the documents of said grant as within the above described metes and bounds ; nor can they furnish a plat or map of the same, as no survey has ever been made, but present the accompanying documents as full proof of title to the said land, and prays its confirmation.

JOHN S. WATTS,

Attorney for Claimants.

ALEXANDER P. WILBAR,

Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico.

*Testimony.*TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, *County of Santa Fé :*

Eugenio Lovato and Fernando Delgado, upon their oaths, state :

That they were personally acquainted with Gervacio Nolan, now deceased. They further state that he died on the 27th day of January, 1857, and left him surviving the following heirs-at-law : Fernando Nolan, Eugenio Nolan, Antonio Nolan, Leonora Nolan, wife of Guadalupe Abeita, and Francisco Nolan, being children of said Nolan ; also, Manuelita Martina Delgado and Eneria Delgado, children of Eneria Nolan, deceased, who was a daughter of said Gervacio Nolan. We further state that the above are the only surviving children and heirs-at-law of said Nolan, deceased. We further state that the said Nolan, deceased,

is the same person to whom the accompanying title, marked as exhibit A, was made, and further say not.

EUGENIO LOVATO.
FERNANDO DELGADO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1859.

DAVID V. WHITING,

Surveyor General ad interim.

Colonel Ceran St. Vrain, being first duly sworn, upon his oath states as follows :

Question. How long have you resided in this Territory and been acquainted with the locality in which this grant is situated ?

Answer. Since the year 1831 I have been acquainted with the locality, and have resided in the Territory off and on 35 years.

Question. Do you know the signatures of General Armijo and C. Vigil ?

Answer. I do, having frequently seen them write.

Question. Are the signatures to the title papers now presented to you, marked A, genuine papers ?

Answer. They are.

Question. Were you acquainted with Gavacio Noland in his lifetime ?

Answer. I was.

Question. State whether he occupied the grant in question.

Answer. I do not know whether he occupied said grant in person, but know that it was occupied and cultivated by persons under his employ.

Question. State whether its occupancy was interrupted by the Indians.

Answer. It was ; almost yearly.

Question. Have you heard of any other title or claim set up other than of Noland ?

Answer. I never have.

Question. State in what Territory the land was situated at the time the grant was made, and what Territory it is now situated.

Answer. It was all situated in the Territory of New Mexico when the grant was made, but now a part of said grant is situated in the Territory of Kansas.

Question. Have you any interest in this claim ?

Answer. None whatever.

CERAN ST. VRAIN.

Mr. Christopher C. Carson sworn :

Question. How long have you been acquainted with the locality in which this grant is situated ?

Answer. About 30 years.

Question. Since 1843 whose property has the grant in question been considered ?

Answer. Gavacio Noland has been regarded as the owner.

Question. Do you know whether it has been occupied and cultivated ?

Answer. I have seen large crops of corn growing on said tract ; its occupancy was often interrupted by the Indians.

Question. Have you any interest in said claim ?

Answer. I have no interest in said claim.

Question. Do you know when said Garvacio Noland died ?

Answer. In the year 1857.

C. CARSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Ceran St. Vrain and Cristopher Carson this 31st day of October, 1860.

A. P. WILBAR, *Surveyor General.*

GERVACIO NOLAN }
vs. } Grant.
 THE UNITED STATES. }

Pablo Delgado, being duly sworn, was examined and answered as follows:

Question. Did you know, and what are your relations with Gervacio Noland the grantee in the above case?

Answer. I did know him well, and he was my father-in-law.

Question. Do you know, and if so, state what was the name of said Noland?

Answer. It was Gervacio Nolan, and should be so written and pronounced, as I have heard him always call it so, and as it was called and known among his acquaintances.

Question. Do you know whether said Noland could read and write?

Answer. I know that he could do neither, except to read a little in print. I have frequently read and written letters received and sent by him.

PABLO DELGADO.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 8, 1861.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

Decision of the surveyor general.

GERVACIO NOLAN }
vs. } Land grant.
 THE UNITED STATES. }

It appears in this case, from the original papers filed as composing the claim, that on the 14th day of November, 1843, Gervacio Nolan petitioned Governor Manuel Armijo for a certain tract of land; that on the first of December the governor directed the prefect of Rio Arriba, in which district the land was situated, to order the justice of the peace to place Nolan in possession, provided the land was vacant and the granting of it would interfere with no third party, and on the 8th of the same month the prefect ordered the proper justice of the peace to give the decree of the governor punctual and due compliance, not forgetting the conditions contained in the same. On the 9th Nolan requested, in writing, the justice to place him formally in possession of the land, and on the 10th the justice recorded on the title papers his intention to comply with the request; and accordingly on the 15th he proceeded, with his assisting and instrumental witnesses, to the tract of land and measured off the same, placing landmarks along the boundaries—all of which appears from the documents on file, the signatures to which are proven to be genuine.

The name of Gervacio Nolan appears in the papers in several different forms; this is accounted for by the establishment of the fact by the witness, Delgado, who was his son-in-law, that Nolan could not read and write, and the consequent conclusion that other persons must have written and signed his name at his request—thus rendering easy the commission of error in the stating of his name properly. It is concluded that *Gervacio Nolan* was his true name.

It may also be observed that the grantee's personal pronouns appear in his petition and in the granting documents, both in the singular and plural form—thus indicating that there were more than Nolan applying for and receiving the land. But the fact is, so far as the papers show, there was but one petitioner and one grantee, and therefore the claim so far only as it relates to Nolan can be considered, as he is evidently the only individual contemplated and known in the grant as the grantee.

The questions and principles involved in this case are very similar to those in

the case of Charles Beaubien, assignee, &c., *vs.* The United States, heretofore approved by this office and confirmed by Congress. The grant in that case was made by the same authority and about the same time as the one now under consideration; and, in regard to the power of making it residing in Governor Armijo, it was stated by the surveyor general in his decision of the case, and is now repeated as equally applicable in the present instance, that the supreme authority of New Spain—afterwards the republic of Mexico—exercised from time immemorial certain prerogatives and powers which, although not positively sanctioned by congressional enactments, were universally conceded by the Spanish and Mexican governments; and there being no evidence that these prerogatives and powers were revoked or repealed by the supreme authorities, it is to be presumed that the exercise of them was lawful. The subordinate authorities of the provinces implicitly obeyed these orders of the governors, which were continued for so long a period that they became the universal custom or unwritten law of the land wherein they did not conflict with any subsequent congressional enactment. Such is the principle sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, as expressed in the case of *Frémont vs. The United States*, (17 Howard, 542,) which decision now governs all cases of a similar nature.

It is therefore held by this office, after a full investigation of the claim, and the grant being dependent on no conditions but being an absolute one, and having been made by competent authority, and the boundaries of the land being clearly defined and plainly marked, that it is a good and valid claim against the public domain of the United States; and it is accordingly recommended that Congress confirm the title to the land embraced by the grant to the heirs of Gervacio Nolan, deceased.

A. P. WILBAR, *Surveyor General*.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 8, 1861.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, November 5, 1861.

The foregoing ten pages contain true copies of the original petition of claimants, testimony of witnesses, and decision of the surveyor general, respectively, which are on file in this office.

JOHN A. CLARK, *Surveyor General*.



HOMICIDE OF ROBERT E. SCOTT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of 8th instant, in relation to the homicide of Robert E. Scott, of Virginia.

MAY 16, 1862.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 15, 1862.

SIR: In answer to a preamble and resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th instant, calling for information in relation to the homicide of Robert E. Scott and a man by the name of Dulany, citizens of Fauquier county, Virginia, by two soldiers belonging to the army of the United States, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of General J. W. Geary, giving a statement of all the facts in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BRIGADE, NEAR RECTORTOWN, VA.,
May 13, 1862.

SIR: Various versions of the recent shooting of Robert E. Scott and John Mathews, citizens of Fauquier county, Virginia, having obtained currency, I herewith respectfully beg to submit to you a correct statement of the occurrence, a detailed account of which was furnished by me to Major General Banks.

It was reported to me that two deserters from another branch of our army were committing depredations between Salem and Warrenton, when I immediately detailed Lieutenant Wells, with a detachment of 1st Michigan cavalry, to trace them up. Guerilla cavalry infesting the neighborhood, a squad was sent forward in advance, who returned and reported to the lieutenant that Messrs. Scott and

Mathews had been killed by the two men in question, when the whole party hurried to the scene of action, which was on the farm of Franklin Smith, about five miles from Warrenton. They there found the bodies of the two citizens and that of one of the supposed deserters, and ascertained that the two soldiers had been occupying a house for some time, when upon this day, (May 3,) Robert E. Scott, deceased, led a party to capture them, among which were John Mathews, deceased, Robert Hames, George Riley, Winter Payne, Alfred Perkins, Edward Driggs, J. W. Heflin, and Tibbley Page, all residents of Warrenton and vicinity.

Mr. Scott was shot while entering the house at the head of the party, gun in hand, and Mr. Mathews in the melee consequent upon the attempted escape of the two soldiers. One of the soldiers was shot by a citizen, in attempting to escape; the other escaped to the mountains, where Lieutenant Wells did not deem it safe to pursue him, owing to the presence of bodies of guerilla cavalry.

I have since learned that the remaining soldier voluntarily gave himself up to the commanding officer at White Plains. His name is J. H. Bayard, and that of his comrade who was shot was William C. Franklin. He represented that they were both privates in Captain A. Gordon's company of 7th regiment Wisconsin volunteers, in General King's brigade. The initials of the names, and their identity with the regiment named, are shown upon the blankets found upon the site of the melee.

Bayard stated that they had been taken prisoners by scouts of the enemy, from whom they had escaped, and that they were in search of the command to which they belonged when the attempt was made by the citizens to capture them.

It appears, however, that they had been guilty of marauding in the sections through which they passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

PAYMENTS TO RAILROADS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF
TROOPS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER

To a resolution of the House of the 7th of February last in relation to the payments to railroads for the transportation of troops.

MAY 19, 1862.—Referred to the select committee on government contracts, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 16, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of February last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the quartermaster general, furnishing the information called for by that resolution in regard to the amount of money paid to each of the several railroads of the United States for the transportation of troops and military supplies of all kinds since the commencement of the present difficulties, and the amount claimed by each of such railroads for such transportation still remaining unpaid; also the schedule of prices on which such payments have been based, limiting such statement to the information now in possession of this department and readily furnished through its proper officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. G. A. GROW,
Speaker House of Representatives.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, May 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the accompanying schedules, marked A, B, and AA and BB, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 7, 1862, referred by you to this office for report March 8, 1862, of which the following is a copy:

" FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

"On motion of Mr. Holman, from the special committee on contracts,
"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House what amount has been paid to each of the several railroads of the United States for the transportation of troops, and also for the transportation of military supplies of all kinds, since the commencement of the present difficulties, and the amount claimed by each of such railroads for such transportation still remaining unpaid; also the schedule of prices on which such payments have been based, limiting such statement to the information now in possession of his department, and readily furnished through the proper officer of his department."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A.

Schedule showing the amounts paid "to each of the several railroads of the United States for the transportation of troops and military supplies of all kinds," during the third and fourth quarters of 1861; "the amount claimed by each of such roads for such transportation still remaining unpaid," and the scale of "prices on which such payment has been based," being "information now in possession of this department" and obtained from the following named officers' accounts:

Major James Belger.....	3d quarter 1861	Baltimore.
Captain P. T. Turnley.....	3d and 4th quarters 1861.....	St. Louis.
Colonel D. D. Tompkins.....	3d and 4th quarters 1861.....	New York.
Captain T. J. C. Amory.....	3d quarter 1861	Boston.
Lieut. Col. G. H. Crosman.....	3d and 4th quarters 1861.....	Philadelphia.
Major M. S. Miller	3d and 4th quarters 1861.....	Washington.
Captain T. H. Dickerson.....	3d and 4th quarters 1861.....	Cincinnati.
Captain W. W. McKim.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Boston.
Captain G. A. Kensel.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Boston.
Major A. Montgomery	4th quarter 1861.....	Indianapolis.
Captain J. J. Elwell.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
Captain W. Craig.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Marietta, Ohio.
Major R. E. Clary.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Wheeling.
Captain W. W. Jenkins.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Louisville, Ky.
Captain I. A. Potter.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Chicago.
Captain A. Boyd.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Philadelphia.
Captain A. R. Eddy.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Springfield, Ill.
Captain C. D. Schmidt.....	4th quarter 1861.....	Cincinnati.

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	<i>Extracts from Major James Belger's accounts, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			
	From Baltimore to various points on road—			
	74 cars.....			\$453 31
	6,775 packages.....			2,503 66
Northern Central Railroad	1,854 horses.....		\$2,981 84	151 70
	1,431 sacks oats.....			
	(As per vouchers 157, 158, and 159.)		2,981 84	3,118 67
Northern Central Railroad	23 cars beef cattle from New York to Baltimore, 346,000 lbs., at 17 cents.....			622 90
	1 car beef cattle from Harrisburg to New York, 18,000 lbs., at 10 cents.....			19 00
	907 cars beef cattle from Harrisburg to Baltimore, 3,577,800 lbs., at 19 cents.....			6,944 14
	Tolls, \$1 per car.....			207 00
	Charges.....			12 00
	5 cars beef cattle from Harrisburg to Baltimore, 80,980 lbs., at 19 cents.....			153 86
	Tolls.....			5 00
	23 men from Harrisburg to Baltimore, full fare, \$3 60.....	\$57 30		
	4,000 lbs. freight from Harrisburg to Baltimore, at 50 cents.....			200 00
	12,129 lbs. supplies from Baltimore to Harrisburg and intermediate points.....			14 82
	144 men from Baltimore to Harrisburg and intermediate points, at 3 cents.....	372 70		
	763 men from Baltimore to New York city, 368 miles, at 3 cents.....	4,044 32		
	45,000 lbs. supplies from Baltimore to New York city, at 65 cents.....	292 50		
	11,000 lbs. horses.....		71 50	
	Hauling cars.....			10 00
	9,203 men, 15,000 lbs. horses, 222,050 lbs. baggage, Baltimore to Harrisburg and intermediate points, the rates being 2 cents per mile for men, and 10, 12, and 23 cents per 100 lbs. for freight.....			
	4 cars, special train, 170 miles, at 9 cents.....	2,308 97		
	The following amounts paid to Messrs. Magraw and Koons, agents to the Northern Central Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad:			340 00
	308,459 lbs. gun carriages from Pittsburgh to Baltimore.....			
	14,365 lbs. mortars, at 36 cents.....			2,190 17
	28,348 lbs. platforms, forage, at 30 cents.....			10 14
	16,000 lbs. forage, at 40 cents.....			84 75
	678 horses and mules.....		3,973 90	64 00
	Charges from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh.....			1,652 43
	111 horses and mules, Greensburg to Baltimore, 136,900 lbs.....		532 09	
		7,015 69	3,877 39	12,419 51

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.	<i>Extracts from Major James Belger's accounts, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			\$1,813 74
	3,383 packages sundries, New York to Baltimore, via Philadelphia.....			
North Missouri Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Captain P. T. Turnley's accounts, St. Louis, 3d quarter 1861.</i>	\$29,455 75		
	16,764 men, between various points on this line, the distances varying from 1 to 109 miles, the total of miles travelled being 1,111,525, rate 2½ cents per mile, at the cost of.....			
	210 car-loads of baggage, as above, the distances varying from 20 to 108 miles, the total of miles travelled being 1,825 miles, at a cost of.....			
	751 horses, as above, rates varying from 2 to 6 cents per mile.....		\$1,346 25	9,702 45
	4 car-loads horses, 21 miles, at \$6 33 each.....			
	656,010 lbs. baggage, &c.....		\$1 35 33	1,348 31
	1 engine despatch, 118 miles, at 67 cents.....			20 00
	4 wagons, 60 miles, at \$5 each.....			79 06
	1 engine despatch, 118 miles, at 67 cents.....			70 00
	10 wagons, at \$7.....			6 68
	2 pieces artillery, at \$3 34.....			18 00
	9 wagons, at \$4.....			22 78
	1 extra locomotive, 34 miles, at 67 cents.....			
	28 men, between various points, varying from 90 to 168 miles, distance travelled 733 miles, at the cost of.....	97 15		
	133,339 lbs. stores, 90 miles, at 14 cents.....			186 67
	66½ tons supplies transferred, at 85 cents.....			56 52
	Special engine, 20 miles.....			
	Do..... 60 miles.....			
	Do..... 108 miles.....			
	Do..... 168 miles.....			
	Do..... 176 miles.....			
	Do..... 216 miles.....			
	3 passenger cars, 20 miles.....			
	1.....do..... 108 miles.....			
	1.....do..... 176 miles.....			
	Services of 6 men and hand cars.....			
				636 78
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad.....	3,441 men, between Terre Haute and St. Louis, the distance travelled being 380,614 miles, at 2 cents.....	59,958 90	1,371 57	5,137 25
		7,412 38		

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	14 cars of baggage, average, \$60 each	7,812 28	178 30	734 00
	34 horses, average, \$3 49 31 51 each		178 30	734 00
Ohio and Cincinnati Railroad	9,181 men, between St. Louis and Cincinnati, &c., distance travelled being 441,366 miles, at 2 cents	8,887 93	93 00	140 00
	13 horses			
	4 cars			
	1,489 men, between St. Louis and Cincinnati, &c., distance travelled being 257,730 miles, at 2 cents	5,154 60	80 40	
	9 horses			
	1 car			
	4 cars			
	5,429 men, as above, distance 1,048,084 miles, at 2 cents	30,181 68	75 67	
	9 horses			
	25 car-loads of horses, at \$60	1,500 00		1,500 00
Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine Railroad ..	35 cars baggage, at \$75			2,625 00
	61....do.....			9,183 80
		34,944 90	1,749 07	4,334 93
Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine Railroad ..	3,015 men from Fort Madison, Iowa, to Keokuk, at 3 1/2 cents	1,004 98	284 00	168 00
	33 cars horses, at \$8			
	31 cars, at \$8			
		1,004 98	284 00	168 00
Keokuk and Fort Des Moines Railroad	From Keokuk to Croton, opposite Athens, Missouri —			
	2 extra night trains, at \$150 and \$250			400 00
	1 special train, as per contract			250 00
	300 men and return, being 15,000 miles, at 2 cents	300 00		30 34
	10,080 lbs. stores, at 10 cents; 95,320 lbs. stores, at 8 cents			
	4,333 men, various points between Keokuk and Croton, distance travelled 115,907 miles, at 2 cents	9,319 14		
		9,619 14		680 34
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad	493 men, Chillicothe, Hannibal, Hudson, and Palmyra, at 2 1/2 cents	930 13		38 40
	2 cars baggage, at \$19 20			
	Local train for 35 days, running 40 miles per day, between Utica and Chillicothe, at \$1 per mile			1,400 00
	2 men from St. Louis to Kansas City, at \$11	22 00		
	1 man from St. Louis to Wyandotte, at \$11	11 00		
	1 man from St. Louis to White Cloud, \$12 1/2	13 50		
		976 63		1,438 40

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Quincy and Palmyra Railroad	<i>Extracts from Captain T. T. Twiney's accounts, St. Louis, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			
	2,240 men from West Quincy to Palmyra, at 2 cents	\$697 13		\$331 75
	Sundry baggage, &c., not specified	697 13		331 75
St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago railroad	93 wagons from Pittsburg to St. Louis, 45,840 lbs., at \$1 43			655 51
	2,835 men from Chicago to St. Louis, Alton, &c., at 2 cents per mile ..	12,066 92		100 00
	Extra engine from Springfield to Alton, 72 miles			6,483 50
	585 tons of wagons, 370 miles, at 3 cents per ton per mile	76 00		
	26 men from Bloomington to Alton, 26 miles, at \$3	12,144 92		7,948 01
Bellevue Railroad	70 men from Crestline, Ohio, to Indianapolis, 207 miles, at 2 cents ..	289 80		
	2 men from Galton to Bellevue, 61 miles, at 2 cents	9 44		
	8 men from Mt. Victory to Bellevue, 19 miles, at 2 cents	3 04		
		285 28		
Pacific Railroad	<i>Extracts from Captain P. T. Twiney's accounts, 3d and 4th quarters 1861.</i>			
	3,125,373 pounds freight from various points, distances varying from 37 to 113 miles, at 15, 20, and 25 cents; total distance travelled 687 miles		\$618 75	7,605 07
	975 mules, 125 miles, at \$2 25			650 00
	100 wagons, 113 miles, at \$6 50	116 00		
	116 men from St. Louis to Franklin, 37 miles, at \$1	326 40		
	136 men, 90 miles, at \$3 40		3 60	
	2 horses, 90 miles, at \$1 80	52 80		
	55 men, Rolla to Bourbon, 36 miles, at 26 cents	315 90		
	243 men, St. Louis to Mowelle, 49 miles, at \$1 30	58 80		
	60 men, St. Louis to Mowelle, 49 miles, at 98 cents	9 00		
	3 men, St. Louis to Bennett's Mill, 113 miles, at \$3			94 67
	19,325 pounds supplies, St. Louis to Hermann, 81 miles, at 90 cents ..	4 30		
	2 men, St. Louis to Hermann, 81 miles, at \$3 15		1 50	
	1 horse, St. Louis to Hermann	9 15		

43 men, St. Louis to Hermann, 81 miles, at \$1.69	10,918 56	618 00
3,847 men, St. Louis to Jefferson City, 1,409 at \$3.55, and 2,198 at \$2.50, 125 miles	1,537 50	
635 horses, St. Louis to Jefferson City, at \$2.50	315 00	
98 horses, St. Louis to Jefferson City, 128,000 pounds, at 25 cents		
138,000 pounds stores, St. Louis to Jefferson City, at 25 cents		
8 cannon and caissons, St. Louis to Jefferson City, at \$20		
1 battery wagon, St. Louis to Jefferson City, \$6.25		
1 forage, St. Louis to Jefferson City, \$6.25		
1 extra locomotive, St. Louis to Jefferson City, \$100		
9,325 men, St. Louis to Rolla, 113 miles, at \$3	7,059 00	
4 men, St. Louis to Rolla, at \$3	12 00	
3,243 men, St. Louis to Rolla, at \$3.36	7,261 36	
400 horses, St. Louis to Rolla, at \$2.25		
320 horses, St. Louis to Rolla, 480,000 pounds, at 25 cents per 100 pounds	900 00	
17 wagons, St. Louis to Rolla, at \$6.50	1,300 00	
17 wagons, St. Louis to Rolla, at \$6.50		500 50
45,000 pounds stores, at 25 cents		110 50
2 special trains, at \$100		112 51
7 cannons, at \$20		300 00
1 truck for ditto		140 00
223 men, between St. Louis and Rolla, 113 miles, at \$3		40 00
969 men, between St. Louis and Hermann, 81 miles, at \$3.15	609 00	
1,798 men, between St. Louis and Jefferson City, 125 miles, at \$3.35	2,063 35	
45 horses, between St. Louis and Hermann, 81 miles, at \$1.50	67 50	
26 horses, between St. Louis and Jefferson City, 125 miles, at \$2.50	65 00	
10 horses, between St. Louis and Rolla, 113 miles, at \$2.25	22 50	
1 cannon, between St. Louis and Hermann		93 00
1 wagon, between St. Louis and Rolla		6 50
28,175 pounds stores, at 25 cents		70 43
Sundries		12 50
	34,981 69	10,113 68
150 government wagons, Milwaukee to St. Louis, 216 tons, 370 miles, at 3 cents per ton per mile		
1,091,000 pounds sugar, coffee, and rice, New York to St. Louis, 1,040 miles, at 7½ cents		9,379 60
69,000 shells, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 341 tons, 748 miles, at 2 cents per ton per mile		8,183 50
21 tons 1,670 pounds harness, &c., New York to St. Louis, 1,040 miles, at 3 cents per ton per mile		516 12
		681 95
		11,777 47
117 men, between various points; miles travelled 16,683, at 2 cents	353 66	
103 men, between various points; miles travelled 13,009, at 2 cents	260 18	
Between various stations on the road—		
846 men, 41,641 miles, at 2 cents	832 82	
St. Louis and Chicago Railroad		
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad		
Great Western Railroad		
Kootuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad		

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.*

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad—Continued.	<i>Extrads from Captain F. T. Turnley's accounts, 3d and 4th quarters 1861.</i>			
	Between various stations on the road— 188 horses, at \$1 34, \$1 83, and \$1 86 each 4 wagons, at 25 cents per 100 pounds 14,000 pounds ordnance, at 10 cents per 100 pounds 62,381 pounds stores, at 10, 12, 13, 16, and 25 cents per 100 pounds			\$730 48
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.....	4,381 men, between St. Louis and various stations, 136,969 miles, at 2 cents 34 horses, between St. Louis and various stations 1,406,323 pounds stores, at 10, 15, and 20 cents 1,539 men, 25 horses, 43,731 pounds supplies, at above rates	\$832 82 2,539 38 ..... .....	..... \$68 25	730 48 2,694 01 993 43
	.....	2,539 38	68 25	3,687 43
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.....	Sundry supplies from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, &c., at 75 cts., \$1 25, and \$1 50 per 100 lbs. 864 men, 152,136 miles, at 2 cents 14 horses 9 boxes .....	..... 3,043 52 ..... .....	..... 63 02 ..... .....	..... 5,377 96 1 05
	.....	3,043 52	63 02	5,379 01
Central Railroad, New Jersey.....	<i>Extrads from Colonel D. D. Tompkins's (Q. M. G.) accounts, New York, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			
	17,120 men, Export to Baltimore and New York to Baltimore, at \$4; Baltimore to Har- risburg, at \$3 75 986 cars, New York to Baltimore, at \$45, and New York to Harrisburg, at \$46 50.....	71,681 68 71,681 68	..... ..... .....	..... 14,393 50 14,393 50
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	1,011 men, Baltimore to Washington 145 horses and 34 car loads guns Sundry expenses.....	1,516 50 1,516 50	614 00 614 00	..... 990 50 990 50

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.*

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c	Amounts paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Worcester and Nashua.....	<i>Extracts from Colonel D. D. Tompkins's (Q. M. G.) accounts, New York, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			
	1,183 men from Concord to New York	\$4,338 80	.....	.....
	96 horses from Concord to New York, at \$6 63		\$636 48	\$533 46
Pennsylvania Central Railroad.....	Baggage	4,338 80	636 48	533 46
	1 man from New York to Pittsburg	12 50	.....	.....
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation	8,649 men, New York to Washington and intermediate stations	45,801 00	.....	.....
	1,031 men, New York to Philadelphia, at \$2	2,062 00	.....	.....
	780 men, New York to Baltimore, at \$4	3,040 00	.....	.....
	332 horses, New York to Washington and intermediate stations.		2,081 00	.....
	Cars of baggage, at \$60 per car			2,469 95
Boston and Providence.....	50,903 00	2,084 00		2,469 95
	118 men from New York to Boston, at \$4.....	472 00	.....	.....
	72 horses from New York to Boston, at \$5		360 00	210 00
Fall River Railroad	14 gun carriages, at \$15		360 00	210 00
	702 men from New York to Boston	1,406 00	.....	.....
	4 horses from New York to Boston, at \$4		16 00	60 00
Eastern Railroad	2 cars baggage, at \$30		16 00	60 00
	150 cases muskets, Portland to Boston .....		.....	119 00
	Government stores, New York to Portland .....		.....	908 87
Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth				
Boston and Worcester	213,614 pounds government stores, at \$3 40 per ton, 2,000 pounds ..			400 30

487,489 pounds government stores, at \$3 per ton, 9,000 pounds Government stores.	.....	.....	.....	721 34
	.....	.....	.....	15 36
	.....	.....	.....	1,152 04
<i>Extracts from Captain T. J. C. Amory's accounts, Boston, 3d quarter 1881.</i>				
18,970 pounds sundries from Boston to Worcester.	.....	.....	.....	22 26
338 men, Boston to New York, at \$2 50.	.....	840 00	.....	.....
72 men, Boston to New York, at \$2.	.....	144 00	.....	.....
	.....	984 00	.....	.....
<i>Extracts from Lieut. Colonel G. H. Croswan's (D. Q. M. G.) accounts, 3d quarter 1881.</i>				
1 man, Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and back, 712 miles, at 2 cents.	.....	14 24	.....	.....
7,701 men, Philadelphia to Baltimore and intermediate stations, at 2 cents.	.....	9,713 06	.....	.....
30,934 men, Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington and intermediate stations, at 2 cts.	.....	48,947 34	.....	.....
Incidental expenses connected with transportation.	.....	.....	.....	3, 836 20
Special engines, 55 miles, at \$1 per mile.	.....	.....	.....	55 00
Special rail for Union Pacific Committee, Baltimore to New York.	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Loading supplies at Perryville.	.....	.....	.....	58 00
19 cars, for 53 days, at \$1 50 per day.	.....	.....	.....	954 00
989,103 lbs. supplies, Fort McHenry, Perryville, and Philadelphia, at 18 cents per 100 lbs.	.....	.....	.....	230 56
857,482 lbs. coal, Philadelphia to Perryville, at \$2 per ton.	.....	.....	.....	857 87
60,355 lbs. supplies, Philadelphia to Perryville and Havre de Grace, at 13 to 19 cents.	.....	.....	.....	109 29
465,900 lbs. supplies, Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington, at 11 to 53 cents.	.....	.....	.....	846 49
155,158 lbs. supplies, Perryville, Elkton, and Redford, at 6 to 18 cents.	.....	.....	.....	148 26
1,060,000 lbs. supplies, Baltimore to Philadelphia and Baltimore to New York.	.....	.....	.....	3, 254 00
16 horses, Philadelphia to Washington and intermediate places.	.....	58 60	.....	.....
185 horses, Baltimore to Philadelphia.	.....	788 00	.....	.....
	.....	58,660 40	.....	10, 930 27
537,882 lbs. coal, Rending to Philadelphia.	.....	.....	.....	553 67
597 men, Elmira to Baltimore and intermediate stations, at 2 cents.	.....	9,461 84	.....	.....
72 horses, Elmira to Baltimore and intermediate stations, 98,000 lbs., at $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb.	.....	637 20	.....	.....
	.....	9,461 84	.....	637 20
<i>Extracts from Lieut. Colonel G. H. Croswan's (D. Q. M. G.) accounts, 4th quarter 1881.</i>				
10,019 men from Philadelphia to Washington and intermediate stations, at 2 cents.	.....	12,648 71	.....	.....
1,103,164 lbs. supplies, Baltimore to Philadelphia and other stations, at from 6 to 25 cents.	.....	.....	.....	9, 267 43
2 corpses, Philadelphia to Baltimore.	.....	.....	.....	19 00
Boston and Worcester Railroad.	.....		
Boston and Providence Railroad.	.....		
Pennsylvania Railroad.	.....		
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.	.....		
Rending Railroad.	.....		
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.	.....		
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.	.....		

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad—Continued.	<i>Extracts from Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crossman's (D. Q. M. G.) accounts, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	45 horses, Philadelphia to Washington		\$198 50	..... \$48 00
Pennsylvania Railroad	Special train, two trips, Philadelphia to Ballroad	\$12,648 71	198 50	2,327 42
	92 men from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 3.5 miles, at 2 cents	655 04	.....	.....
	4,000 lbs. horses from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 3.5 miles, at 86 cents per 100 .....	.....	34 40	.....
	6,320 lbs. supplies from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 3.5 miles, at 85 cents per 100 .....	.....	54 35	.....
Glacsboro' and Melville Railroad .....	.....	655 04	88 75	.....
	25 men, at 2 cents per mile	11 00	.....	.....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	1,070,118 lbs. supplies from Newark and Trenton to Philadelphia, from 12 to 32 cents .....	.....	.....	2,849 70
	30 ambulances, New York to Philadelphia, at \$5 each .....	.....	.....	145 00
Huntingdon Railroad .....	.....	.....	.....	2,984 70
	11,614 lbs. supplies from Pittsburg to Hopewell .....	.....	.....	62 84
Lehigh Valley Railroad .....	.....	.....	.....	239 60
	96,310 lbs. supplies from Philadelphia to Easton .....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad .....	.....	.....	.....	9 85
	2,881 lbs. ordnance, Lebanon to Philadelphia, 29 cents .....	.....	.....	64 00
	Expenses on ditto .....	.....	.....	73 83

Balance due to railroads, subject to future adjustment, for transportation of troops and supplies, extracted from Lieut. Colonel G. H. Crozman's (D. Q. M. G.) accounts, for 3d quarter 1861.

To the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company:

Pay roll of guards for May, 1861	\$2,416 06
Pay roll of guards for June, 1861	3,700 37
	<hr/>
	13,907 03

To the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company:

For their proportion of amount charged by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, (but deducted from their account upon settlement,) for future adjustment, viz:	
Transportation of 1,776 men, at \$1 50	\$2,664 00
Transportation of 173 men, at \$1 50	261 50
Transportation of 2 men, at \$1 50	3 00
	<hr/>
	2,928 50



TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	<i>Extracts from Major M. Miller, Q. M., Washington city, 24 quarter 1861.</i>			
	3,004 men from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, 449.041 miles travelled, at 2 cents for 1 man.....	\$8,980 82		
	9 horses from Cleveland to Pittsburgh		\$43 60	
	Baggage			\$43 45
	7,285 men from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, 2,183,180 miles travelled, at 2 cents for 1 man.....	43,703 60		
Annapolis and Baltimore, and Washington Branch.	265 men from sundry stations, 38,206 miles travelled, at 2 cents for 1 man.	734 12		
	709,000 pounds supplies from Cleveland to Pittsburgh			5,185 00
		53,408 54	43 60	5,207 45
Hudson River Railroad ...	300 men from Annapolis to Baltimore, and vice versa, at \$3	900 00		
	830 men from Troy to New York city, (including baggage,) at \$2	2,460 00		
Rutland and Washington.....	880 men from Rutland, Vt., to Troy, 85 miles, at 2 cents per man.....	1,384 00		
Elmira and Williamsport.....	835 men from Elmira to Williamsport, Pa., 76 miles, at 2 cents	1,302 60		
	5 horses, 8,000 pounds, Elmira to Williamsport, Pa., at 25 cents per 100		20 00	65 00
	26,400 pounds baggage, Elmira to Williamsport, Pa., at 25 cents per 100		20 00	65 00
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana.....		1,302 60		
	6,052 men from Chicago to Harrisburg, 3,807,131 miles of travel, at 2 cents for 1 man.....	78,142 62		
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	125 tons freight to Harrisburg, at 70 cents			1,750 00
		78,142 62		1,750 00
	621 head of beef cattle from Baltimore to Washington.....			786 50
	13 car-loads supplies, New York to Washington, at \$43 each			559 00
	65 men from Washington to Annapolis, at \$43 each			
	3 men from Washington to New York, at \$1 60	104 00		
	150 men, 65 horses and 4 cars baggage, Washington to Sandy Hook, Md	23 25		
	8,769 barrels flour; 282 barrels vinegar; 150 barrels whiskey; 230 barrels beans; 164	1,038 00		
	hogheads sugar; 643 casks bacon; 171 casks rice; 117 bags beans; 114 bags peas;			
	160 bags coffee; 182 bags salt; 601 boxes candles; 830 boxes soap. No weight, dis-			
	tribution, or distance given, nor place of shipment or rate			3,549 44

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	424 head of beef cattle, Baltimore to Washington.....	.....	.....	539 00
	353 head of beef cattle.....	.....	.....	341 00
	Sundry stores and ordinance.....	.....	.....	9, 134 50
.....	587 head of cattle, Washington to Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	391 00
	31 men and baggage from Washington to Sandy Hook.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	83 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	1, 946 75	.....	15, 550 98
	.....	3, 979 00	.....	.....
	.....	3, 328 40	.....	143 99
.....	.....	.....	56 25	.....
	.....	.....	.....	155 00
	.....	7, 934 40	131 25	298 00
.....	.....	5, 370 00	.....	.....

	.....	3, 547 08	.....	195 00
.....	.....	3, 547 08	.....	135 00

	.....	8, 100 02	.....	519 35
.....	.....	8, 100 09	.....	519 25

	.....	2, 943 20	.....	.....
.....	.....	92, 578 38	507 00	.....
	.....	4, 461 00	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	905 00
.....	.....	19, 550 60	.....	.....
	.....	.....	311 60	.....
	.....	.....	.....	2, 143 80
.....	.....	46, 526 18	816 60	2, 348 80

	.....	.....	9, 147 60	.....
.....	.....	.....	154 00	.....
	.....	.....	306 00	.....

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....

Hudson River, Troy and Boston, and Rutland and Burlington Railroads.....

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.....

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway.....

Pennsylvania Railroad....

Northern Central Railroad.....

1, 085 men from Williamsport to Sunbury, 60 miles, at 2 cents.

35 horses, 52,000 pounds, Williamsport to Sunbury, 60 miles, at 12 1/2 cents per 100.

115, 192 pounds baggage, Williamsport to Sunbury, 60 miles, at 12 1/2 cents per 100.

4, 136 men from Williamsport to Sunbury, 45,000 pounds, at 12 1/2 cents per 100.

31 horses from Williamsport to Sunbury, 45,000 pounds, at 12 1/2 cents per 100.

132,000 pounds supplies from Williamsport to Sunbury.

885 men from Burlington to New York, 300 miles, at 2 cents.

1,002 men from Fond du Lac, Wis., to Chicago, 177 miles, at 2 cents.

25 tons camp equipage, at \$5 per ton.

3,170 men from Madison, Wis., to Chicago.

77 1/2 tons camp equipage.

1,565 men, Harrisburg to Westchester, 94 miles, at 2 cents.

10,580 men, sundry stations.

4 horses, 175,000 pounds, sundry stations.

2,530 men, Philadelphia to Harrisburg, transportation prepared but not used, 107 miles, at 12 1/2 cents per 100.

164,000 pounds supplies, Philadelphia to Harrisburg, transportation prepared but not used, 107 miles, at 12 1/2 cents per 100.

4,919 men, Treverton, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, at 8 cents.

29 horses, 44,000 pounds, at 25 cents and 81 cents per 100.

482,000 pounds baggage and stores, at 25 cents and 62 cents.

2,143 horses from Harrisburg to Washington, 154 car loads, 18,000 pounds each, equal to 9,729,000 pounds, at 23 cents per 100.

Tolls to Cumberland Valley Railroad on 154 cars, at 1 cent.

Streetage in Baltimore, \$2 each.

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Northern Central Railroad—Continued.	<p><i>Extrads from Major M. Miller, Q. M., Washington city, 2d quarter 1861.</i></p> <p>8,300 men from Harrisburg to New York, Baltimore, and intermediate places Horses, 142,000 pounds do do 2 cars, at \$30 each 166 horses, at \$1 50 to \$3 50 30,375 pounds supplies, at 10 cents to 40 cents per 100 pounds 3 cars supplies, at \$40 each 1 extra train to State line and return, \$150 200 men, Harrisburg to New York, Baltimore, and intermediate stations, at 3 cents 17 horses, from Newcastle, Pa., to Harrisburg 20 boxes medical stores, &c., via New York 35 cars streetage in Baltimore, at \$2 6,308 men, as above, at 2 cents per mile 62 men, extra train, at \$4 per man 62 men, extra train, at \$2 per man 62 men, extra train, at \$1 per man 62 men, extra train, at \$1 per man 14,360 men, as above 14,360 horses 1,883,861 pounds supplies Perkins's battery 3 regiments in Baltimore Bridge toll, 5 2 extra cars, Bolton to Oxford, at \$4 Trackage 3 locomotives, Harrisburg to Baltimore, 85 miles, at 15 cents Trackage on 13 passenger cars, 1,105 miles, at 8 cents Expenses in Baltimore 1 man, Baltimore to New York, 190 miles, at 2 cents 9 tons supplies, 521 miles, at 3 cents per ton per mile 1 man, Baltimore to Cincinnati, { 1,388 miles, at 2 cents 1 man, Baltimore to Columbus, { 1 man, Baltimore to Lockhaven 1 man, Baltimore to Harrisburg</p>	<p>\$12, 186 66</p> <p>214 28</p> <p>8, 838 00 240 00 134 00 368 00 60 00 95, 068 96</p> <p>\$161 95</p> <p>\$13 05 70 00</p>	<p>47, 108 47</p> <p>10, 626 30</p> <p>4, 090 94</p>	<p>9, 974 1</p>
New York and Erie Railroad	1,000 men, from Dunkirk to Elmira, 186 miles, at 14 cents			

40,000 pounds baggage, at 30 cents per 100 pounds	60 34	100 00
81 men, from Elmira to various stations, at 3 cents per mile	180 00	
	3,054 48	
1,550 men, from Hopewell to Harrisburg, 120 miles, at 3 cents	3,968 00	
104 horses, 133,714 pounds, at 35 cents per 100	467 99	
531,200 pounds ordnance, commissary stores, and wagons, at 35 cents per 100		774 00
80 men, from Coalmont to Huntington, Pa., 30 miles, at 3 cents	44 80	
	4,013 80	774 00
331 barrels pork, Philadelphia to Perryville, 105,350 pounds, at 18 cents per 100		184 93
179 barrels pork, Philadelphia to Baltimore, 56,070 pounds, at 25 cents per 100		147 67
Charges on above, from New York to Philadelphia, paid to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company		346 50
		678 40
	1,100 00	
For transportation from Fort Ripley to Fort Snelling—		
60 officers, 150 privates, 1 servant, and 3 horses, per contract	883 50	
From Fort Snelling to Pittsburgh—	17,613 00	
35 officers, at \$23 each	801 50	
993 enlisted men, at \$18 50 each	111 00	
19 officers' servants, at \$18 50 each	92 50	
6 laundresses, at \$18 50 each	33 50	
5 horses, at \$18 50 each	766 50	
1 officer	90,671 50	
41 men		
	141,060 00	
94,040 men, from Baltimore to Washington, at \$1 50 each	32,493 00	
91,669 men, from Washington to Baltimore, at \$1 50 each	78 00	
52 men, from Annapolis to Baltimore, at \$1 50 each	698 10	
963 men, from Baltimore to Annapolis Junction, at 70 cents	441 60	
552 men, from Annapolis to Annapolis Junction, at 80 cents	2,933 75	
1,835 men, from Washington to Relay, at \$1 25	1,712 50	
47 men, from Relay to Washington, at \$1 25	1,375 00	
850 men, from Annapolis to Relay, at \$1 50	904 80	
196 men, from Annapolis to Washington, at \$1 60	1,586 50	
1,059 men, from Baltimore to Annapolis, at \$1 50	904 80	
603 men, from Annapolis Junction to Annapolis, at 80 cents	483 40	
1,757 men, from Annapolis Junction to Washington, at 60 cents	1,405 60	
96 men, from Annapolis Junction to Baltimore, at 70 cents	18 20	
10,580 men, from Washington to Annapolis, at \$1 60	16,998 00	
	900,669 45	

Extracts from Major Morris S. Miller's accounts, 4th quarter 1861.

Huntington and Broad Top Railroad

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

T. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Washington Branch Railroad

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Washington Branch Railroad—Continued	<i>Extracts from Major Morris S. Miller's accounts, 4th quarter 1861.</i>	\$484 85	.....	.....
	Sundry men, between Baltimore, Bladensburg, Washington, Relay, Contee's, Annapolis Junction, &c.....	901, 154 30	.....	.....
	Deduct corrections and withdrawals	568 30	.....	.....
	Paid one-half	900, 586 00	.....	.....
	Subject to future adjustment.....	100, 996 00	.....	.....
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.....	2, 038 men, from Cleveland to Toledo and intermediate stations, 929, 694 miles, at 9 cents.	4, 594 48	.....	.....
	1, 066 men, from Toledo to Dunkirk, 271, 830 miles, at 14 cents	4, 077 45	.....	.....
	177, 000 pounds horses, baggage, &c., at 35 cents per 100 pounds, Cleveland to Toledo .....	.....	.....	\$448 50
	40, 000 pounds horses, baggage, &c., Toledo to Dunkirk, at 30 cents per 100 pounds.....	.....	.....	130 00
	Deduct 94 men, Cleveland to Toledo, for future account, at \$2 56	8, 669 93	.....	.....
	.....	54 94	.....	.....
	.....	8, 615 69	.....	568 50
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.....	909 men, from Fort Leavenworth to Harrisburg, Pa., at \$36 50.....	5, 536 50	.....	.....
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....	Transportation of army supplies with through expenses from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore .....	.....	.....	19, 819 95
	Transportation of stores, horses, wagons, and munitions of war, from Parkersburg to Ellenboro', Clarksville, and Grafton .....	.....	.....	.....
	106 cars, at average of \$36 53 per car .....	.....	.....	3, 879 70
	197 cars, at \$13 76 per car .....	.....	.....	1, 740 00
	Miscellaneous freight .....	.....	.....	43 98
	6 men	25 00	.....	.....
	37 men and 4 cars baggage from Washington to Annapolis Junction.	69 00	.....	.....
	100 barrels flour, 35 barrels potatoes. ....	.....	.....	.....
	Transportation of cannon, munitions, stores, horses, &c., to and from various points in Western Virginia and Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....
	286 cars, at an average cost of \$32 75 each .....	.....	.....	90 00
	.....	.....	.....	\$9, 745 10

Special way freight.	54 64				
Deductions for future accounts.	9,799 74				
	119 78				
99 cam, average cost \$95 82 each					9,609 96
Miscellaneous way freight					9,536 78
10 horses from Wheeling to Clarkburg and Webster					113 96
352 cars of munition stores, &c., at \$19 50 each				\$56 00	
Miscellaneous way freight					
60 horses, being 8 cars, Clarkburg to Webster, 83 miles, at \$17 60				140 80	3,945 98
2 horses, Parkersburg to Clarkburg				5 00	50 91
1 horse, Parkersburg to Clarkburg				9 00	
187 cars munitions, average \$29 30 each car, Clarkburg to Grafton					4,357 95
Miscellaneous stores, &c.					919 71
1 horse from Clarkburg to Grafton				3 00	
302 cars munitions, stores, &c., average \$36 65					9,603 86
31 cars wagons, tent poles, &c., from Benwood to Clarkburg, 118 miles, at \$41 00 per car					1,989 00
4 horses, 2 saddles and bridles, Wheeling to Grafton, 100 miles				31 00	
307,173 pounds stores by the car rates, average 19 1-8 cents per 100 pounds					588 77
Transportation of army supplies between Parkersburg, Clarkburg, Grafton, Ellenboro', Cumberland, Oakland, &c.					
65 men from Washington to New York, at \$8				544 00	534 94
1 man from Washington to Baltimore				1 50	
28,744 men from Wheeling, Parkersburg, Bell Air, and other points, to Grafton, Webster, Clarkburg, &c., at an average rate of \$3 44 each					
One half paid.					
Subject to future adjustment.					
\$7,057 men from Baltimore to Wheeling and between various points on the road, at an average rate of \$1 70				35,174 63	
One half paid.					
Subject to future adjustment.					
				92,065 47	
Transportation from Detroit to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—					
789 men, 507 miles, at 2 cents per mile, \$10 14 each				58,880 90	85,358 95
4 horses, 6,500 miles, at 90 cents per 100 pounds					
54,062 pounds tents, &c., at 90 cents per 100 pounds				7,909 90	
					58 50
					486 37
				7,909 90	
					58 50
					486 37
78 men from Chicago, Illinois, to New York city, 958 miles, at 2 cents				1,494 48	
Transportation from Madison, Wisconsin, to St. Louis—					
1,010 men, 415 miles, at 2 cents					
574 tons stores, at 5 cents per ton per mile.				8,383 00	
Less overcharge					\$570 63
					75 63
					485 00

Cleveland, Princeville, and Ashabula Railroad...

Michigan Southern and North Indiana Railroad...

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad.....

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)	<i>Extrads from Major Morris S. Miller's accounts, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	1,020 men, from Madison to Chicago, 134 miles, at 2 cents	\$2,73 60		
	25 tons baggage and horses, 134 miles, at 5 cents per ton per mile			\$167 50
		11,116 60		738 13
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)	<i>Extrads from John H. Dickerson's accounts, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			
	1,186 men, Camp Denison to Marietta, 180 miles, at 2 cents	4,959 60		
	21 cars public property, Camp Denison to Marietta, at \$40 each			840 00
	747 men, Marietta to Parkersburg, 13 miles, at 2 cents	184 23		
	4 cars supplies, at \$10			40 00
	1,598 men, Cincinnati to Marietta, 196 miles, at 2 cents	6,264 16		
	149 men, Cincinnati to Marietta, at \$5 50	819 50		
	65 cars for horses, &c., Cincinnati to Marietta, at \$40		\$2,600 00	
	170 barrels flour, Cincinnati to Marietta, at 50 cents each			85 00
	49,386 pounds stores, Cincinnati to Marietta, at 40 cents per 100			197 54
	21,436 pounds forage, Cincinnati to Marietta, at 45 cents per 100			7 92
	1,606 men from Camp Denison to Hamden Junction, 109 miles, at 2 cents	3,501 08		117 84
	30 cars of baggage, at \$33 each			990 00
	912 men from Camp Denison to Parkersburg, 187 miles, at 2 cents	3,410 88		
	7 car-loads baggage, at \$43			301 00
	29,024 pounds provisions, at 55 cents per 100			176 13
	1,774 men from Parkersburg to Loveland, 180 miles, at 2 cents	6,386 40		
	13 car-loads baggage, &c., at \$43			559 00
	278 men from Camp Denison to Athens, 141 miles, at 2 cents	783 96		
	6 car-loads baggage, at \$29 each			934 00
	2,064 men, Camp Clay to Parkersburg, 200 miles, at 2 cents	8,256 00		
	29 car-loads baggage, at \$43			940 00
	11,077 pounds, Hamden Junction to Parkersburg, 13 cents per 100			14 40
	22,011 pounds, Cincinnati to Hamden Junction, at 2 cents			105 96
	1,530 pounds, Cincinnati to Hamden Junction, at 2 cents			6 98
	47 men, Cincinnati to Hamden Junction, at \$3 80	176 60		
	16 car-loads wagons, &c., at \$35			560 00
	7,011 pounds camp equipage, at 46 cents per 100			32 95
	51 men, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, 303 miles, at 2 cents	907 06		
	109 men, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, 303 miles, at \$5 50 each	599 50		
	45 car-loads horses, &c., Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at \$13		1,523 00	
	94 car-loads mules, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at \$10		940 00	

923,565 pounds army stores, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at 55 cents per 100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,755 41
154,531 pounds army stores, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at 40 cents per 100.	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 19
4,000 pounds gun-carriages, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at 891 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 00
6,407 pounds gun-carriages, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at 45 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 10
900 pounds gun-carriages, Cincinnati to Parkersburg, at 90 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 00
1 package.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10
8 men, Cincinnati to Grafton, Va., at \$9 50.	.....	76 00	.....	.....	35
1 car, with 3 ambulances.	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 49
6,963 pounds, at 75 cents per 100 pounds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 01
5,166 pounds blacksmith tools, at 90 cents per 100 pounds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 49
17 men, Cincinnati to Clarkburg, at \$6 85.	.....	150 45	.....	.....	.....
14 men, Cincinnati to Clarkburg, at \$9.	.....	126 00	.....	.....	.....
7 car-loads of horses, at \$78 60.	.....	.....	550 50	.....	.....
14 car-loads of horses, at \$83 48.	.....	.....	1,168 72	.....	.....
11,316 pounds freight, at 64 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 37
111,799 pounds freight, at 98 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	981 46
10,500 pounds freight, at 75 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 97
731 pounds caps, &c., Cincinnati to Webster, at 90 cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 59
.....
8 men, Cincinnati to Louisville.	.....	35,983 41	7,913 90	.....	5,641 93
1 officer, Cincinnati to Cairo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37 men, Cincinnati to Oden, 375 miles, at 9 cents.	.....	90 10	.....	.....	.....
6 men, Cincinnati to Cairo, 365 miles, at 9 cents.	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	148 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	47 40	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	996 00	.....	.....	.....
.....
1 man, Cincinnati to Toledo.	.....	10 64	.....	.....	.....
.....
33 men, Sandoval to Cairo, 118½ miles, at 3 cents.	.....	78 21	.....	.....	.....
Less ½ for adjustment.	.....	58 07	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	59 14	.....	.....	.....
.....
16 men, Cincinnati to Harrisburg, and other points.	.....	98 75	.....	.....	.....
4 men, Cincinnati to Galena, at \$13 60.	.....	54 40	.....	.....	.....
2 men, Cincinnati to Chicago, at \$6 50.	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	170 15	.....	.....	.....
.....
99 men, Chicago to Cincinnati, 261 miles, at 3 cents.	.....	556 38	780 00	.....	.....
18 car-loads horses, &c., at \$65 each.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	780 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	556 38	.....	.....	.....

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Pennsylvania, Dayton, and Michigan Railroad.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Railroad not stated, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)

Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.*

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
New York Central Railroad.	<i>Extracts from John H. Dickerson's accounts, 3d quarter 1861.</i>			
	\$1,683 pounds medical stores, New York to Cincinnati, at \$1 05 per 100 pounds.	.....	.....	\$17 04
	Drayage. ....	.....	.....	30
Central Ohio Railroad.	5,376 men, Columbus to Bell Air, 137 miles, at 2 cents.	.....	.....	17 35
	89 cars, Columbus to Bell Air, 137 miles, at \$30.	\$14,730 34	.....	.....
	7 men, Bell Air to Columbus, 137 miles, at 2 cents.	19 18	.....	.....
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)	1,687 men, Camp Denison to Bell Air, 341 miles, at 2 cents.	8,179 54	.....	.....
	17 car-loads, Camp Denison to Bell Air.	.....	.....	969 00
	.....	95,922 86	.....	3,639 10
Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.	900 men, Columbus to Grafton, Va., 110 miles, at 2 cents.	1,800 00	.....	.....
	5 car-loads, at \$17 60.	.....	.....	88 00
	85,326 pounds, Cincinnati to Cleveland, at 40 cents per 100 pounds.	.....	.....	341 30
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	104 men, Terre Haute to Indianapolis, at \$1 40 each.	1,800 00	.....	.....
	15 car-loads, at \$15.	.....	.....	469 20
	.....	151 84	.....	.....
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	22 men, Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, at \$7 45.	.....	.....	.....
	4,000 pounds, Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, at \$1 25.	151 84	.....	.....
	16,097 pounds, Philadelphia to Cincinnati, per Little Miami railroad, at \$1 30.	143 90	.....	.....
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	34,188 pounds, Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, per Little Miami railroad, at 50 cents.	.....	.....	50 00
	9,000 pounds, New York to Cincinnati, per Little Miami railroad, at \$1 05.	.....	.....	163 16
	.....	.....	.....	170 84
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	104 men, Indianapolis to Cincinnati, at \$9 30.	143 90	.....	.....
	15 cars, Indianapolis to Cincinnati, at \$43.	.....	.....	435 10
	81,024 pounds arms and equipments, Indianapolis to Cincinnati, at 30 cents.	226 80	.....	.....
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	.....	.....	.....	.....

	.....	.....	.....	375 00
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.	.....	.....	.....	.....

	.....	.....	.....	103 04

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia—Continued..	<p><i>Extracts from John H. Dickerson's accounts, 3d quarter 1861.</i></p> <p>4,900 lbs. potatoes, at 9¢ cents per 100 pounds..... 10 barrels lime, at 15¢ cents per barrel..... 102,071 lbs. provisions, at 7 cents per 100 pounds..... 19,985 lbs. provisions, at 8 cents per 100 pounds..... 19,155 lbs. provisions, at 9 cents per 100 pounds..... 14,697 lbs. provisions, at 13¢ cents per 100 pounds..... 38,692 lbs. provisions, at 16 cents per 100 pounds..... Deduct 90 per cent. off \$500 17..... \$100 04 737 men, Cincinnati to Camp Denison, 16 miles, at 2 cents..... 15 car-loads baggage, at \$10 each..... 146,929 lbs. camp equipage, at 9 cents per 100 pounds..... Sturdy army stores, at 1, 8, and 9 cents..... 919,145 feet lumber, at \$1 75 per 1,000 feet..... Deduct 76 70 1,814 men, Camp Clay to Camp Denison, 13 miles, at 2 cents..... 10 car-loads baggage, \$10 each..... 53 men, Columbus to Loveland, 97 miles, at 2 cents..... 5 car-loads baggage, \$22.....</p> <p>Philadelphia to Pittsburg and other points— 12,311 lbs. supplies, at 9 cents per 100 lbs.; 28,000 lbs. supplies, at 30 cents per 100 lbs.; 3,917 lbs. supplies, at 40 cents per 100 lbs.; 9,130 lbs. supplies, at 50 cents per 100 lbs.; 18,378 lbs. supplies, at 95 cents per 100 lbs.; 1,615 lbs. supplies, at \$1 per 100 lbs.; 32,960 lbs. supplies, at \$1 30 per 100 lbs. 1 horse, Steubenville to Camp Denison..... 100,641 lbs. ordnance, Erie, Pa., to Cincinnati, Ohio, 95 cents per 100..... Loading..... Guarding..... 23,700 lbs. ammunition, Camden Station to Cincinnati, 95 cents per 100..... Charges from Washington..... 48,000 lbs. ammunition, Washington to Cincinnati, 95 cents per 100..... Charges..... Drayage..... 5,106 lbs. stores, New York to Cincinnati, \$1 05 cents per 100..... 160 empty boxes, Camp Denison to Cincinnati..... 33,390 lbs. ordnance, G. Island Station to Cincinnati, \$1 20 per 100..... 93,459 lbs. stores, G. Island Station to Cincinnati, 53 cents per 100..... 16,403 lbs. Co. G equipment, New York to Cincinnati and Pittsburg, 50 cents per 100.... } 32,200 lbs. army stores, New York to Cincinnati and Pittsburg, 65 cents per 100..... } 10,000 lbs. army stores, New York to Cincinnati and Pittsburg, \$1 05 per 100..... }</p>	<p>.....</p>		

973 men from Cincinnati to Bell Air, 937 miles; Columbus, 190 miles; Pittsburg, 367 miles, at 2 cents	1,406 38	.....	.....	.....	889 34
62,167 lbs. supplies, New York and Philadelphia to Cincinnati, at 93 cents, 95 cents, \$1.05, and \$1.25 per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	865 00
70,000 lbs. supplies, Baltimore to Cairo, 95 cents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,179 men, Cincinnati to Columbus, \$3.40 each	9,889 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 cars, horses, artillery, &c., Cincinnati to Columbus, \$35.	10,647 92	.....	1,325 00	.....	.....
5,119 men, Camp Denison to Columbus, \$3.08 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 cars baggage, \$3.25	941 44	.....	.....	.....	1,019 00
9,293 men from Camp Denison to Cincinnati, 16 miles, at 9 cents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 cars baggage, Camp Denison to Cincinnati, \$19 each .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980 00
102,646 lbs. bread, 9 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 38
86,230 lbs. stores, at 40 cents; artillery, &c., 50 cents; and bowitzers, 35 cents, Pittsburg to Cincinnati .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 96
20 men, Cincinnati to Pittsburg, 338 miles, at 2 cents	141 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 car load baggage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00
5,400 lbs. supplies, at 50 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 00
32,536 lbs. supplies, Governor's Island to Cincinnati, 42 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 85
183 men, Columbus to Cincinnati, 130 miles, 2 cents per mile	439 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 car loads artillery, Columbus to Cincinnati, \$35 each .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00
24,341 lbs. bread, arms, &c., Columbus to Cincinnati, 30 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 72
6,285 lbs. provisions, Columbus to Cincinnati, 30 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 65
1,473 lbs. arms, Columbus to Cincinnati, 30 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 84
RECAPITULATION.	17,943 10	17,032 10	.....	15,071 47	.....
Troops	17,943 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses, &c.	17,032 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies, &c.	15,071 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct.	49,345 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	176 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	49,168 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Extracts from Captain John H. Dickerson's (Cincinnati) accounts, 4th quarter 1861.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	909 94
66,176 lbs. supplies between various points on the road .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 horses .....	.....	.....	19 35	.....	.....
4 cars horses .....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....
51 cases blankets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 95
953 men at the uniform rate of 2 cents per mile	617 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	617 90	59 35	.....	455 19	.....
83 men, Chicago to Marietta, 477 miles, at 2 cents	791 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 men, various points	86 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	878 67	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)	<i>Extracts from Captain John H. Dickerson's accounts, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	7,627 men between various points, at the rate of 5 cents per mile	\$6,381 38	.....	.....
	61 cars baggage, stores, &c. ....	.....	.....	\$1,026 00
Central Ohio Railroad, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)	6,278 lbs. clothing, New York to Cincinnati .....	.....	.....	80 75
	Amount carried over to page 57	6,381 38	.....	1,106 75

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	3,631 men between various points, at 3 cents per mile	13,406 44	.....	.....
	99 cars stores, baggage, &c. ....	.....	.....	1,506 00
	900 barrels flour, Cincinnati to Bell Air, at 40 cents .....	.....	.....	80 00
Cleveland and Mississippi Railroad	35,784 lbs. supplies between Cincinnati and Cleveland	13,406 44	.....	1,986 00

	.....	.....	.....	116 30
Kentucky Central Railroad	3 men, Cincinnati to Cairo and St. Louis, 725 miles, at 3 cents	93 60	.....	.....

Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	8,731 men, 64 cars, 97½ tons baggage, between Covington and various points; men at 3 cents per mile	92,660 66	.....	.....
	4 cars horses, between Covington and various points .....	.....	\$65 32	.....
	43 cars stores, between Covington and various points .....	.....	.....	1,353 60
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	370,683 lbs. freight, at rates varying from 18 cents to 36 cents per 100 lbs. ....	.....	.....	1,959 69

Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	3,697 men between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, &c., at 3 cents per mile	92,660 66	95 32	9,604 69
	64 car-loads mules and horses, between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, &c.	6,793 96	.....	.....
	60 car-loads stores and baggage, between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, &c. ....	.....	9,693 00	.....
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	1,250,684 lbs. stores, &c., and 150 barrels flour, between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, &c. ....	.....	.....	1,867 00
	9 ambulances and 1 box harness .....	.....	.....	5,633 45
	5 teamsters between Cincinnati and Parkersburg, and return	55 00	.....	63 80
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	.....	6,778 96	9,699 00	7,554 95

Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad, (Kinney & Forbes, contractors.)	13,943 troops between various points, at 2 cents per mile	90,107 00	.....	.....	.....
	117 car-loads of horses.....	.....	3,970 00	.....	.....
	9 horses and 1 man .....	.....	48 50	.....	.....
	.....	.....	9 50	.....	.....
	1 horse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	107 car-loads baggage, stores, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	2,270 00
	9,143,760 lbs. stores; 5 packages; 333 barrels flour; 50 barrels stores .....	.....	.....	.....	6,779 23
	Amount brought from page 56.....	8,381 38	.....	.....	1,106 75
		88,488 98	3,737 85	.....	12,189 00
Boston and Providence Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Captain W. W. McKim's accounts, Boston, 4th quarter 1881.</i>				
	35 officers, Taunton to New York, at \$3.....	105 00	.....	.....	.....
	1,005 men, Taunton to New York, at \$3.....	2,010 00	.....	.....	.....
	75 horses, Taunton to New York, at \$4.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....
	17 wagons, Taunton to New York, at \$15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	64,000 pounds baggage, Taunton to New York, at 90 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	.....	555 00
	20 officers, Boston to Perryville, at \$6 70	134 00	.....	.....	138 00
	182 men, Boston to Perryville, at \$5 20	946 40	.....	.....	.....
	45,830 pounds baggage, Boston to Perryville, at 70 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	19 men, Boston to Perryville	101 80	.....	.....	331 81
	2 officers, 13 men, to Baltimore	99 00	.....	.....	.....
	1 man to Zanesville	17 00	.....	.....	.....
	1 man from Newburyport to Washington.....	9 50	.....	.....	.....
		3,415 70	300 00	.....	714 81
Old Colony and Fall River Railroad	588 packages from Boston to various points.....	.....	.....	.....	319 17
Boston and Worcester Railroad	18 boxes muskets and truckage from Springfield to Brighton .....	.....	.....	.....	66 38
	16 caissons and timbers from Springfield to Brighton .....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
	3 forges and timbers, and 3 anvils, and 3 boxes stores, from Springfield to Brighton .....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
	1 forge lumber, avail, and box, from Springfield to Brighton .....	.....	.....	.....	15 25
	1 large lumber from Worcester to Brighton .....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Manchester and Lawrence Railroad	Transportation of clothing, blankets, and tents from Nashua to Lawrence— 65,940 pounds, at 10, 14, and 17 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	387 61
	Express charges.....	.....	.....	.....	106 45
		.....	.....	.....	48 08
		.....	.....	.....	154 53
Old Colony and Fall River Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Captain G. A. Kinsell's accounts, 4th quarter 1881.</i>				
	7 men from New York to Boston, at \$8 50.....	17 50	.....	.....	.....
	1 man, Boston to New York, at \$3 50.....	9 50	.....	.....	.....
	9 men, Boston to Bridgewater, at 33 cents.....	66	.....	.....	.....
	99 packages supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	61 31
		50 66	.....	.....	61 31

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Worcester and Nashua Railroad.....	<i>Extrads from Captain G. A. Kissel's account, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	790 men from Worcester to Nashua, 46 miles, at 92 cents.....	\$736 80		
	5 horses from Worcester to Nashua.....		\$11 20	
	102 men from Concord to New York, at \$3 60.....	367 20		
Boston and Worcester, and Western Railroad Corporation.	Men furnished to 102 men, at 50 cents.....	51 00		
		1,145 00	11 20	
Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.....	<i>Extrads from Major J. Montgomery's account, Indianapolis, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			\$14 75
	19 cases supplies from Springfield to Fort Independence.....			
	966 men, Indianapolis to St. Louis, &c., 40,068 miles, at 3 cents.....	800 72		
	16,925 pounds supplies.....			33 46
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.....	17 car-loads of horses, Indianapolis to Mound City.....		765 00	
	17 car-loads of horses, Terre Haute to Alton and St. Louis.....		987 50	
	17 car-loads of horses, Terre Haute to Richmond.....		306 00	
	794 men from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, 73 miles, being 57,963 miles, at 3 cents.....	1,159 24		
	10 cars horses, artillery, &c., 22 cents per car per mile.....		160 60	
	1,053 men from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 76,869 miles, at 3 cents.....	1,537 38		
	1 car of horses, at 22 cents per car per mile.....		16 06	
	6 cars of camp equipage.....			96 36
	136 men from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 9,928 miles.....	106 56		
	18 cars stores, Indianapolis to Terre Haute.....			989 06
	9,255 men, Indianapolis to Terre Haute.....	3,983 30		
	31 cars stores.....			497 86
		6,988 90	1,545 16	915 76
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.....	<i>For transportation of troops from Indianapolis to Cincinnati, Grafton, and various points in Western Virginia, together with baggage—</i>			
	9,636 men.....	11,569 06		
	Rates charged, 3 cents per mile per man; 52 cents per mile for cars, and 15, 25, and 30 cents per mile per 100 pounds for distance.			
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.....	<i>For transportation of troops, horses, and supplies from Lafayette to Indianapolis—</i>			
	6,914 men, &c., 64 miles, at 9 cents each.....	9,791 36		
	Rates charged being 3 cents per mile per man; 32 cents per car per mile for horses, &c.; \$3 for single horses.			

Michigan Central Railroad.....	1,357 44	.....	.....	55 44
	1,357 44	.....	.....	55 44
Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad	1,085 76	.....	.....	.....
1,044 men from Evansville to Junction of Ohio and Mississippi, 52 miles, at 2 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	64 00
5 car-loads, $\frac{1}{4}$ tons each, at \$12 80 per car.....	.....	.....	19 80	.....
1 car-load horses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,035 men from Terre Haute to Evansville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 car-loads supplies, $\frac{1}{4}$ tons each, at \$18 75 per car.....	.....	.....	.....	119 50
636 men from Evansville to Vincennes, 33 miles, at 2 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 car-loads horses, at \$12 80.....	.....	.....	678 40	.....
5 car-loads baggage.....	.....	.....	.....	50 96
	4,005 03	.....	691 90	397 46
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	183 53	.....	.....	.....
37 men from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, 948 miles, at 2 cents.....	190 96	.....	.....	.....
18 men from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, 336 miles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 men from Baltimore to Washington, at \$1 50.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct overcharge.....	13 63	.....	.....	.....
	318 16	.....	.....	.....
Jeffersonville Railroad.....	.....	.....	.....	85 50
31,838 pounds supplies, from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, 108 miles, at 30 cents per 100.....	.....	.....	475 90	.....
30 car-loads horses, from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, 108 miles, at 23 cents per mile.....	.....	.....	116 80	3 60
1,200 pounds supplies, from Indianapolis to Louisville, at 30 cents per 100.....	.....	.....	.....	4 31
5 car-loads horses, at 23 cents per car.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,002 pounds supplies, from Indianapolis to Seymour, Ind., 59 miles, at 27 cents per 100.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,911 men from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, 108 miles, at 2 cents.....	13,418 70	.....	.....	.....
5 car-loads horses, from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, 108 miles, at 23 cents per car per mile.....	.....	.....	118 80	.....
50 car-loads baggage, from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville, 108 miles, at 23 cents per car per mile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 horses, at \$4 50.....	.....	.....	.....	1,188 00
38 tons of horses and wagon, 108 miles, at 22 cents per car per mile.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....
91,300 pounds baggage, from Indianapolis to Seymour, 59 miles, at 30 cents per 100.....	.....	.....	936 64	.....
1,045 men from Indianapolis to Seymour, 59 miles, at 2 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	94 10
53 men from Indianapolis to Seymour, 59 miles, at 2 cents.....	1,924 98	.....	.....	.....
9 cars baggage, from Indianapolis to Seymour, 59 miles, at 50 cents.....	61 36	.....	.....	.....
14,100 pounds baggage, from Indianapolis to Seymour, 59 miles, at 27 cents.....	.....	.....	.....	116 92
	14,714 34	.....	1,659 94	38 07
		.....	.....	1,540 40

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Peru and Indianapolis Railroad	<i>Extrads from Major A. Montgomery's account, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	From Peru to Indianapolis—			
	1,021 men, 75 miles, at 2 cents.....	\$1,531 50	\$3 00	.....
	3 car-loads supplies, at \$15	1,531 50	3 00	\$45 00
Toledo and Wabash Railroad.....	9,959 men from Lafayette to State line, 40 miles, at 2 cents.....	1,907 30	.....	.....
	30 cars baggage, from Lafayette to State line, 40 miles, at 35 cents per car per mile.....	1,120 00	.....	343 30
	1,040 men from Fort Wayne to Peru, 56 miles, at 2 cents.....	.....	.....	36 80
	3 car-loads supplies, 164 miles.....	.....	.....	3 75
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.....	1,015 pounds supplies, from Indianapolis to Logansport, at 37 cents per 100 .....	.....	.....	3 33
	1,038 pounds supplies, from Indianapolis to Logansport, 32 cents per 100.....	2,927 30	.....	387 30
	From Alliance to Pittsburg—			
	48 horses in 3 cars, 53 miles, at 32 cents per car per mile .....	.....	54 76	.....
Belkfonteaine Railroad Co.	738 men from Indianapolis to Bell Air, 323 miles, at 2 cents.....	4,754 56	.....	.....
	11 cars baggage, from Indianapolis to Bell Air, at \$70.....	36 50	.....	770 00
	9,907 men from Bedford to Graines, 175 miles.....	99,807 16	.....	.....
	30 cars supplies, from Indianapolis to Pittsburg, 384 miles, at 2 cents .....	.....	78 00	5,000 40
	6 cars supplies, from Indianapolis to Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	.....
	6 horses from Indianapolis to Pittsburg, 643 miles, at 2 cents	77 04	.....	.....
	122 men from Indianapolis to Harrisburg, 732 miles, at 2 cents.....	1,788 42	.....	.....
	5 men from Indianapolis to Baltimore, 732 miles, at 2 cents.....	1 50	.....	.....
	124 men from Baltimore to Bockeytown, at \$2 30.....	123 00	.....	.....
	99 men from Baltimore to Washington, at \$1 50	414 70	.....	.....
	4 men from Indianapolis to Cockeysville, 715 miles, at 2 cents	53 64	.....	.....
	7 men from Muncie to Baltimore.....	.....	161 33	.....
	1 horse from Indianapolis to Washington.....	.....	31 70	.....
	197,637 pounds supplies, from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, at \$1 27 per 100 .....	.....	.....	2,509 06
	71,578 pounds supplies, from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, at \$1 .....	.....	.....	715 76
	934,115 pounds supplies, from New York to Indianapolis and various intermediate stations, at \$4, 50, 70, and \$1 43 per 100.....	.....	.....	1,997 40

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.*

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad....	<i>Extracts from Captain T. T. Ellwell's accounts, Cleveland, Ohio, 4th quarter 1861.</i> 3,984 sundries, Cincinnati to Cleveland..... 1 box knapsacks, Cincinnati to Cleveland .....	..... .....	..... .....	\$93 55 1 55
Cleveland, Princeville, and Ashabula Railroad....	90,901 pounds supplies from New York to Cleveland.....	.....	.....	94 10
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	5,599 pounds supplies, Pittsburgh to Cleveland .....	.....	.....	915 98
Cleveland and Erie Railroad.....	16,466 pounds supplies, New York to Cleveland .....	.....	.....	43 14
Central Ohio Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Captain W. Craig's accounts, 4th quarter 1861.</i> 390,949 pounds sundries and 3 cars gun carriages from Columbus to Bell Air, at rates varying from 30 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, and charges..... 5,795 bushels oats..... 150 men..... 1 horse from Bell Air to Indianapolis .....	..... ..... \$336 96 336 96	..... ..... \$6 58 6 58	1,786 54 177 48 1,964 02
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	534 men from Marietta to Parkersburg and Cincinnati, at 9 cents 41,030 pounds stores; 4 boxes books; 15 boxes shot.....	808 72 .....	..... .....	..... 68 97
Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad	<i>Extracts from Major R. E. Clary's accounts, Wheeling, 4th quarter 1861.</i> 910 pounds stores from Baltimore to Cincinnati, at \$1 35.....	808 72 .....	..... .....	68 97 9 88
Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad....	<i>Extracts from Captain W. W. Jenkins's accounts, Louisville, Ky., 4th quarter 1861.</i> 9,140 pounds sundries from Mitchell to New Albany, (no rate) .....	.....	.....	99 80

2,705 pounds sundries from Lafayette to Louisville, (no rate)				57 65
				80 45
Jeffersonville Railroad				
146 men, 108 miles, at 9 cents	315 36			
7 sick men, special car, 480 miles, Louisville to Detroit, at 4 cents	137 90			
163 men from and to various points, at 9 cents per man per mile	577 16			
	1,099 73			
Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad				
4,500 pounds supplies, Louisville to Lexington				10 30
3 cars horses, Louisville to Lexington, at \$16 each		48 00		
Freight, (not specified)				1,353 35
Troops, (not specified)	7,903 64			
	7,903 64		48 00	1,353 35
Kentucky Central Railroad				
Freight, (not specified), from Lexington to Nicholasville, at 7 cents				660 97
Freight, (not specified), from Covington to Nicholasville, at 35 cents				169 53
809 men from Lexington to Nicholasville, at 26 cents	910 34			
	910 34			830 49
	4,516 18			
				13,004 45
Louisville and Nashville Railroad				
For transportation of troops to and from sundry stations on this line for the months of September and October, (N. E., no further data being given)				
For transportation of supplies, horses, wagons, &c., for October and September, (no data)				
948 men from Louisville to Rolling Fork, 31 miles, at 9 cents				
2,795 men from Louisville to Nolen, 59 miles, at 9 cents				
4,399 men from Louisville to Lebanon Junction, 30 miles, at 9 cents				
850 men from Louisville to Camp Muldragh, 42 miles, at 9 cents	8,157 96			
990 men from Louisville to New Haven, 45 miles, at 9 cents				
465 men from Louisville to Bardstown, 39 miles, at 9 cents				
475 men, Lebanon Junction to Bardstown, 55 miles, at 9 cents				
63 men, at 9 cents	69 66			
289 men, at 9 cents	963 56			
	15,989 36			13,004 45
Clark & Co., agents				
220,070 pounds clothing, Philadelphia to Chicago, &c.				62,794 31
Charges in Philadelphia and drayage				2,794 09
Freight charged, @1 05 and @1 30 per 100 pounds				
243,919 pounds supplies from Philadelphia to Chicago				3,437 95
Charges				3,507 99
Rates charged, \$1 18 and \$1 45 per 100 pounds				6,945 94

Extracts from Captain T. J. Potter's accounts, Chicago, 4th quarter 1861.

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies*—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Chicago and Rock Island.....	<i>Extracts from Captain T. A. Potter's accounts, Chicago, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	75,054 pounds supplies from various stations.....	\$187 63		
	Charges.....	387 66		
	2 horses.....			\$515 39
St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad.....	1 boy.....	\$3 60	12 00	
		3 60		515 39
	983 men from Chicago to St. Louis, at \$3 75.....	3,691 25		
	2 cars horses, 30,000 pounds, at 75 cents per 100.....			
	Deduct one-third.....		180 00	
	190,000 pounds camp equipage, at 75 cents per 100.....			
	Deduct one-third.....			
	9,911 men from Great Western Junction to St. Louis, 97 miles, at 2 cents.....			600 00
	378,000 pounds stores, 97 miles, at 24 cents.....	4,369 34		925 10
	7 cars horses.....		370 00	175 00
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	1 gun.....			
	125 men, Geneva to St. Louis, at \$4 70.....	4,864 70		
	25 men, Chicago to St. Louis, at \$4.....	100 00		
	9 men, Chicago to St. Louis, at \$3 63.....	33 72		
	1 car horses, at \$67.....		957 00	
	8 cars baggage, at \$60.....			480 00
		12,979 01	1,407 00	2,181 10
	41 men, Chicago to sundry points, at 9 cents.....	186 99		
	52,785 pounds supplies, Springfield to Chicago, at 45 cents.....			327 51
	13 boxes.....			8 48
Galena and Chicago.....		186 99		945 99
	594 men between Galena, Chicago, and Belvidere, 95,076 miles, at 11 cent.....	1,663 83		
	54,720 pounds supplies, between Galena, Chicago, and Belvidere, at 40 cents and charges.....	1,043 84		2,324 36
				9,324 72

Michigan Central Railroad.....	134,309 pounds clothing, at \$1.45.....	1,991 90		
Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad.....	8,840 pounds supplies, Allegheny Arsenal to Chicago, at 75 cents and charges.....		71 30	
Camden and Amboy Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Colonel D. D. Tompkins's accounts, New York, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	3,975 pounds supplies from Philadelphia to New York, at 32 cents per 100 pounds.....			9 53
	Baggage from Philadelphia to New York and Annapolis to Philadelphia.....			105 50
	7,384 men, New York to Washington and intermediate stations.....	41,155 50		
	320 horses, New York to Washington and intermediate stations.....		3,832 00	
	73 car-loads baggage, New York to Washington and intermediate stations.....			4,419 00
	69 wagons.....			684 00
	8 ambulances.....			67 00
	5,743 men, New York to Baltimore, at \$4 each.....	22,978 00		
	970 men, New York to Baltimore, at \$4 each.....	3,880 00		
	461 horses, New York to Baltimore, at \$5 each.....		9,305 00	
	67 cars baggage, New York to Baltimore, at \$45 each.....			
	1 wagon.....			
	722 men, New York to Washington, at \$5.30.....	3,971 00		
	2 cars horses and supplies.....		190 00	
	1,420 men, New York to Perryville, at \$3.30.....	4,544 00		
	4 horses, New York to Perryville, at \$5.....		30 00	
	9 cars of baggage, New York to Perryville, at \$45.....			433 00
	Steamboat hire for transportation of men.....	140 00		
	46 men, Philadelphia to New York, at \$3.....	138 00		
	77 men, Philadelphia to New York, at \$2.....	154 00		
	\$3,619 pounds stores, Philadelphia to New York, at 30 cents per 100.....			113 95
	181,497 pounds stores, Philadelphia to New York, at 32 cents per 100.....			560 74
	Aggregate, \$32,567.23.....			
		77,054 50	6,977 00	9,635 73
Batfield and New Haven Railroad.....	3,680 pounds supplies from New York to Springfield, at 17½ cents per 100 pounds.....			6 44
Boston and Providence Railroad.....	The 1st, 3d, 5th, 14th, 18th, 20th regiments and 9 batteries, at \$2,000.....	18,129 00		
	13 officers and men to different points.....	49 00		
	1,000 boxes cartridges.....			156 00
	2 men, New York to Boston and Providence, at 2 cents.....	8 40		
		18,187 00		156 00
New York Central Railroad..	71,000 lbs. supplies, New York to Detroit, at \$1.03 per 100.....			73 13
	9,434 lbs. supplies, New York to Cleveland, at \$1.45 per 100.....			95 56
	7 men, New York to Columbus, Ohio.....	126 00		
	6,313 lbs. supplies, New York to Auburn, at 54 cents.....			34 09
		126 00		132 78

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies*—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amount paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Hudson River Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Colonel D. D. Tompkins's accounts, New York, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
	40 men, New York to Troy, at \$3	\$190 00		.....
	2 men, New York to Utica, at \$4 90	9 80		.....
	1 man, New York to Plattsburg	7 75		.....
	991 men, New York to Albany, 150 miles, at 3 cents	2,970 00		.....
Worcester and Nashua Railroad.....	66 men, New York to Garrison Station, at \$1	66 00		.....
	9 horses, New York to Albany	\$18 00		.....
		3,173 55	18 00	.....
	1,063 men, Manchester, New Hampshire, to New York, at \$3 50	3,720 50		.....
	96 horses		633 60	.....
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.	26 wagons			\$529 00
	48 barrels bread, at 38 cents			181 64
	29,875 lbs. supplies, at 10 cents			59 68
	135 men, Concord to New York city, at \$3 61			450 00
		3,730 50	633 60	1,073 36
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.	14,689 men, New York to Washington and intermediate stations	65,421 00		.....
	516 horses		3,370 00	.....
	102½ car loads baggage, New York to Washington and intermediate stations, \$48 to \$60			5,508 00
	8,320 men, New York to Baltimore, Havre de Grace, and Washington	33,905 60		.....
	45 horses		970 00	.....
	971 cars baggage			1,308 00
	8,509 men, New York to Baltimore, at \$4	34,035 00		.....
	96 horses, New York to Baltimore—94 at \$6, 2 at \$9		539 00	.....
	45 cars baggage, New York to Baltimore, at \$64			5,880 00
	23 men, New York to Havre de Grace, at \$3 90	109 40		.....
	1,996 men, New York to Perryville, at \$3 90	6,387 90		.....
	136 horses		652 80	.....
	94 cars, at \$51 90			1,326 80
	53 men, New York to Philadelphia, at \$3	104 00		.....
	1 car, New Jersey to Washington			64 00
	50 men, additional charges to Havre de Grace	10 00		.....
		136,266 20	4,874 90	10,988 80

Central Railroad	5,169 men, New York to Washington and intermediate stations	91,413 90	36 00	.....	.....
	4 horses .....	.....	.....	.....	7 50
	2,800 lbs. freight .....	.....	.....	.....	9,100 00
	45 cars baggage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	92 men, New York to Baltimore, at \$4	168 00	.....	.....	.....
	11 men, New York to Indianapolis, 830 miles, at 2 cents	182 38	.....	.....	.....
	1 man, New York to Wheeling	15 50	.....	.....	.....
	192 men, New York to Baltimore, at \$4	768 00	.....	.....	.....
	1 car freight .....	.....	.....	.....	46 50
	60 men, New York to Baltimore and intermediate stations	950 40	.....	.....	.....
	.....	29,798 18	36 00	.....	9,100 00
Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway	44 men and 1 horse, Watertown to Rome	63 36	4 80	.....	.....
Western Railroad	19 6 pound carronades and limbers, Troy to Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	140 00
	5 forges, Brighton to Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	48 00
	6 boxes ordnance .....	.....	.....	.....	7 09
	Ordnance, Troy to Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	212 36
	Do .....	.....	.....	.....	170 03
	12 6-pound carronades and limbers, Troy to Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	140 00
	5 forges, Troy to Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	45 00
	8 boxes ordnance, Worcester to Springfield .....	.....	.....	.....	45
	.....	.....	.....	.....	762 93
Old Colony and Fall River Railroad	4,152 feet ordnance stores from New York to Boston, at 5 cents .....	.....	.....	.....	907 62
	86,470 lbs. do .....	.....	.....	.....	66 17
	42 feet ordnance stores from Boston to New York, at 5 cents .....	.....	.....	.....	9 10
	29,884 lbs. do .....	.....	.....	.....	74 71
	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 60
Hudson River Railroad	29,583 lbs. supplies from West Point and Garrisons, at 16, 19, and 20 cents .....	.....	.....	.....	59 37
	12 cars, at \$12 .....	.....	.....	.....	159 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	918 37
Norwich and Worcester Railroad	36 boxes from Norwich and Concord to New York .....	.....	.....	.....	59 53
Brooklyn Central and Jamaica	305 men, Port Sackett to New York and return, at 8½ cents	39 65	.....	.....	.....
	300 men, East New York to Brooklyn, at 6½ cents	19 50	.....	.....	.....
	653 men, East New York to Brooklyn, at 5 cents	42 65	.....	.....	.....
	900 men, East New York to Brooklyn, at 5 cents	45 00	.....	.....	.....
	7 cars New York to Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	42 00
	.....	146 80	.....	.....	42 00

A.—*Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.*

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amounts paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
Eastern Railroad.....	<i>Extracts from Colonel D. D. Tompkins's accounts, New York, 4th quarter 1861.</i> 9 men, Berlin, Mass., to Portland, at \$3 50.....	\$23 50		
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad	775 men from Toledo to Chicago, 243 miles, at 2 cents 9 horses from Toledo to Chicago, 12,000 pounds, at 62½ cents per 100 60,000 pounds supplies from Toledo to Chicago, at 62½ cents per 100 138 men from Detroit to Toledo, at \$1 28..... 15 cars, at \$10..... 135 men from Detroit to Toledo..... 4 horses, 6,500 pounds, Chicago to Toledo, at 62½ cents per 100 99 men, Detroit to Toledo, 65 miles, at 2 cents..... 1,050 men, Monroe Mills to Toledo, 25 miles, at 2 cents..... 4 horses, Monroe Mills to Toledo, 6,000 pounds, at 10 cents per 100..... 50,000 pounds camp equipage, Monroe Mills to Toledo, at 10 cents..... 1,050 men, Laporte to Toledo, 184 7-10 miles, at 2 cents..... 4 horses, 6,500 pounds, at 47 cents per 100..... 60,000 pounds supplies, at 47 cents per 100.....	3,766 50 163 84 656 00 138 70 525 00 3,878 70 9,118 74	\$75 00 40 62 6 50 30 55 153 67	\$375 00 150 00 90 00 268 20 837 20
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	636 men, 9 horses, from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, 65 miles.....	813 80	24 00	
Chicago and Milwaukee.....	775 men, 9 horses, 60,000 pounds supplies, from Chicago to Milwaukee, 85 miles....	1,317 50	30 00	90 00
New York and Erie.....	1,790 pounds supplies, New York to Brattleboro', at 80 cents 40 packages, New York to Elmira, at 55 and 70 cents .....	..... .....	..... .....	14 39 53 81
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg.....	44 men, 1 horse, Watertown to Rome, 73 miles..... <i>Extracts from Captain A. Boyd's accounts for part of 4th quarter 1861.</i>	63 36	4 80	38 13
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	91,289 men from and to various stations, at 9 cents per mile	91,563 69		

Lackawanna Railroad.....	97 horses from and to various stations..... Sundry supplies from and to various stations.....	981 75 91,563 69 92 69	981 75 92,594 64
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad..	4 men, at 2 cents per mile .....	.....	.....
Catawissa Railroad	5,360 men, at 2 cents per mile..... 45 horses 253,483 pounds supplies, at 30 cents per 100	8,401 36 190 00 8,401 36	..... ..... 504 96 504 96 4 97
Camden and Amboy	Sundry supplies .....	.....	6 31
St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad	<i>Extracts from Captain A. R. Eddy's account, Springfield, Illinois, 4th quarter 1881.</i> 877 men, Chicago to St. Louis, 981 miles, at 2 cents..... 126,000 pounds supplies, at 70½ cents....	4,998 74 4,998 74	..... ..... 885 15
Great Western Railroad	971,699 sundries, Philadelphia to Springfield..... 1,882 men, Jamestown to Decatur, 32 miles, at 2 cents..... 21 horses, Jamestown to Decatur, at \$3..... 154 cars horses, at \$15..... 141 men, Springfield to Decatur, 38 miles, at 2 cents..... 14 cars horse, Springfield to Decatur, at \$16.....	..... 1,012 58 169 96 1,192 56	..... ..... 4,461 80 4,461 80
Madison "P. D. and C." Railroad.....	64 men, from Madison, Wisconsin, to Washington, 61,952 miles, at 2 cents	1,339 04.....	.....
Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad, Kinney & Forbes, agents.	<i>Extracts from Captain C. D. Schmidt's account, Cincinnati, 4th quarter 1881.</i> 5,615 men between various stations on this line..... 9 horses, 42 cars stores, &c..... 168,614 pounds stores..... 4,640 pounds clothing	7,817 31 7,817 31	..... ..... 11 00 1,134 61

A.—Transportation of troops and supplies—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Troops, supplies, &c.	Amounts paid for—		
		Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.
	<i>Extracts from Captain C. D. Schmidt's accounts, Cincinnati, 4th quarter 1861.</i>			
Kentucky Central Railroad	413,213 pounds supplies, Covington to Nicholasville and Paris, at 33, 39, and 36 cents per 100 pounds.	.....	.....	\$924 87
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad	58,535 pounds supplies, from Cincinnati to various points, at 35, 50, and 55 cents .....	.....	.....	993 57
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad	1 man and 3,000 pounds supplies, Cincinnati to Evansville, at 30 cents	\$7 50	.....	9 09
Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad	8 men between Cincinnati and various points	38 22	.....	.....
	185,718 pounds stores, between Cincinnati and various points .....	.....	.....	599 60
	86,106 pounds supplies, from New York to Cincinnati, at \$1 35 and \$1 50 per 100 pounds.	.....	.....	1,150 81
	983 men from Dayton to Cincinnati, 55,980 miles, at 2 cents	1,179 60	.....	.....
	10 cars of horses, at \$16 .....	.....	\$160 00	.....
		1,217 92	160 00	1,750 41

B.

Statement condensed from schedule A, showing the gross amount paid to each of the several railroad companies of the United States for the transportation of troops and military supplies of all kinds during the third and fourth quarters of 1861; also the amount claimed by each of such railroads for such transportation still remaining unpaid.

Railroad companies.	Amounts paid for—			Total.
	Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c.	
Annapolis, Baltimore, and Washington branch.....	\$900 00			\$900 00
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	61,643 45	\$3,140 64	\$88,019 00	152,803 09
Bellefontaine Railroad.....	35,984 07	265 02	8,593 56	44,842 65
Boston and Providence Railroad.....	23,036 70	660 00	1,080 81	24,777 51
Boston and Worcester Railroad.....			1,517 66	1,517 66
Burbank, J. C. & H. C., & Co. (No railroad specified; stage transportation).....	90,871 50			90,871 50
Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad.....	146 80		48 00	186 80
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad.....	2,313 66		453 39	2,767 05
Cumden and Amboy Railroad.....	100,378 63	6,455 25	14,012 69	120,846 56
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.....	54,976 02	67 60	5,643 49	59,685 11
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....	5,615 69		562 50	6,178 19
Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad.....	1,435 05	780 00		2,215 05
Central Ohio Railroad.....	36,663 36	6 58	6,669 92	43,557 86
Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad.....	1,835 62	219 35	2,306 80	4,361 77
Cleveland, Princeville, and Ashtabula Railroad. (See end, page 42).....			215 98	215 98
Cleveland and Erie Railroad.....			187 11	187 11
Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....	3 60	12 00	515 28	530 88
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	186 99		245 99	432 98
Central Railroad Company.....	22,798 16	36 00	2,160 00	24,984 16
Catawba Railroad.....			4 37	4 37
Clark & Company, agents.....			5,518 39	5,518 39
Dayton and Marietta Railroad. Kinney & Forbes, contractors.....	36 92			36 92
Eastern Railroad.....	22 50		112 00	134 50
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.....	19,163 80	776 30	569 96	13,510 06
Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad.....	4,005 02	691 20	217 46	4,913 68
Fall River Railroad.....	1,406 00	16 00	60 00	1,482 00
Great Western Railroad Company.....	1,322 74	2,540 00	4,461 80	8,324 54
Greasboro' and Welville Railroad Company.....	11 00			11 00
Great Western Despatch.....			142 43	142 43
Griens and Chicago Railroad.....	1,663 53		2,334 32	3,998 15
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad.....	6,515 13		1,436 40	7,951 53
Hudson River Railroad.....	11,980 92	18 00	555 78	12,554 70
Hartford and New Haven Railroad.....	1,927 60		312 70	2,240 30
Huntingdon Railroad Company.....			63 84	64 84
Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad.....	4,012 80	467 99	774 00	5,254 79
Hatfield and New Haven Railroad.....			6 44	6 44
Illinois Central Railroad.....	52 14			52 14
Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.....	11,803 36		1,194 30	19,999 58
Indiana Central Railroad.....	19,705 52		1,754 60	21,460 12
Jacksonville Railroad.....	15,744 06	1,652 84	1,540 40	18,937 40
Keokuk, Mount Pleasant, and Muscatine Railroad.....	1,004 96	204 00	1,68 00	1,436 96
Keokuk and Fort des Moines Railroad.....	3,444 96		1,400 82	4,845 78
Kentucky Central Railroad.....	22,871 00	95 39	4,360 75	27,327 07
Kinney & Forbes, agents. Railroad not stated.....	170 15			170 15
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....			239 60	239 60
Little Miami and Xenia Railroad. Kinney & Forbes, contractors.....	53,548 39	20,770 85	26,194 36	100,513 70
Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.....	9,791 36			9,791 36
Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.....			80 45	80 45
Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad.....		48 00	1,363 55	8,614 19
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.....	19,989 36		13,004 45	26,003 81
Lackawanna Railroad.....	29 69			29 69
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.....	88,755 85	152 67	2,577 30	91,485 72
Minwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad.....	19,216 62		1,257 38	20,474 00
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. Kinney & Forbes, contractors.....	49,811 09	9,905 92	16,559 73	69,969 73
Mauche-ter and Lawrence Railroad.....			154 53	154 53
Michigan Central Railroad.....			1,977 30	2,324 74
Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.....	6,647 96		6,943 73	6,931 69
Metwankie and Chicago Railroad.....	1,317 30	30 00	161 30	1,508 60
Madison "P. D. & C." Railroad.....	1,326 04			1,326 04
Northern Central Railroad.....	54,224 16	14,503 69	16,440 45	85,168 30
North Missouri Railroad.....	20,952 90	1,371 57	5,137 95	26,461 72
New Jersey Central Railroad.....	71,681 68		12,382 50	84,074 18

B.—Statement condensed from schedule A, &c.—Continued.

Railroad companies.	Amounts paid for—			Total.
	Men.	Horses.	Supplies, &c	
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company	\$180,169 30	\$6,258 80	\$13,458 75	\$210,586 75
New Haven Railroad	238 00	.....	604 75	842 75
New York Central Railroad	535 73	.....	386 12	921 85
New York, Harlem, and Albany Railroad	239 50	.....	107 42	346 92
New York and Erie Railroad	3,054 48	.....	158 13	3,212 61
Norwich and Worcester Railroad	550 00	.....	221 60	771 60
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	38,235 32	1,811 00	9,603 93	48,650 24
Old Colony and Fall River Railroad	90 66	.....	731 08	751 74
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad	71,309 11	1,025 10	15,739 83	88,074 04
Pacific Railroad	34,981 69	4,831 35	10,113 68	49,926 72
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	141,089 81	1,869 10	25,873 44	168,832 35
Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad .....	.....	.....	202 87	202 87
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad .....	.....	.....	73 85	73 85
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7,298 40	121 25	228 99	7,718 64
Pennsylvania, Dayton, and Michigan Railroad	10 64	.....	.....	10 64
Pennsylvania Railroad	143 90	.....	435 10	579 00
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad .....	.....	54 78	7,014 27	7,069 05
Peru and Indianapolis Railroad	1,531 50	3 00	45 00	1,579 50
Quincy and Palmyra Railroad	697 13	.....	331 75	1,028 88
Reading Railroad .....	.....	.....	553 67	553 67
Rutland and Washington Railroad	1,394 00	.....	.....	1,394 00
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad	63 36	4 80	.....	68 16
St. Louis and Chicago Railroad .....	.....	.....	11,777 47	11,777 47
St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad	30,052 67	1,407 00	10,314 96	41,774 63
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad	2,539 38	68 35	3,687 43	6,295 16
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad	7,812 28	178 90	724 00	8,715 18
Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad	7,140 04	1,545 16	1,140 86	9,826 06
Toledo and Wabash Railroad	2,927 20	.....	387 23	3,314 43
Worcester and Nashua Railroad	8,124 30	1,981 28	1,606 72	12,012 30
Washington Branch Railroad	100,296 00	.....	.....	100,296 00
Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad	63 36	4 80	.....	68 16
Western Railroad .....	.....	.....	762 23	762 23
Cleveland, Princeville, and Ashtabula Railroad. (Omitted, see ante, page 41)	1,543,505 94	86,161 15	375,458 15	2,005,125 24
.....	7,909 20	58 50	486 37	8,454 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,013,578 61

Amounts due to railroads.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad	\$61,356 38
Illinois Central Railroad	96 07
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad	13,207 03
Washington Branch Railroad	100,296 00
.....	174,855 48

Schedule showing the amounts claimed by railroad companies for transportation of troops and supplies, referred by the quartermaster general U. S. A. to the Third Auditor of the Treasury and quartermasters for settlement, together with other claims against the quartermaster's department which remain unpaid.

Date.	Companies.	Stations.	Men.	Miles.	Price per mile.	Amount.	Supplies.	Amount.	Unpaid claims.
1881. Oct. 30	Alleghany Valley	Various stations	1,088	62,654	9 cents..	\$1,953 06	3 horses, at \$2 each	6 00	
		From Kittanning to Flushing ..		44	.....	1,953 06	35,000 pounds, at 13 cents per 100....	45 30	
1881. Nov. 23	Androscoggin & Kennebec ...	Various stations	20	.....	9 cents..	49 20	.....	
1882. Feb. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881. Dec. 32	Annapolis & Elk Ridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		\$2,508 86
1881. Oct. 9	Baltimore & Ohio* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Army supplies	526 70	
Nov. 14	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	18,210 95	
Dec. 3	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	9,994 94	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	7,639 30	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	11,590 36	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	6,398 74	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	1,993 16	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	10,309 10	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	7,479 65	
1882. Jan. 9	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	5,745 84	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	9,625 04	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	15,304 98	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	6,398 31	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	14,203 00	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	7,167 07	
Mar. 11	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	14,655 18	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	9,546 10	
"	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	25,534 78	

* By order of the Secretary of War, the Hon. Simon Cameron, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have been paid local rate on freight, and 50 per cent. of their claims for transportation of troops. By order of the Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the same company have since been allowed their full rate for transportation of troops on the main stem of their road.

[illegible]

A A.—Schedule showing the amounts claimed by railroad companies for transportation of troops, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Companies.	Stations.	Men.	Miles.	Price per mile.	Amount.	Supplies.	Amount.	Unpaid claims.
1861. Dec. 6	Cumberland Valley.....	Various stations.....	519	.....	9 cents.....	\$1,349 90	555 horses, &c., 166 miles, at 47 cents per 100 pounds; 78 miles, at 91 cents per 100 pounds; 56 miles, at 15 cents per 100 pounds, and 32 miles, at 6 cents per 100 pounds.	\$5,988 79	
6	do.....	do.....	39	.....	9 cents.....	63 13			
6	do.....	do.....	30,479	.....	9 cents.....	36,504 94			
6	do.....	do.....	305	.....	9 cents.....	500 53	91 horses, &c., ditto.....	636 60	
6	do.....	do.....	598	.....	9 cents.....	9,138 60	Quartermaster's stores, &c., ditto.....	5,935 91	
6	do.....	do.....	158	.....	9 cents.....	919 94		11,931 30	
1861. Sept. 28	Central Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,856 98	.....	.....	\$148 38
28	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831 64
1861. Sept. 13	Cleveland and Mahoning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980 02
Nov. 23	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 50
									3 48
									5 06
1861. Nov. 9	Connecticut River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,611 30
1861. Nov. 13	Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40
1862. Feb. 31	Cleveland and Toledo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,574 09
1862. Dec. 30	Chicago and Northwestern.....	Various stations.....	41	.....	9 cents.....	186 98	45 horses, &c., 116 miles, at 40 cents per 100 pounds, and 115 miles, at 4 cents per ton per mile.	361 60	
1862. Mar. 8	do.....	Elipson to Kenosha.....	628	115	9 cents.....	1,444 40			
						1,631 30		361 60	

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

1862. Feb. 15	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 46
1862. Jan. 11	Dayton and Michigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,966 10
1861. Dec. 16	Detroit and Milwaukee	2,036	.....	2 cents..	6,492 99	1,475 horses, &c., 157½ miles, at 41½ cents per 100 pounds.	8,589 80
1862. Mar. 7	.....do.....	1,500	.....	2 cents..	3,968 85	514 horses, &c., 157½ miles, at 41½ cents per 100 pounds.	3,018 71
1861. June 10	Elmira and Williamsport.....	2,349	78	49 25 ea.	10,301 94	14 horses, &c., 76 miles, at 33 cents per 100 pounds.	11,607 51
.....	.....do..	2,610	78	2 cents..	4,071 60	Horses, &c., 76 miles, at 33 cents per 100 pounds.	298 74
.....	.....do	1,848	78	2 cents..	2,913 88	Horses, &c., 76 miles, at 30 cents per 100 pounds.	353 10
.....	.....do	1,810	78	2 cents..	2,883 60	57 horses, &c., 76 miles, at 30 cents per 100 pounds.	171 38
.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	15,093 73	.....	304 00
1861. Sept. 6	Eastern.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191 25
1862. Feb. 18	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,998 46
.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419 73
1861. Oct. 30	Erie and Northeast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,915 94
.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,782 53
.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 39
.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,654 86
1862. Feb. 20	Erie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	553 04
1861. Nov. 27	Fall River	2,806	.....	49 & 3 ea.	5,926 00	302 horses, &c.; horses 44 and wagons @10 each.	2,038 00
.....	.....do	.....	.....	.....	1,900 00	.....	.....
.....	.....do	81	.....	2 & 3 ea.	941 35	.....	.....
.....	.....do	948	.....	2 ea.	1,586 00	66 horses, 19 wagons, &c.; horses 44 and wagons @10 each.	454 00

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

A A.—Schedule showing the amounts charged by railroad companies for transportation of troops, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Companies.	Stations.	Men.	Miles.	Price per mile.	Amount.	Supplies.	Amount.	Unpaid claims.
1861. Nov. 27	Fall River.....	Boston to New York.....	1,104	.....	\$9 each..	\$9,906 00	6 horses, 5 wagons, &c.; horses \$4 and wagons \$10 each.	\$857 75	
1861. Nov. 27	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,471 95	.....	9,749 75	\$58 50
1862. Mar. 11	Gettysburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718 35
1861. Aug. 29	Hudson River.....	Various stations.....	189	.....	2 cents..	579 32	.....	.....
1862. Jan. 13	do.....	do.....	39	.....	2 cents..	113 52	.....	.....
13	do.....	do.....	156	.....	2 cents..	449 54	.....	.....
13	do.....	do.....	115	.....	2 cents..	358 80	.....	.....
						1,463 86	.....	.....
1861. Sept. 24	Hartford, Providence, and Fitchburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
1861. Oct. 25	Hannibal and St. Joseph . . .	Various stations.....	4	.....	2 cents..	16 42	.....	.....
1861. Sept. 12	Indiana Central.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 04
1862. Jan. 26	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 62
						.....	.....	.....	194 66
1861. June 26	Iron Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313 00
1861. Dec. 9	Indianapolis and Cincinnati ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 90
1862. Jan. 26	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 62
						.....	.....	.....	198 42

Date	Locality	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	23
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1881. Sept. 24 Oct. 3	New York Central do.								240 33 1,094 45 1,833 79
1882. Feb. 10	New York and Erie								982 46
1881. Sept. —	Naugatuck								84
1881. Dec. 9	New York, Providence, and Boston.								901 68
1881. Sept. —	Northern New Hampshire								1 92
1881. Sept. 30	Northern Pennsylvania								564 46
1881. June 1	Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore.					43,041 39			
1882. Jan. 13	Philadelphia and Erie								
13	do.					683 66	13 horses, &c., 40 miles, 12 cents per 100 pounds.	96 61	
13	do.					3,588 00	84 horses, &c., ditto.	370 63	
	do.					588 80	13 horses, &c., ditto.	78 75	
						4,870 46		545 96	
1883. Jan. 15	Pennsylvania								
						635 84	Horses, &c.: 214 miles, 60 cents per 100 pounds; 248 miles, 60 cents per 100 pounds; 333 miles, 85 cents per 100 pounds; 356 miles, 90 cents per 100 pounds.	478 59	
15	do.					163 36	191 horses, &c., ditto.	1,569 40	
15	do.					690 99			
15	do.					5,326 00			
15	do.								
15	do.					500 57			
15	do.					51,373 44	649 horses, &c., ditto.	8,376 90	
15	do.					1,808 00	1 horse, 3,000 pounds, 333 miles.	25 50	
15	do.								
15	do.					1,963			

[illegible]

B B.

Statement condensed from schedule A, showing the gross amount claimed by railroad companies for transportation of troops and supplies, referred by the quartermaster general U. S. A. to the Third Auditor and quartermasters for settlement, together with the gross amount of unpaid claims not audited or referred.

Railroad companies.	Troops.	Supplies.	Total.	Unpaid.
Alleghany Valley	\$1,253 08	\$49 20	\$1,302 28	
Androscoggin and Kennebec	49 20		49 20	\$2,500 66
Annapolis and Elk Ridge	5,780 00		5,780 00	
Baltimore and Ohio		179,690 70	179,690 70	35,743 21
Boston and Worcester	6,989 71		6,989 71	
Boston, Worcester, and Western	24 00		24 00	
Boston and New York Express				720 46
Boston and Providence				132 67
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	3,499 15	85 90	3,585 05	43 86
Buffalo and State Line				2,061 00
Bay State Company				1,554 57
Camden and Amboy	24,301 94	3,585 80	27,887 74	
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	7,634 00	2,992 00	10,626 00	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	3,018 46	4,903 29	7,921 75	
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	7,987 08	890 76	8,877 84	
Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana				65 26
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati				78 06
Cumberland Valley	40,856 92	11,921 30	52,778 22	
Central Ohio				980 08
Cleveland and Mahoning				5 86
Connecticut River				25,611 20
Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton				1 40
Cleveland and Toledo				2,574 09
Chicago and Northwestern	1,631 30	351 60	1,982 90	73 46
Dayton and Michigan				4,226 10
Detroit and Milwaukee	10,591 24	11,607 81	21,999 05	
Elmira and Williamsport	15,093 73	1,054 23	16,147 96	
Eastern				2,419 73
Erie and Northeast				16,654 05
Erie				553 04
Fall River	11,471 25	2,749 75	14,221 00	52 50
Gettysburg				712 25
Hudson River				1,483 00
Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill				7 25
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18 42		18 42	
Indiana Central				194 66
Iron Mountain				2,313 00
Indianapolis and Cincinnati				126 62
Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota	127 50		127 50	
Kennebec and Portland, &c.	12,044 34	1,177 25	13,221 59	
Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia				186 60
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg				7 90
La Crosse and Milwaukee				24,633 11
Lafayette and Indianapolis				3,000 20
Milwaukee and Chicago				1,606 00
Michigan Central	56,763 70	22,546 01	79,309 71	520 34
Marietta and Cincinnati				879 90
Northern Central	123,309 91	19,287 13	142,597 04	54,972 26
New York and New Haven	2,678 25		2,678 25	222 56
New Jersey				32,426 00
Norwich and Worcester	4,944 00	1,226 00	5,460 00	
New York Central				1,923 73
New York and Erie				222 46
Naugatuck				84
New York, Providence, and Boston				981 65
Northern New Hampshire				1 92
Northern Pennsylvania				564 46
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore	43,041 39		43,041 39	
Philadelphia and Erie	4,670 46	545 98	5,216 44	
Pennsylvania	93,169 60	18,153 57	111,323 17	
Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	93,169 60	2,989 16	96,158 76	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago	118,105 34	2,715 00	120,820 34	1,630 30
Philadelphia and Reading	3,850 44		3,850 44	
Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg				82 70
St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago	12,586 36	399 15	12,985 51	
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville				547 60
Terre Haute and Richmond				360 25
Troy and Boston	5,751 78	5,940 00	11,691 78	71 44
Western				5,062 64
West Chester and Philadelphia				1,894 53
	643,741 10	302,000 78	945,741 88	225,076 06

CHANGE OF MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION OF FORTS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of April 15, in relation to the changes which may have become necessary in materials and construction of forts, &c.

MAY 19, 1862 — Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report, dated the 10th instant, from the chief of engineers, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th ultimo, on the subject of changes which may have become necessary in the materials and construction of forts and other means of defence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 22d of April, of the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of April, on the subject of changes which may have become necessary in forts and other means of defence, referred to this office for report, and to submit the following remarks in reply to the call, with regret that incessant occupations have not allowed me to bestow that care upon the report which the importance of the subject demands, and that the state of feeling in Congress and elsewhere seems to exact an early response to the resolution, however imperfect and immature that response is, in consequence.

In order to arriv  at definite satisfactory conclusions as to whether any, and if so, what, changes are necessary in the materials and construction of our forts and border defences, "in view of the important changes which have been made in ordnance and projectiles and in the methods of naval warfare," it must first be clearly seen and understood what purposes these defensive works are required and designed to serve.

As a general rule, with hardly an exception, the permanent defensive works of the United States were designed to forbid the passage through the waters subject to their fire of hostile vessels, or to prevent the use of such waters by an enemy in his vessels, or to secure the use of the waters for our own vessels.

So long as these forts fulfil these conditions, our fortified ports, navy yards, and harbors of refuge will be secure against injury from an enemy's ships, and the waters protected by them will be available for the use of our vessels, and forbidden to those of an enemy.

That is to say, these forts are designed as defences against hostile military power afloat. They are not designed or expected to prevent the landing, at points beyond the reach of their fire, below them, or outside of them, of any hostile military array, or the movement of a force so landed from the place of its debarkation to any point beyond their scope.

Provision against a land attack of the fortifications guarding the water is therefore made only to the extent of resisting assaulting columns that, landed from the ships and transports of the enemy, should attempt to take the batteries in rear. This provision is, of course, of greater magnitude, as the works are the more liable, from their great importance or their distance from succor, to such combined attacks.

A descent upon our coast and a march to the interior have always been intended to be met by other means of resistance. The land army of an enemy, transported to our shores and established upon them, it has ever been designed should be encountered and repelled by a like army of movable forces, mustered from the people and interposed between their homes and the invading force.

But no such body of men, however numerous, however thoroughly appointed, armed, and disciplined, would be of any avail against even one small vessel-of-war armed with a few cannon of the most moderate calibre.

It is to afford competent resistance against this particular attack that sea-coast permanent batteries are provided. These batteries must have such armaments furnished them that an attempt by the vessels to attack them, or to evade them, will result in failure. But if, on the contrary, the vessels shall land siege trains and sufficient force of men, then the forts must be succored by a superior force of men, or they will be overcome in due time.

The following principles have always been maintained by engineers :

Forts must fall before a competent land attack.

Forts are competent to resist and repel vessels.

Both these principles have been well settled by military experience, and have received full illustration in the recent attack on Fort Pulaski. While that fort fell before a powerful land attack, an attack exacting much time and labor of preparation, and the employment of guns of a calibre never before used for breaching, it is also true that the heavy squadron cruising in those waters for months past, that has lately given such brilliant proofs of its power and energy, and of the ability by which it is directed, some of the vessels of which are armed with the largest guns that have ever been used afloat, made no attempt to pass the fort, and did not engage its fires at all, but waited passive for its reduction by a different and the only legitimate process.

Local circumstances may, though rarely, permit a formidable preparation of a more purely naval character, that is to say, a large array of mortar boats to act by bombardment upon sea-coast fortifications. Against this sort of attack the garrison must be sheltered, and the guns covered by bomb-proofs. Where these are properly prepared, with dimensions proportioned to the projectiles to which they are to be exposed, the guns can be preserved uninjured, and the garrison in condition to serve them, ready for the time when the vessels shall approach. The whole scope of fire of the fort must be freed from trees and whatever will hide or screen the attacking force, and the vessels, held in open sight, must be plied not only with shot, but also with large shells from the mortars of the fort.

These general views being premised, it may now be considered how far the changes now making in ordnance and projectiles, and in naval warfare, require corresponding changes to be made in our forts and other means of land defence.

Artillery has been greatly increased in size, and its enlarged projectiles have longer ranges, and increased accuracy, and greater penetration. It has become much more formidable, but it has no new quality added to it. Its old qualities are greatly improved. Forts must be made capable of resisting ships possessing these formidable guns. Ships, however, will henceforth be exposed to like formidable ordnance in the forts. It does not appear that the use of larger guns on both sides works to the exclusive advantage of ships. Ships, however, can be heavily clad with iron; but to this defensive provision there is a limit, soon to be reached, if it be not already attained. The armor-clad vessel must be able to bear the shock of the waves, to receive all her supplies, to steer, to navigate, and to enter shallow water. If a vessel can be constructed capable of these things, while at the same time she is absolutely *shot-proof*, our confidence in fortifications might be gravely shaken. But already it is seen, as the result of experiments both here and abroad, that iron plates six and eight inches thick, nearly if not quite the limit of thickness that a vessel can carry, are broken—ruined—by our ordinary large guns, guns no larger than are now common in service use. At the same time it is perfectly plain that there is no limit of this kind whatever to the thickness of the iron plates with which our forts may be covered whenever, if ever, it shall become necessary to resort to armor for them. But, further, guns are now being prepared capable of throwing a projectile three or four or more times as large as those that are now in use. There is reason to think that there is no limit to the size of guns that may be produced and used with facility upon stable shore batteries, cannon-shot from which will not merely pierce or bore the thickest iron plate, but which will break the plates into pieces, or else tear them from their fastenings and carry them bodily with it into the ship.

Prior to the use of gunpowder for breaching purposes the masonry of fortified places was not covered by the interposition of any screen between it and the direction of attack; but as soon as a force was discovered by means of which cannon-shot could be projected against the walls of castles, it became indispensable to raise a screen of earth before these walls whenever a battery could be established within the distance at which the masonry could be reached with sufficient force and accuracy for it to be destroyed by the process of battering. This limit of distance being soon learned by experience, all masonry that could not be reached by accurate firing was still left uncovered, while in front of all, liable to be destroyed by battering, a mound of earth was interposed to arrest the projectiles of the besieger. The distances for which this cover was necessary varied with the advances made in the construction of ordnance and the manufacture of gunpowder. The following extract from a standard authority on the subject of sieges presents the general idea clearly:

“In the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries the art of disposing the different works of a fortress to cover each other, and to be covered by the glacis from the view of an enemy from without, was either unknown, or not attended to. The small quantity of artillery in use, its unwieldiness, and the great expense and difficulty of bringing it up, occasioned but little to be used at sieges; and the chief care in fortifying towns was by height of situation and lofty walls, to render them secure from escalade, and all places built prior to that period are invariably of such construction; the simplicity of the places to be attacked gave the same character to the operation itself, and everything was thus effected by desperate courage, without the aid of science; but as the use of artillery became more common, and large quantities of it were used at sieges, such exposed walls could no longer oppose a moderate resistance, even to the imperfect mode of at-

tack then in use; and to restore an equality to the defence, it became necessary to screen them from fire."

Coming to the memorable and somewhat recent date of the sieges of the Peninsular war of Wellington, the following cases may be cited :

At the second siege of Badajos, 14 brass 24-pounders breached the outer face of the castle wall at the distance of 800 yards in about eight hours. The earth behind the wall was left standing when the wall peeled away. Before this earth could be reduced to a slope, the approach of a succoring force made it necessary to abandon the siege.

At the third siege of Badajos, breeching batteries were established against the face of one bastion and the flank of another at a distance of 500 to 600 yards. The batteries being on a hill, nearly the whole height of the scarp walls could be seen by them. The garrison, however, constructed an earthen counterguard in front of one, and so covered the lower part of the wall from the besiegers' projectiles. The batteries were armed with twelve 24-pounder and fourteen 18-pounder brass guns.

By over two days' battering, the wall was cut through and the clay behind visible.

The third day's firing cut away the earthen parapet, and the breaches were regarded as in a state to be assaulted. Fourteen of the guns were then turned on the exposed scarp of a curtain, which came down in two hours' firing, being extremely bad masonry. The extent of front of the three breaches opened was above five hundred feet, the greater part of which was as good as can be formed. The assault on the breaches failed, but the place was carried by escalade by other columns.

At Salamanca all the uncovered masonry wall, battered by four 18-pounders, at a distance of 300 yards, was beaten down in four hours. Two 18-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer destroyed, at about 400 yards, another wall, three feet six inches thick, in half a day, notwithstanding severe loss from heavy firing of the enemy's cannon and musketry. Four 24-pounder howitzers failed to breach an oblique wall distant 450 yards, the firing being too inaccurate. The same battery with four 18-pounders afterwards breached this oblique wall in six hours.

At St. Sebastian, which is on a peninsula, the northern line of works having the sea in front of them, is built without any cover, and thus is quite exposed to a range of hills opposite, at the distance of 600 or 700 yards. Twenty 24-pounders were put in battery, on the 20th July, on these hills, to breach this sea-wall. On the 23d July the breach was about 100 feet in length, and was considered practicable. It was assaulted, and the assault failed. On the 26th August, more artillery having in the meantime been procured, batteries from thirteen guns opened, at 700 yards, against the right half bastion of a horn work to the left, and twenty-one 24-pounders, in addition to the first twenty on the hills, battered the sea-wall, to extend the breach already formed. The town was carried on the 31st of August.

These instances show that it was practicable, fifty years ago, to breach masonry at 600 to 800 yards distance with guns of 18 to 24 pounds calibre, and of inferior quality. Accordingly, in the construction of scarps, or masonry subject to be battered, the rule was adopted by the French that all masonry liable to be seen by land batteries at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile should be covered by earth. In the case of our sea-coast forts, subject to the fire of vessels, no attempt has been made to cover the channel faces, because a wooden vessel attempting to breach them would be destroyed before she could inflict any serious damage upon the masonry. If an enemy afloat should, in view of this, be led to establish himself ashore, it is manifest that before his preparations, except for a mere *coup de main*, were complete, and his breaching guns in battery, (operations requiring a good deal of time at any rate—in the case of

Fort Pulaski many weeks, if not several months,) he would be overwhelmed by a succoring force. The resolution does not contemplate any substitute for fortifications, but *changes*, if necessary, in their construction and materials.

No material can be devised affording so much strength of resistance, so indestructible by time and the elements, and so cheap as masonry.

The existing scarp walls of our casemated batteries can readily be covered with iron plates, as certain thin portions of them have already been, whenever it becomes evident that they are not sufficient, without such armor, to resist armored vessels. The cost will be less than that of iron structures of any kind; the result will be a solid mass several times more capable of resistance than the same money's worth of iron alone, or of iron and wood combined. This economy is true of any building placed on shore. It is far more true in comparison with any defence of a floating character.

The Monitor, for instance, cost about \$285,000, and is armed with two eleven-inch guns.

A fifteen-inch gun, throwing a solid round shot of 500 pounds, will cost, mounted, about \$7,500. It can be covered most thoroughly, including iron plates, if necessary, for \$12,500 more. Fourteen such guns, at least, can be mounted in a fort for the cost of the "Monitor." It is not hazarding much to say that no vessel can be made to float and carry armor capable of resisting a projectile of this weight. It may become advantageous to cover all the guns in forts, substituting another tier of casemates for the top tier, now usually left uncovered. The general method of construction (plan) of sea-coast forts is so extremely plain that no change can be made therein with any promise of advantage or economy. It is only on the land sides that our forts are in anywise complicated, or that combinations of principles are applied, and these only for defence. On their sea or water fronts for action against vessels, the case is best satisfied by the simplest possible plan, and this, of course, is the most economical.

The application of steam to vessels a number of years since gave them advantages never before possessed. But these were neutralized by simply increasing the number of guns in our shore batteries.

The increased dimensions of ordnance give vessels but little advantage in a contest with forts, while they add greatly to the power of the forts against vessels attempting to pass them. The covering vessels with iron armor enables them to repel projectiles of moderate size, but it is already being seen, in experiments, that iron heavier than a vessel can carry can be penetrated, broken and smashed in by projectiles, the ordnance for which can be manœuvred in forts without difficulty.

The possible necessity for covering the exposed faces of forts with iron has been in view for years past, and, as before said, the application has been made so far as it has been deemed in any degree necessary.

The great importance of preparing ordnance of very large calibres for use in our seaboard forts has been urgently presented by me to the authorities several times within some fifteen or twenty years. Steps are at last being taken for its provision. I can only express again my earnest conviction it is indispensable to our protection against naval enterprises; that this ordnance be supplied in ample quantities speedily; and that when ready it be transported to the forts for which it is designed, and there placed in readiness for use at any day, with sufficient quantities of munitions for the service of the guns. With our fortifications so armed and manned by troops having some knowledge, easily acquired, of their duties in the service of the batteries, I feel confident that our cities, naval establishments and harbors, defended by these works, will continue to be secure against naval attacks.

It is not intended by what has been said to dispense with the employment of floating defences for our coasts at the different points where their use is advantageous. There are several places where our reliance must be mainly, if not

entirely, upon that kind of defence; and at many other places, as has often been stated by the engineer department, floating artillery, especially while our system of permanent works is complete, must be largely availed of. War is daily becoming more costly. Success is more and more a question of expenditure. Therefore it is the more indispensable that our military expenditures be carefully made in such a way as to secure the greatest result for the means laid out.

It has been stated above that fifteen or twenty very large guns can be mounted and thoroughly covered ashore for the same cost that two can be put afloat for. But besides this, the yearly cost of maintaining the permanent shore battery will be trivial, while the expense of maintaining and repairing the vessel will be very great; and after all, the vessel will be worn out in twenty years or less, while the fort will be as good fifty years hence as when it was built. Therefore, while it is true that floating batteries will be useful auxiliaries in many cases, and in some cases our only safe resort, it is equally true that their expensiveness, to build and to maintain, and their certainty of decay, exact that we rely in general upon works ashore, where, for the same outlay, ten times the amount of artillery may be arranged, with imperishable cover, impenetrable to guns afloat.

The conclusions to which these considerations point, and which might be much more clearly and fully elaborated, are such as the following:

That the plans of our seaboard batteries, of the simplest possible character, cannot be improved essentially.

That the materials being the strongest, most indestructible, imperishable and cheapest possible, no change can be made in them with advantage.

That iron has been freely used for years past to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and is a question of economy merely. It will be applied whenever needed. The walls may be entirely iron-covered.

That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries and against vessels in any combat between the two.

That guns of unlimited size can readily be mounted and covered on land.

That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns.

That one shot rightly delivered will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel.

That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest.

That all the best results of modern science, skill, and experience are incorporated into these defences as soon as those results are found to be reliable.

That while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced, when duly armed and manned, by vessels.

That the use of steam is a very great and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels.

That this advantage can be countervailed only by increasing the number and especially the calibres of the guns of land batteries.

That the need for a full supply of guns for our forts is very great. The want of them is dangerous.

That large calibres are insisted upon, and to be furnished immediately.

The resolution is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN.

Brevet Brigadier General and Colonel of Engineers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

1860.

By JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,
SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1862.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

A preliminary report on the Eighth Census.

MAY 21, 1862.—Referred to the Joint Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, May 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a preliminary report on the Eighth Census, by the Superintendent of that work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 20, 1862.

SIR: It seems proper, in view of the general desire expressed for information relating to the Eighth Census, that a synopsis of the results should be made public at as early a moment and to such an extent as the condition of the work will justify. The unusual interest manifested on this subject induces me to present a preliminary report which, while it may want completeness, and in some of its details fail of that minute accuracy wherein the work when completed, it is hoped, will not be deficient, may be relied on as being substantially correct and entitled to confidence.

It is a subject of congratulation that the unhappy state of affairs which has interposed to impede the ordinary course of events has not interfered with the rendition of complete returns from all sections of the country, and that we are enabled to represent the condition of all the great elements of a nation's prosperity as they existed in the year 1860—a circumstance, probably, of no trifling significance in facilitating the early and happy settlement of our domestic troubles.

In the collection of the details to be embodied in the Eighth Census there have been employed sixty-four marshals, comprising those of all the United States judicial districts, under whose direction, and that of those special agents appointed for unorganized territory, there have been employed 4,417 assistants, upon whom devolved the duty of enumerating the people and collecting the other statistics required by law. To these officers there has been paid the sum of \$1,045,206 75; the sum of \$247,000 remaining suspended on account of the presumed or known disloyalty of officers, or the existence of some good reason for suspending payments. There are employed in this office at the present time 168 clerks and 16 messengers, laborers, and watchmen. The wants of the War Department have made it seem proper to allow that branch of the government the services of several clerks, who were for a considerable time engaged in the office of the Quartermaster General, while the demands of other government departments, committees in Congress, and State legislatures, for information only to be had from the census records, and which could not be disregarded, have seriously impeded the progress of this work, and thrown charges upon our fund which it has appeared impossible to avoid. Nevertheless, we have not transgressed, and it is my hope that our expenditures will not exceed the appropriations heretofore made for this service.

While in the prosecution of their duties the marshals were generally faithful to their trusts, and manifested an anxious desire for the proper completion of their duties, it is stated, with regret, that there were one or two exceptions.

wherein the cupidity of the officer not only involved a violation of law, but wrought injustice to his assistants and retarded the progress of the work.

In my review of the condition and progress of the various interests which comprise the census, my statements are not limited to the exhibition of facts as they are presented in the returns of the Eighth Census. It seemed a duty to make the report one of the past as well as the present, and the more so while in doing this the opportunity is afforded of presenting statistical facts in a more popular form and agreeable dress.

By a liberality unprecedented in the history of the world, our federal and State governments having munificently provided for the care of the children of affliction by the endowment of hospitals for the insane and idiotic, and institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind; and as a record of these unfortunates is now made in every census, and there exists no official history of their numbers at different periods, or of the care which has been devoted to them, it has been my endeavor to give a correct narrative on these subjects, and one which it is believed will prove acceptable to Congress and contribute to the diffusion of useful information throughout the country. Having indulged in no theories, with no prejudices to sustain, it will be my aim to present facts impartially, in the hope of enjoying your approval, and administering to the gratification and information of the country.

Having had the exclusive superintendence of the taking of two censuses under the law of May 23, 1850, and compiled the principal details, my opinions are confirmed in the general excellence of the plan, and in the belief that with each enumeration the statistics are collected with increased accuracy and greater ease.

POPULATION.

(APPENDIX—TABLE NO. 1.)

The subjoined table exhibits the population returns of the Eighth Census, and presents a complete view of the number of inhabitants of the United States and Territories in 1860, according to the enumeration then taken in pursuance of the Constitution :

Alabama	964,201	New Jersey	672,035
Arkansas	435,450	New York	3,880,735
California	379,994	North Carolina	992,622
Connecticut	460,147	Ohio	2,339,502
Delaware	112,216	Oregon	52,465
Florida	140,425	Pennsylvania	2,906,115
Georgia	1,057,286	Rhode Island	174,620
Illinois	1,711,951	South Carolina	703,708
Indiana	1,350,428	Tennessee	1,109,601
Iowa	674,948	Texas	604,215
Kansas	107,206	Vermont	315,098
Kentucky	1,155,684	Virginia	1,596,318
Louisiana	708,002	Wisconsin	775,881
Maine	628,279	Colorado Territory	34,277
Maryland	687,049	Dakota Territory	4,837
Massachusetts	1,231,066	Nebraska Territory	28,841
Michigan	749,113	Nevada Territory	6,857
Minnesota	173,855	New Mexico Territory ...	93,516
Mississippi	791,305	Utah Territory	40,273
Missouri	1,182,012	Washington Territory ...	11,594
New Hampshire	326,073	District of Columbia	75,080

Though the number of States has increased during the last decennial period from thirty-one to thirty-four, and five new Territories have been organized, the United States has received no accessions of territory within that term, except a narrow strip to the southward of the Colorado river, along the Mexican line, not yet inhabited. As general good health prevailed, and peace reigned throughout the country, there was no apparent cause of disturbance or interruption to the natural progress of population. It is true that the very large immigration from Europe, together with an influx of considerable magnitude from Asia to California, has added largely to the augmentation which the returns show to have taken place during the decade.

In comparing the gain of any class of the population, or of the whole of it, one decade with another, the rate per cent. is not a full test of advancement. The *rate* of gain necessarily diminishes with the density of population, while the absolute increase continues unabated. The actual increase of the entire free and slave population from 1850 to 1860, omitting the Indian tribes, was 8,225,464, and the rate per cent. is set down at 35.46; while from 1840 to 1850 the positive increment of all classes was 6,122,423, yet the ratio of gain was 35.87 per cent. The two decades from 1800 to 1810, and from 1840 to 1850, were marked by the great historical facts of the annexation of Louisiana, and the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California. Each of these regions contributed considerably to the population of the country, and we accordingly find that during those terms there was a ratio of increase in the whole body of the people greater by a small fraction than shown by the table annexed for the decade preceding the Eighth Census. The preponderance of gain, however, for that decennial term above all the others since 1790, is signally large. No more striking evidence can be given of the rapid advancement of our country in the first element of national progress than that the increase of its inhabitants during the last ten years is greater by more than 1,000,000 of souls than the whole population in 1810, and nearly as great as the entire number of people in 1820. That the whole of this gain is not from natural increase, but is, in part, derived from the influx of foreigners seeking here homes for themselves and their children, is a fact which may justly enhance rather than detract from the satisfaction wherewith we should regard this augmentation of our numbers.

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New Hampshire, likewise, has gained but slowly, her increment being only 8,097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce, then, come in to supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all, of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Connecticut—which contain 13,780 square miles. The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860, and its density at each period.

States.	1850.		1860.	
	Population.	Number of inhabitants to the square mile.	Population.	Number of inhabitants to the square mile.
Massachusetts	984,514	197.49	1,331,066	157.83
Connecticut.....	370,799	79.33	460,147	96.42
Rhode Island	147,545	112.97	174,620	133.63
	1,412,851	.....	1,865,833	.....

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, is 48,336 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,269,450, or 26.26 to the square mile. The stated point of density was passed by the three States named in the table more than fifty years ago, and yet they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained during the decade 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 5.27 per cent. Of this increase 16,825 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is perhaps a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension or jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the south, having advanced only from 27.29 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee, it will be observed, has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per cent. for all classes. Of this aggregate increase the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.67, and slaves 15.14.

The next lowest in the rate of increase in the list of southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population, in 1850, was 174,657, equal to 12.29 per cent. The white class gained 152,611, or 17.06 per cent., the slaves 18,337, or 3.88 per cent.

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest progress the past ten years. Turning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance, we find that New York has increased from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25.29 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850, a diminution to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law, which induced many colored persons to migrate further north.

The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 595,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 3,000. The greater mildness of the climate and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences and its proximity to the slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining on the north.

Minnesota was chiefly unsettled territory at the date of the Seventh Census; its large present population, as shown by the returns, is therefore nearly clear gain.

The vast region of Texas ten years since was comparatively a wilderness. It has now a population of over 600,000, and the rate of its increase is given as 184 per cent.

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous, and healthful increase. In 1830 Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade was, therefore, 860,481, or 101.06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained under the progress of the last thirty years is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.

The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been 362,000, or more than thirty-six per cent. upon her number in 1850.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have participated to the full extent in the surprising development of the northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems to more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the new soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the States of the northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent.

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the federal District, contained, according to the Eighth Census, 19,201,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,936,579 were white, and 237,218 free colored. The increase of both classes was 5,598,603, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and south we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the north and south respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity where-with respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Having thus briefly and imperfectly noticed the manner in which the general gain of population during the last ten years has been distributed among the States, we may with advantage examine the progress of the country as a whole, in this respect, from 1790 to 1860. In order to show the progress of the entire population, and of each class for this period, table No. 1 has been prepared, which is hereunto appended.

The figures in that table show considerable uniformity in the rate of progression of the whole population. It has varied in the different decades from 32 $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. increase to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$. The whites, constituting the great bulk of the inhabitants, have governed the ratio of augmentation for the mass. The lowest rate of increase shown for that class was by the census of 1830, namely, a fraction less than 34 per cent. In 1850 it has risen above 38 per cent., and continued to be about the same from 1850 to 1860. The number of free colored

persons was small in 1790, and as a condition or class in society it holds about the same position as then. We possess very insufficient means for estimating the natural increase of this division of our population. Their aggregate number has been so continually affected by manumissions, by legislation changing their condition, and to a small extent by emigration, that from these causes, rather than by the ordinary progress of increase, they have reached a total of nearly half a million, and the rate per cent. of their advancement in seventy years, has been equal to that of the whole population, and not very far below that of the whites; and that at the same time they have gained in a ratio nearly one-half greater than the slaves.

In the interval from 1850 to 1860, the total free colored population of the United States increased from 434,449 to 488,005, or at the rate of 12.33 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 23.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by twofold, and three or fourfold, respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities. Thus, in Boston during the five years ending with 1859, the city registrar observes: "The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the colored; and in Philadelphia during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored. Taking town and country together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births—a high rate of mortality chiefly ascribed to consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system.

Owing, among other causes, to the extremes of climate in the more northern States, and in other States to expulsive enactments of the legislatures, the free colored show a decrease of numbers during the past ten years according to the census, in the following ten States: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont.

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and nine thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limited extent, and constituting as it does $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

With regard to the mean duration or expectation of life among colored persons in different localities of the country, reference may be made to some comparative tables published in the census report to Congress in 1852, page 13. The returns of 1860, when cast into the same form, would, doubtless, exhibit similar results. In a simple statement, when viewed apart from the liberations or manumission in the southern States, the aggregate free colored in this country must represent *nearly* what is termed "a stationary population," characterized by an equality of the current of births and deaths.

There are now in the United States about 4,000,000 slaves. They have advanced to that vast number from about 700,000 in 1790. The rate of progress of this class of population has been somewhat more fluctuating than can be easily accounted for. Why, for example, they should have increased over 30 per cent. from 1820 to 1830, and only $23\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. during the next decade, does not appear from any facts bearing upon their condition during this period. It may,

perhaps, be attributed to the large emigration to Texas, prior to 1840, which, doubtless, exerted no small influence upon the ordinary progress of the slave population in the United States during that decade. There is no importation nor emigration of slaves into or from the country, and it would seem that they should be subject to no cause of increase or decadence except what nature decrees. This law is that of gradual and steady increase, and under it the total number of slaves in 1860 should have been 4,130,000, had they gained at the same ratio as during the preceding ten years.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860, gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent., and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for 70 years was but 485 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.

With regard to the future increase of the African race in this country, various extravagant speculations have been recently promulgated. An attentive survey of the statistics of the census will guide to a more satisfactory approximation. The following summary exhibits the numbers of the colored race and their rates of increase during the last seventy years:

Census of slaves and free colored.

Census of—	Free colored.	Increase, per cent.	Slaves.	Increase, per cent.	Free colored and slaves.	Increase, per cent.
1790.....	59,406	.....	697,897	.....	757,363	.....
1800.....	108,395	89.28	893,041	27.97	1,001,436	32.23
1810.....	186,446	72.00	1,191,364	33.40	1,337,810	37.58
1820.....	233,594	25.23	1,538,038	28.79	1,771,632	28.58
1830.....	319,599	36.87	2,009,043	30.61	2,328,642	31.44
1840.....	366,303	22.87	2,487,455	23.81	2,873,758	23.41
1850.....	434,449	18.46	3,204,313	28.69	3,638,762	23.62
1860.....	482,122	10.97	3,953,587	23.38	4,435,709	21.90

Here the rate of increase will be seen at a glance to have been gradually diminishing, especially during the last thirty years. The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1845. For the future, the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years, must give results exceeding, rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years, 21.9, shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20.0 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And, to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored, and slaves, based on the well-known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent.:

Probable future population of the United States.

Year.	Free colored and slaves.	Aggregate of whites and colored.	Percentage of colored.
1870.....	5,407,130	42,398,432	12.77
1880.....	6,591,392	56,450,941	11.68
1890.....	7,909,550	77,263,989	10.24
1900.....	9,491,459	100,455,802	9.46

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In this case, nine millions of the colored, in the year 1900, appears a large estimate. Of these a great portion will be of mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes. In regard to emigration, the number colonized by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries during the past ten years, has averaged about 400 per annum, besides the Africans captured on several slave-ships. The total number of colored emigrants sent to Liberia from 1820 to 1856 inclusive, is stated at 9,502, of whom 3,676 were free born.

In the report on the Seventh Census, for 1851, a table was published in which the States were arranged into sections or groups according to geographical situation, productions, climate, the pursuits of their inhabitants, and other prominent characteristics. The progress of these groups combined is that of the entire republic, and the opportunity of observing the growth of each of them separately, enables us the more satisfactorily to ascertain the advancement of the whole country. The table is therefore here repeated, being extended so as to embrace the results of the census of 1860.

States.	Area in square miles.	1850.		1860.	
		Population.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.	Population.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.
New England States, (6)	63,272	2,726,106	43.11	3,135,263	49.55
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6)	151,760	8,553,713	56.36	10,597,661	69.83
Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6) ...	286,077	3,557,872	12.43	4,364,927	15.25
Central slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, (6)	309,210	5,167,276	16.71	6,471,687	20.93
Northwestern States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, (7)	230,295	2,734,945	10.92	5,543,362	22.14
Texas.	237,321	212,569	0.89	604,215	2.55
California.	182,982	165,000	0.87	379,994	2.01

Without going into the minutiae of decimal computations, an inspection of the above table will show that the great middle States have gained in density 25 per cent., and the northwestern group 100. The growth of those States, as of California and Texas, represents the settlement of new lands and the development of agricultural, mining, and pastoral pursuits. The production of grain, cotton, and wool, the rearing of sheep, horned stock, and swine, and the abundance of gold and other valuable minerals, give employment to the population, add to its numbers, and augment the wealth of the State. But it cannot be overlooked that there are other portions of the earth of equal extent which possess similar natural advantages, but exhibit no such proofs of prosperity as the divisions of our country referred to. The causes of the noble and beneficent

result in our case are attributable to the attraction of our institutions, the freedom of industry, the cheapness and fertility of our lands, and, above all, the long enjoyment of, and, as we believed, perfect guarantees of peace. Let us hope that the experience of the now passing decade will not cause us to look back with regret upon that which we are reviewing as the culmination of our national progress.

SEXES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 2.)



The excess of male population in the United States, compared with that of the other sex, presents a marked difference with respect to other countries. While in the United States and Territories there is an excess of about 730,000 males in more than 31,000,000 of people, the females of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland outnumber the males some 877,000 in a population of little more than 29,000,000. This disparity is the result of many causes. The emigration from the mother country of men in the prime of life, and the large demands of their military, naval, and marine service, seem to account for some proportion of the excess of females; while immigration from all parts of Europe, our small military and naval service, and the few losses we have sustained from the contingencies incident to a state of war, have served to exhibit a larger male population, in proportion, than can be shown in any country on the globe.

The great excess of males in newly-settled territories illustrates the influence of emigration in affecting a disparity in the sexes. The males of California outnumber the females near 67,000, or about one-fifth of the population. In Illinois the excess of males amounts to about 92,000, or one-twelfth of the entire population. In Massachusetts the females outnumber the males some 37,600. Michigan shows near 40,000 excess of males; Texas, 36,000; Wisconsin, 43,000. In Colorado the males are as twenty to one female. In Utah the numbers are nearly equal; and while in New York there is a small preponderance of females, the males are more numerous in Pennsylvania.

SLAVERY.

For more than three and a half centuries slavery has existed in the West Indies. Indians from the American coast were conveyed to St. Domingo and Cuba in large numbers. The plea for the capture and employment of the aborigines was their conversion to Christianity, which but few lived long to enjoy, as, under the effects of labor and the climate, they died with a rapidity too shocking to contemplate.

This circumstance directed the attention of the Spaniards to Africa, from which country slaves were imported about the year 1503, the licenses for that object greatly enriching the Spanish exchequer for a long period after. The introduction of Africans into Brazil and Peru dates almost simultaneously with the conquest of the countries by Cortez and Pizarro, early in the sixteenth century. By the middle of that century the aborigines of the West Indies had disappeared, and their places were occupied by Africans, who were introduced about this period in very large numbers throughout the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. It was but shortly subsequent that English adventurers embarked successfully in the slave trade, which they pursued under charters from Elizabeth and James I.

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, where they numbered about 2,000 in 1670. It is believed that the first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. In 1624 the French introduced slaves into their island of St. Christopher, and soon after into Martinique

and Guadeloupe, and shortly established slavery in all their American colonies. The Dutch embarked in the traffic with other civilized nations; so that the conclusion is inevitable that all the enlightened nations of the world who enjoyed any extended commerce simultaneously participated in a trade now deemed contraband, and towards which the world is now as equally united in hostility. Had slavery continued to expand in numbers in other parts of America as it has grown in the United States, there would at the present time be more than 21,000,000 of this class of persons in the United States and the British, French, Spanish, and Brazilian possessions. It is believed, however, that in all American countries and islands of our seas, except in the United States, the number of slaves was only maintained from time to time by the prosecution of the slave trade. While slavery in North America extended, in 1775, from and including the Canadian provinces to Florida, its northern limit has been gradually contracting, while indications clearly point to its western termini, which have doubtless been already attained. The importation of slaves to the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony, and the next year enacted a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born, free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by her bill of rights in 1780. In 1784 Connecticut barred the introduction of slaves, and declared all born after the 1st of March of that year free at the age of 26. Pennsylvania, in 1780, by law prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared free all children of slave mothers born thereafter. Virginia prohibited the introduction of slaves from abroad in 1778; Maryland in 1783. New Hampshire abolished slavery in 1792; New York in 1799; New Jersey in 1820. Such has been the progress and decline of African slavery in our country, where its severities have been humanity compared with other countries, and where, although among the last to cling to the institution, the traffic in this class of persons was first seriously, as it has been persistently, opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which in the past century abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as a class, and allowed bond and free to remain during their natural lives in the State or colony where they lived. This fact, although sometimes questioned, can be demonstrated beyond cavil; and the contrary can only be urged by such as are unfamiliar with the subject or have an object in the misrepresentation. The plan of gradual emancipation probably tended to this result, as those who were living in bondage continued to be slaves, while their descendants were generally to become free at such period as they were qualified to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods, until slavery become extinct, must lead to conclusions that no material deportation of slaves occurred shortly before or after the passage of emancipation acts—a fact which cannot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the northern people prosecuted the slave trade at an early period with energy and thrift, they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the earliest examples of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

INDIAN SLAVERY.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 3.)

A new element has been developed by the present census, viz: that of the statistics of negro slavery among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, comprising the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations; also the number of white and free colored population scattered throughout these tribes; all of which, with an estimate from the most reliable sources of the whole number of aborigines, will be found appended to the population tables. By reference to this table it

will appear that the Choctaws held 2,297 negro slaves, distributed among 385 owners; the Cherokees, 2,504, held by 384 owners; the Creeks, 1,651, owned by 267 Indians; and the Chickasaws, 917 to 118 owners. As, under all the circumstances of slavery everywhere, the servile race is very unequally distributed, so will appear to be the case with the Indian tribes. While one Choctaw is the owner of 227 slaves, and ten of the largest proprietors own 638, averaging nearly 64, the slaves average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribe, while the Indians number about as eight to one slave.

Among the Cherokees the largest proprietor holds 57 slaves; the ten largest own 353, averaging a little over 35, and the number to each holder averages a little more than a half per cent. more than with the Choctaws, while the population of Indians in the tribe to slaves as about nine to one. Among the Creeks two hold 75 slaves each; ten own 433, while the ratio of slaves to the whole number of Indians varies but little from that with the Cherokees. The largest proprietor among the Chickasaws holds 61 slaves; ten own 275, or an average of 27½, while the average is nearly eight to each owner in the tribe, and one to each five and a half Indians in the tribe. It thus appears that in those tribes there are nearly eight Indians to each negro slave, and that the slaves form about 12½ per cent. of the population, omitting the whites and free colored. The small tribe of Seminoles, although like the tribes above mentioned, transplanted from slaveholding States, holds no slaves, but intermarry with the colored population. These tribes, while they present an advanced state of civilization, and some of them have attained to a condition of comfort, wealth, and refinement, form but a small portion of the Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, and are alluded to on account of their relation to a civil condition recognized by a portion of the States, and which exercises a significant influence with the country at large.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 4.)

With regard to manumission it appears from the returns that during the census year they numbered a little more than 3,000, being more than double the number who were liberated in 1850, or at the rate of one each to 1,309; whereas, during 1850, the manumissions were as one to every 2,181 slaves. Great irregularity, as might naturally be expected, appears to exist for the two periods whereof we have returns on this subject. By the Eighth Census it appears that manumissions have greatly increased in number in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, while they have decreased in Delaware and Florida, and varied but little in Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia, and other slaveholding States not mentioned.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 5.)

The number of slaves who escaped from their masters in 1860 is not only much less in proportion than in 1850, but greatly reduced numerically. The greatest increase of escapes appears to have occurred in Mississippi, Missouri, and Virginia, while the decrease is most marked in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessee.

That the complaint of insecurity to slave property by the escape of this class of persons into the free States, and their recovery impeded, whereby its value has been lessened, is the result of misapprehension is evident, not only from the small number who have been lost to their owners, but from the fact that up to the present time the number of escapes has been gradually diminishing to such

an extent that the whole annual loss to the southern States from this cause bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved than the daily variations which in ordinary times occur in the fluctuations of State or government securities in the city of New York alone.

From the tables annexed, it appears that while there escaped from their masters 1,011 slaves in 1850, or one in each 3,165 held in bondage, (being about $\frac{1}{3165}$ of one per cent.) during the census year ending June 1, 1860, out of 3,949,557 slaves, there escaped only 803, being one to about 5,000, or at the rate of $\frac{1}{5000}$ of one per cent. Small and inconsiderable as this number appears, it is not pretended that all missing in the border states, much less any considerable number escaping from their owners in the more southern regions, escaped into the free States; and when we consider that in the border States not 500 escaped out of more than 1,000,000 slaves in 1860, while near 600 escaped in 1850 out of 910,000, and that at the two periods near 800 are reported to have escaped from the more southern slaveholding States, the fact becomes evident that the escape of this class of persons, while rapidly decreasing in ratio in the border slave States, occurs independent of proximity to a free population, being in the nature of things incident to the relation of master and slave.

It will scarcely be alledged that these returns are not reliable, being, as they are, made by the persons directly interested, who would be no more likely to err in the number lost than in those retained. Fortunately, however, other means exist of proving the correctness of the results ascertained, by noting the increase of the free colored population, which, with all its artificial accretions, is proven by the census to be less than 13 per cent., in the last ten years, in the free States, whereas the slaves have increased $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., presenting a natural augmentation altogether conclusive against much loss by escapes; the natural increase being equal to that of the most favored nations, irrespective of immigration, and greater than that of any country in Europe for the same period, and this in spite of the 20,000 manumissions which are believed to have occurred in the past ten years. An additional evidence of the slave population having been attended from year to year, up to the present time, with fewer vicissitudes, is further furnished by the fact that the free colored population, which from 1820 to 1830 increased at the rate of $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in 1840 exhibited but $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase, gradually declining to 1860, when the increase throughout the United States was but one per cent. per annum.

IMMIGRATION.

One of the commissioners sent by the Continental Congress to Europe, Silas Deane, expressed the expectation that if the colonies established their independence, the immigration from the Old World would be prodigiously increased; and as a consequence, the cultivated lands would rise in value, and new lands would be brought into market. This anticipation has been strikingly and abundantly realized. And in connexion with the census of nativities, the records of immigration have a special importance as indicating the progressive augmentation of the immigrants who have sought to improve their fortunes in the New World.

From a survey of the irregular data previous to 1819, by Dr. Seybert, Prof. Tucker, and other statistes, it appears that from 1790 to 1800, about 50,000 Europeans, or "aliens," arrived in this country; in the next ten years the foreign arrivals were about 70,000, and in the ten years following, 114,000, ending with 1820. To determine the actual settlers, a deduction of 14.5 per cent. from these numbers should probably be made for transient passengers, as hereafter described.

Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803. The portion of this territory south of the thirty-third parallel, according to the historian Hildreth, comprised a population of about 50,000, more than half of whom were slaves. With these

should be counted about 10,000 in the settlements north of that parallel, augmented by a recent immigration, with a predominance of whites. The foreign population acquired with the whole Louisiana territory may thus be reckoned at 60,000; about one-half or 30,000 being whites of French, Spanish, and British extraction; and the other 30,000 being slaves and free colored. This number of whites should evidently be added to the current immigration by sea already mentioned, in order to obtain the foreign accession to the white population of the United States during that period.

Instead of scattered notices from shipping lists, the arrival of passengers has been officially recorded at the custom-houses, since 1819, by act of Congress. There are some deficiencies perhaps in the returns of the first ten or twelve years, but the subsequent reports are considered reliable. While the classified lists exhibit the whole number of foreign passengers, the great majority of whom are emigrants, they also furnish valuable information not otherwise obtainable respecting the statistical history of immigration.

The following numbers, registered under the act of 1819, are copied from the authentic summary of Bromwell, to which the numbers for the last five years have been added from the annual reports of the State Department, thus bringing the continuation down to the year of the present census.

Statement of the number of Alien passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries from September 30, 1819, to December 31, 1860.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Year ending September 30, 1820.....	4,871	2,303	1,191	8,365
1821.....	4,651	1,636	2,840	9,127
1822.....	3,816	1,013	2,089	6,911
1823.....	3,598	848	1,908	6,354
1824.....	4,708	1,393	1,813	7,912
1825.....	6,917	2,959	393	10,199
1826.....	7,702	3,078	57	10,837
1827.....	11,803	5,939	1,133	18,875
1828.....	17,961	10,060	61	27,982
1829.....	11,303	5,112	6,106	22,520
1830.....	6,439	3,136	13,748	23,322
1831.....	14,909	7,794	.....	22,633
1832.....	34,506	18,583	.....	53,179
Quarter ending December 31, 1832.....	4,691	2,512	100	7,303
Year ending December 31, 1833.....	41,546	17,094	.....	58,640
1834.....	38,796	22,540	4,039	65,365
1835.....	28,196	17,027	151	45,374
1836.....	47,865	27,563	894	76,242
1837.....	48,837	27,653	2,860	79,340
1838.....	23,474	13,685	1,765	38,914
1839.....	42,939	25,125	12	68,069
1840.....	52,683	31,139	51	84,066
1841.....	48,069	32,031	176	80,269
1842.....	62,277	41,907	381	104,565
First three quarters of 1843.....	30,069	22,424	3	52,496
Year ending September 30, 1844.....	44,431	34,184	.....	78,615
1845.....	65,015	48,115	1,941	114,371
1846.....	87,777	65,742	897	154,416
1847.....	136,086	97,917	965	234,968
1848.....	133,906	92,149	472	226,527
1849.....	177,222	119,260	512	297,024

Statement of the number of Alien passengers, &c—Continued.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated	Total.
Year ending September 30, 1850.....	196,331	112,635	1,038	310,004
Quarter ending December 31, 1850.....	32,990	26,805	181	59,976
Year ending December 31, 1851.....	217,181	162,219	66	379,466
1852.....	212,469	157,606	1,438	371,603
1853.....	207,958	160,615	79	368,645
1854.....	256,177	171,656	.....	427,833
1855.....	115,307	85,567	3	200,877
1856.....	115,846	84,590	.....	200,436
1857.....	146,215	105,091	.....	251,306
1858.....	72,824	50,002	300	123,126
1859.....	69,161	51,640	481	121,282
1860.....	88,477	65,077	86	153,640
Total.....	2,977,603	2,035,536	49,275	5,062,414

The following aggregates also exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from foreign countries during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration :

Periods.	Passengers of Foreign birth.	American and Foreign.
In the 10 years ending September 30, 1839.....	128,508	151,636
In the 10½ years ending December 31, 1839....	538,381	572,716
In the 9½ years ending September 30, 1849.....	1,427,337	1,472,478
In the 11½ years ending December 31, 1860.....	2,968,194	3,255,391
In the 41½ years ending December 31, 1860.....	5,062,414	5,452,621

Adjusting the returns to the periods of the decennial census, by the aid of the quarterly reports, we find very nearly the following numbers :

Three census periods.	Passengers of Foreign birth.
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1840.....	552,000
Do.....do.....1850.....	1,558,300
Do.....do.....1860.....	2,707,624

To arrive at the true immigration, these numbers should be largely increased for those who have come by way of Canada. On the other hand, they should be diminished for return emigrants, and for the merchants, factors, and visitors who go and come repeatedly, and are thus enumerated twice or more in the returns.

For an example of the former class, according to British registry, 17,798 emigrants returned from the United States to Great Britain in the year 1860. How numerous has been the latter class who have been counted twice or more, is not definitely known; to make note of these would constitute a desirable improvement in the future official reports.

The preceding summaries embrace passengers of foreign birth, together with 397,007 native born Americans, who were also registered as arriving from foreign ports. In the record of ages following, both classes are united; but since the foreigners are far more numerous, the result will exhibit very nearly the relative number at each age of the foreign passengers. A careful reduction of the whole number whose ages were specified, has just been completed in connexion with the census, as follows :

Distribution of Ages on arrival.

Ages.	Number of ages stated from 1830 to 1860.			Proportions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5.	218,417	200,676	419,093	4.143	3.806	7.949
5 and under 10.	199,704	180,606	380,310	3.788	3.425	7.213
10 and under 15.	194,580	166,833	361,413	3.691	3.164	6.855
15 and under 20.	404,338	349,755	754,093	7.669	6.633	14.302
20 and under 25.	669,853	428,974	1,098,827	12.706	8.136	20.842
25 and under 30.	576,823	269,554	846,376	10.940	5.113	16.053
30 and under 35.	352,619	163,778	516,397	6.688	3.106	9.794
35 and under 40.	239,468	114,165	353,633	4.542	2.165	6.707
40 and upwards.	342,022	200,392	542,414	6.487	3.799	10.286
Total.	3,197,823	2,074,663	5,272,486	60.654	39.346	100.000

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the distribution is materially different from that of a settled population; the females are less than the males in the ratio of two to three; almost precisely one-half of the total passengers are between fifteen and thirty years of age. It will further be noted that the sexes approach nearest to equality in children and the youthful ages, as would naturally be expected in the migration of families; while from twenty-five years of age to forty the male passengers are double the number of females. The total distribution of ages has never varied very materially from the average, as appears from the following table:

Total Proportions for different periods.

Ages.	1830 to 1839.	1839 to 1849.	1849 to 1859.	1859 to 1869.	1869 to 1870.
Under 5.	6.904	8.511	8.284	7.674	7.949
5 and under 10.	5.763	7.552	7.434	7.077	7.213
10 and under 15.	4.568	7.817	7.564	6.328	6.855
15 and under 20.	11.652	11.830	13.059	15.762	14.302
20 and under 25.	22.070	19.703	21.518	20.617	20.842
25 and under 30.	19.574	16.661	15.722	15.944	16.053
30 and under 35.	10.194	10.215	9.914	9.609	9.794
35 and under 40.	8.171	7.875	6.583	6.466	6.707
40 and upwards.	11.704	9.834	9.942	10.523	10.286
Total.	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

The passengers from foreign ports arrive at all seasons of the year; the greatest number, however, make the passage in the second and third quarters, or in the summer months, and a smaller number in the winter months.

The deaths on the voyage during the last five years have been only about one-sixth of one per cent.; the time of passage being generally some thirty days. With regard to the question, how many of the passengers are emigrants, the reports of the State Department during the past five years—1855 to 1860—have specified the places of residence as follows:

Country where the passengers from foreign ports mean to reside; also the country where born.

Country.	Mean to reside in—			Born in—
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males & females.
United States.....	551,095	357,365	908,460	126,794
British America.....	7,682	4,044	11,726	25,443
Great Britain and Ireland.....	2,207	1,037	3,244	407,439
Azores.....	544	133	677	1,954
Spain.....	380	65	454	4,597
West Indies.....	271	72	343	5,170
France.....	130	47	177	12,336
Germany.....	140	36	176	279,957
Other countries specified.....	329	67	396	62,165
Not stated.....	.....	.....	50,901	23,317
Total of 5 years, 1855 to 1860.....	.....	.....	976,584	976,584

Deducting the number at the head of the last column who were born in the United States, it will be seen that in these five years 781,696 out of a total of 849,790 alien passengers, designed to make their permanent home in the United States. Further statistics of 24,848 second passages, and about 30,000 emigrants, to Canada, *via* New York, indicate that *the alien passengers should be diminished 14.5 per cent. to determine the number of actual settlers.*

From the first of the two following tables it will be seen that the most numerous class among the passengers is that of *laborers*; the next in order are *farmers*, mechanics, and merchants. The "seamstresses and milliners," and nearly all of the "servants," are females; the other female passengers, with few exceptions, have been entered under the category of "not stated," and comprise about five-sevenths of that division.

It will be proper to mention that the ten trades and professions marked with a star in the table were always enumerated during the whole period. The other occupations were not reported during the four years 1856-'59, except that their aggregate only was embraced under the single title of "other occupations." But the omission could be roughly supplied by assuming the number in each trade during the four years to be the same fraction of the yearly passengers as it was in the other six years.

In 1856-'59, the deaths on the passage also were omitted in the official total of passengers, though retained in all previous years and in 1860; for the sake of uniformity this temporary omission of deaths is restored in the present collection of tables, which have been verified throughout with the greatest care.

The next following table, stating the birthplace or "country where born," will form a valuable supplement to the decennial census of nativities. Except-

ing the first numeric column, which commenced with small numbers October 1, 1819, the remaining columns correspond as nearly with the census periods as the official yearly reports allow without interpolation.

The total number arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on our shores is thus stated to be 2,750,874. But a recent statement from British official sources† gives the number emigrating to the United States in the forty-six years, 1815-'60, as 3,048,206. The difference of the two returns will be explained partly by those who emigrated in the interval, 1815—19, before our registry commenced, being about 55,000; and chiefly by the more numerous class who entered the United States by way of Canada, and so were not included in our custom-house returns.

In the same period of forty-six years it is also stated that 1,196,521 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British colonies in North America. A large portion of these are known to have eventually settled in the United States. Thus it appears safe to assume that since the close of the last war with that country, in 1814, about three and a quarter millions of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, "a population for a kingdom," have emigrated to this country.

Next in magnitude is the migration from Germany, amounting to 1,486,044 by our custom-house returns; the next is that from France, 208,063; and from the other countries, as shown in the table. A large share of the German emigrants have embarked from the port of Havre; others from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp; many have also crossed over and taken passage from British ports.

As our own people, following "the star of empire," have migrated to the west in vast numbers, their places have been supplied by Europeans, which has modified the character of the population, yet the great mass of the immigrants are found to cherish true patriotism for the land of their adoption.

Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the forty-one years ending with 1860.

Occupation.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.
*Merchants.....	19,434	41,881	46,388	194,149	231,852
*Farmers.....	15,005	86,240	256,880	404,712	764,837
*Mechanics.....	6,805	56,583	164,411	179,796	407,594
*Mariners.....	4,995	8,004	6,398	10,087	29,484
*Miners.....	341	368	1,735	37,523	39,967
*Laborers.....	10,280	53,169	281,229	527,639	872,317
Shoemakers.....	1,109	1,966	63	336	3,474
Tailors.....	923	2,252	65	334	3,574
Seamstresses and milliners.....	413	1,672	2,096	1,065	5,246
Actors.....	183	87	223	85	588
Weavers and spinners.....	2,937	6,600	1,303	717	11,557
*Clergymen.....	415	932	1,559	1,420	4,326
Clerks.....	882	1,143	1,065	792	3,882
*Lawyers.....	214	461	831	1,140	2,646
*Physicians.....	805	1,959	2,116	2,229	7,109
Engineers.....	226	311	654	845	2,016
Artists.....	139	513	1,223	615	2,490
Teachers.....	275	267	823	164	1,529
Musicians.....	140	165	226	188	729
Printers.....	179	472	14	40	705

† British Almanac, 1862.

* See page 16.

Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Occupation.	1890 to 1890.	1891 to 1890.	1891 to 1890.	1891 to 1890.	1890 to 1890.
Painters	232	369	8	38	647
Masons	793	1,435	94	58	2,310
Hatters	137	114	1	4	256
Manufacturers	175	107	1,833	1,005	3,120
Millers	199	189	33	210	631
Butchers	329	432	76	108	945
Bakers	563	569	28	22	1,272
*Servants	1,327	2,571	94,538	21,058	49,494
Other occupations	5,466	4,004	2,893	13,844	28,206
Not stated	101,442	263,222	989,411	1,544,494	2,978,399
Total	176,473	640,086	1,768,175	2,674,687	5,459,421

Country where born.

Countries.	1890 to 1890.	1891 to 1890.	1891 to 1890.	1891 to 1890.	1890 to 1890.
England	15,837	7,611	32,092	247,125	302,655
Ireland	27,106	29,188	162,332	748,740	967,366
Scotland	3,180	2,667	3,712	38,331	47,890
Wales	170	185	1,261	6,319	7,935
Great Britain and Ireland	35,534	943,540	848,365	297,578	1,495,019
Total United Kingdom	81,827	983,191	1,047,763	1,358,093	2,750,674
France	8,868	45,575	77,263	76,358	208,063
Spain	2,616	2,125	2,209	9,298	16,248
Portugal	180	929	550	1,055	2,614
Belgium	98	22	5,074	4,738	9,892
Prussia	146	4,250	12,149	43,687	60,432
Germany	7,583	148,904	422,477	907,780	1,486,644
Holland	1,127	1,412	8,251	10,789	21,579
Denmark	189	1,063	539	3,749	5,540
Norway and Sweden	94	1,201	13,903	20,931	26,129
Poland	21	369	105	1,164	1,659
Russia	89	277	531	457	1,374
Turkey	21	7	59	83	170
Switzerland	3,257	4,821	4,644	25,011	37,733
Italy	389	2,211	1,590	7,012	11,202
Greece	20	49	16	31	116
Sicily	17	33	79	429	558
Sardinia	32	7	201	1,790	2,030
Corsica	2	5	2	.....	9
Malta	1	35	78	5	119
Iceland .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Europe	2	.....	51	473	526
British America	2,486	13,624	41,723	59,329	117,142
South America	512	856	3,579	1,224	6,201
Central America	107	44	368	449	928
Mexico	4,818	6,599	3,271	3,078	17,766
West Indies	3,998	12,301	13,528	10,660	40,487

Country where born—Continued.

Countries.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1860 to 1860.
China	3	8	35	41,397	41,443
East Indies	9	39	36	43	127
Persia			7	15	23
Asia	3	1	4	19	27
Liberia	1	8	5	5	19
Egypt		4			4
Morocco		4	1		5
Algiers			2		2
Barbary States	4				4
Cape of Good Hope	2				2
Africa	10	36	47	186	279
Azores	13	29	327	2,673	3,343
Canary Islands	271	6	1	8	286
Madeira Islands	70	52	3	189	314
Cape Verd Islands	4	15	3	7	29
Sandwich Islands	1	6	28	44	79
Society Islands			1	6	7
Australia	2	3		104	109
St. Helena		1	3	13	17
Isle of France		2	1		3
South Sea Islands	79				79
New Zealand				4	4
Not stated	32,892	69,759	52,725	25,438	180,854
Total Aliens	151,834	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	5,062,414
United States	24,649	40,961	54,924	276,473	397,007
Total	176,473	640,086	1,768,175	2,874,687	5,459,421

EDUCATION.

The returns of the marshals present the statistics of education and educational institutions under the same general heads as in 1850, viz: the number of persons who attended school any time in the year preceding the 1st day of June, 1860, the number of schools, with their pupils and teachers, together with the amounts received for their support from taxes, permanent funds, tuition, and other sources, for the year previous. Although these returns have not yet been reduced to a tabulated form, enough is ascertained to authorize the statement that not far from 5,000,000 persons received instruction in the various educational institutions of the different States in the year ending June, 1860, or about one-fifth of the entire free population of the country. And it is gratifying to know, from the official reports of State and municipal authorities, that in a majority of the States these institutions, in number, material outfit of buildings, furniture, and apparatus, and in the professional knowledge and zeal of their teachers, have kept pace with the growth of their respective communities in population, wealth, and industrial prosperity generally.

As the plan heretofore adopted of presenting the returns under the general heads of colleges, academics, and private schools does not exhibit the peculiarities of the system and means of instruction in each State, nor the prodigious magnitude and comprehensive character of the educational interests of the whole country, an attempt will be made, in addition to the tables heretofore

given, to arrange the institutions in a manner which will throw much light upon the nature of our institutions, and exhibit the action of the general government in relation to schools and education, as in its appropriation of over 50,000,000 acres of public lands to educational purposes in the several States, and of the policy of the different States in the disposition of the same, and of the history of the military and naval academies of the government.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

By the law of May, 1850, the principle was first established of permanently limiting the number of representatives, and relieving the country and Congress from the necessity of fixing every ten years the number of members whereof the House should be composed. The law establishes the number of representatives under each census at two hundred and thirty-three, who are apportioned among the several States respectively, by dividing the number of the free population of the States, to which, in slaveholding States, three-fifths of the slaves is added, by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division (rejecting all fractions of a unit) being the ratio of representation of the several States. But as the number and amount of the fractions among so many dividends would, of course, in the aggregate be sufficient to reduce the number of representatives below the number specified, it was provided that the whole number should be supplied by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions an additional member each for its fraction, until the total number of two hundred and thirty-three members should be assigned to the several States. It is also provided that new States being admitted subsequently to any one of the decennial enumerations shall have representatives on the same basis, while it is at the same time provided that such excess in the number of members of the House of Representatives shall only continue until the apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

In pursuance with law, the apportionment was made and proclaimed on the 5th day of July, 1861, distributing the representation in the thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, according to their federal population, as follows:

Alabama	6	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	5
California	3	Missouri	9
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	3
Delaware	1	New Jersey	5
Florida	1	New York	31
Georgia	7	North Carolina	7
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	23
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	8	South Carolina	4
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	8
Maine	5	Texas	4
Maryland	5	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	11
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	6

According to the apportionment, the States which have their representation increased are: Arkansas *one*, California *one*, Illinois *four*, Iowa *three*, Louisiana *one*, Michigan *two*, Missouri *two*, Texas *two*, Wisconsin *three*.

The States where representation is diminished by the new apportionment are: Alabama *one*, Georgia *one*, Kentucky *two*, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, each *one*, New York *two*, North Carolina *one*, Ohio *three*, Pennsyl-

vania *two*, Rhode Island *one*, South Carolina *two*, Tennessee *two*, Vermont *one*, Virginia *two*. The arrangement of representatives for the 38th Congress under the law of May 23, 1850, was changed subsequent to the apportionment by the law of March 4, 1862, which increased the number of representatives to 241, by giving one additional to the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This act makes the number of representatives 241 from and after the 3d of March, 1863. It is understood that the bill as originally passed by the House added 6 to the 233 representatives theretofore provided, and added these to States having unrepresented fractions on the apportionment of July 5, 1861, whenever the addition of a representative to any State would bring the representative constituencies of that State *nearer* to the ratio of representation, ascertained according to the act of May 23, 1850, than they would be on the apportionment; and the effect was to make the constituencies in every State approximate *nearest to the ratio*. As the ratio is the law of absolute equality, it was claimed that this rule of apportionment approaches in the nearest practicable degree to equality among the States according to their respective representative populations. It appeared subsequently that, by assuming 239 as the number from which to deduce the ratio of representation, two States only would be entitled to an additional representative on the above rule, and the bill was amended accordingly by the Senate and concurred in by the House; so, in fact, the ratio for the next decade is on the basis of 239 representatives, with two (2) added to equalize representation among the several States.

It will be perceived that the preponderance of representation is rapidly but steadily advancing westward, and that regions unorganized and with scarcely a civilized inhabitant in 1790 now form populous States, with a larger representation than was enjoyed by all the States at that time. The increase of population and, as a consequence, of representation in the new States of the west is prominently illustrated by a comparison of the representation of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, under the census of 1860, with that of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, and Connecticut, the six States having the largest representation, respectively. Under the census of 1790 Virginia had nineteen representatives, the largest number of any of the original States under the first census. Her representation is reduced under the census of 1860 to eleven, while Ohio, which was admitted into the Union in 1802, has nineteen representatives. Indiana, admitted into the Union in 1816, has the same number of representatives as Virginia; and Illinois, admitted into the Union in 1818, has fourteen representatives under the new apportionment. Massachusetts, with a representation of fourteen under the census of 1790, is reduced to ten under the new census. Pennsylvania and New York, the one with thirteen representatives and the other with ten under the first census, notwithstanding the immense resources of those two great States, have, under the census of 1860, the one thirty-one and the other twenty-three representatives. The ratio of increase in population in those two States since the census of 1850 was 25.51 per cent. in New York, and 25.71 per cent. in Pennsylvania, while in Illinois the ratio of increase during the same period was 101.04, and in Indiana 86.83 per cent. The probability is, therefore, should the ratio of increase of population continue in the States of the west as indicated by the census of 1860, that in the course of three or four decades New York and Pennsylvania, now the two most powerful States, may yield to some of their younger sisters, as Virginia, sometimes, not inappropriately, termed the mother of States, first yielded to them, and has now yielded to two new States carved out of territory originally her own.

North Carolina, under the census of 1790, had ten representatives; Maryland eight, and Connecticut seven. These three States have, under the census of 1860, (the first, seven; the second, five; and the third, four representatives,) an average representation of sixteen instead of twenty-five, as under the first ap-

portionment. Thus the power of the old States declines, while that of the new States west of the Alleghanies increases more rapidly than they lose. Iowa, admitted into the Union in 1846, Michigan in 1837, and Wisconsin in 1848, have six representatives each under the last apportionment—two more than Connecticut or Maryland, and only one less than North Carolina. And here it must be borne in mind that the ratio of representation under the census of 1790 was one representative to every thirty-three thousand of representative population, while it is fixed by the last census at one representative for every 127,000.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 6.)

The present returns constitute the second general enumeration of annual deaths in the United States. The accumulated materials are the more valuable since they furnish instructive comparisons with the former returns of 1850, as well as with those of the nations of Europe which are favored with a permanent registration.

The rate of mortality has ever been a leading object of statistical inquiry, and in connexion with the number of births and migrations indicates the annual loss and gain of population. Besides the numerical proportion, expressively termed "the death figure" by a German statist, the records of mortality have a physical significance in our own land for elucidating the relative prevalence of diseases, and the comparative salubrity of the climate on the Atlantic coast contrasted with the elevated interior and the valley of the Mississippi. It is an interesting inquiry, whether the record of deaths over so large an extent of the New World shall disprove or confirm, and enlarge the conclusions drawn from vital statistics in other lands, and shall point to similar means of promoting health and longevity.

Adopting, in a first view, the civil divisions of the United States, the *number of deaths returned* to the Census office, and their *ratio to the living population*, are as follows. In making the present comparison, the population was changed according to the mean rate of increase from the end to the middle of the year in which the deaths occurred.

Deaths in the United States for the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	Annual deaths.	Population to one death.	Deaths per cent.	Per cent in 1850	States and Territories.	Annual deaths.	Population to one death.	Deaths per cent.	Per cent in 1850.
Alabama	12,759	74	1.34	1.20	Maryland.	7,370	92	1.09	1.68
Arkansas	8,855	48	2.06	1.46	Massachusetts	21,303	57	1.76	1.98
California	3,704	101	0.99	1.00	Michigan	7,390	100	1.00	1.16
Connecticut	6,138	74	1.35	1.59	Minnesota	1,108	153	0.65	0.58
Delaware	1,246	89	1.13	1.34	Mississippi	12,213	64	1.57	1.46
Florida	1,764	78	1.28	1.08	Missouri	17,652	66	1.52	1.80
Georgia	12,816	81	1.23	1.11	New Hampshire	4,469	73	1.30	1.35
Illinois	19,399	87	1.14	1.38	New Jersey	7,525	88	1.14	1.34
Indiana	15,325	87	1.15	1.32	New York	46,881	83	1.22	1.49
Iowa	7,259	92	1.09	1.08	North Carolina	11,602	84	1.19	1.21
Kansas	1,443	73	1.37	.....	Ohio	24,784	93	1.07	1.32
Kentucky	16,466	69	1.45	1.56	Oregon	237	218	0.46	0.36
Louisiana	12,324	57	1.76	2.35	Pennsylvania	30,214	95	1.06	1.25
Maine	7,614	81	1.23	1.32	Rhode Island	2,479	69	1.44	1.55

Deaths in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	Annual deaths.	Population to one death.	Deaths per cent.	Per cent. in 1850	States and Territories.	Annual deaths.	Population to one death.	Deaths per cent.	Per cent. in 1850
South Carolina.....	9,745	71	1.41	1.32	Nebraska.....	381	73	1.34	.....
Tennessee.....	15,153	79	1.39	1.20	Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	9,377	63	1.58	1.48	New Mexico.....	1,305	71	1.42	1.91
Vermont.....	3,355	93	1.08	1.02	Utah.....	374	106	0.94	2.13
Virginia.....	22,479	70	1.43	1.36	Washington.....	50	228	0.44	.....
Wisconsin.....	7,141	107	0.93	0.97	District of Columbia..	1,285	58	1.74	1.68
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dakota.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Total, United States.	392,821	79	1.27	1.41

It will be seen that the total return of deaths of all classes and ages, white and colored, for 1860, amounts to 392,821. In 1850 the returns gave 323,272; whence it appears that the number of annual deaths, after an interval of ten years, has been augmented by 69,549, that is, an increase of 21.51 per cent. In the same interval the total increase of the whole population, according to the census, has been 35.58 per cent. Thus the mortality has not increased in proportion to the increase of population.

Under equal conditions this fact would favor a progressive salubrity in our climate, and undoubtedly there has been a sanitary improvement in many places. But the principal part of the difference in the rate of mortality is to be ascribed to the *prevalence of cholera in 1849*, swelling the deaths to an unusual amount. A previous visitation of Asiatic cholera in 1832 with alarming reports of its ravages in Europe, and the consequent excitement of the public here, will long be remembered. Near the beginning of the year 1849 the pestilential scourge reappeared almost simultaneously in New York and New Orleans, and thence gradually spread over the whole country. Along the chain of the lakes, and in the Mississippi valley, it raged with peculiar violence, and chiefly in the summer months, which are embraced in the census year, commencing on the first of June. Therefore, to render the circumstances of the two enumerations more equal, let the deaths by cholera, 31,506 in number, be first taken out of the total mortality of 1850, the remaining deaths are 291,766. Comparing this number with the whole enumeration in 1860, which was a healthy year, we find an increase of 34.64 per cent., which differs but slightly, as will be seen, from the current increase of the living population. Thus, with proper and obvious corrections, the one class of returns has advanced in nearly equal proportion with the other.

Among persons of foreign birth the outbreak of this disease in 1849 appears to have been more violent than among the native residents. In the foreign portion of the population 11,056 deaths by cholera were reported in the census of 1850, besides an increase from the other zymotic diseases. It was in the midst of the vast emigration which has continued to arrive on our shores, and being attracted to the commercial centres where the disease chiefly prevailed, the mortality of emigrants then rose to nearly as large an amount as it has now reached ten years after. Including persons of unknown birth-place, the returns have been as follows:

Deaths of foreigners in 1850.....	32,970
Deaths of foreigners in 1860.....	34,705

Another feature worthy of mention is the small mortality in the new States of Minnesota and Oregon, and in Washington Territory. On examining the returns we find here the least mortality; but early explorations in this territory had determined "the skiey influences" to be favorable, and the climate healthy. Besides, it appears a general characteristic of the pioneer States that the more hardy and enterprising class predominate among the first settlers; with a comparative absence of young and aged persons the deaths are less frequent. As immigration progresses, entire families with members of all ages become residents. The soil is broken by the plough, exposing vegetable matter to decomposition, and the deaths gradually occur in a greater ratio, as exhibited in the returns of the census.

A State registry of the annual deaths, births, and marriages has been for several years in operation in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, South Carolina, and Kentucky. The deaths in nearly all of the principal cities are annually registered and reported chiefly in connexion with the boards of health. Whenever the deaths could be more correctly ascertained from these local records the census marshals were authorized to copy them. But on examination they appear to have rarely availed themselves of the privilege, with one large exception, mentioned below. The records were generally obtained by inquiry from house to house, in the same manner as the facts embraced in the other schedules. It is evident that the population in all varieties of young and old, male and female, was a present and visible fact to the enumerator, with scarce a chance of omission. But the deaths of the past twelve months were matters of recollection of which a portion would naturally be forgotten, and in the occasional removal and breaking up of families another portion would be lost. A precise enumeration was therefore impracticable, and the census of deaths is admitted to be deficient in numbers; nevertheless, being taken in the same manner over extensive sections of country, the returns stand on the same footing, and though not the whole, will be regarded as very large examples or representative numbers of the whole, and relatively reliable.

A full registration of the social statistics is a work of time and experience, proceeding yearly from deficient to more and more complete returns. In Massachusetts such an organization is in successful operation, and our marshals appear in this instance to have resorted to the State registry. The resulting proportion of deaths exhibited in the foregoing summary is noticed to be relatively greater in Massachusetts, but the disparity will be rightly ascribed to the better conditions under which the permanent registry operates, rather than to any marked difference of climate compared with that of the adjoining States.

Having thus far considered the civil divisions, let us now combine the returns under a new form, having reference to the physical aspects of the country.

The relative mortality in the great natural divisions is found to be as follows:

Natural Divisions.	Rate of Mortality.		
	Annual deaths, 1860.	Per cent. of population.	Per cent. in 1850.
I. LOWLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST, Comprising a general breadth of two counties along the Atlantic from Delaware to Florida, inclusive.....	15,392	1.34	1.45
II. THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, Comprising Louisiana and a breadth of two counties along each bank of the river northward to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri.....	30,154	1.81	2.38
III. THE ALLEGHANY REGION, From Pennsylvania, through Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, &c., to Northern Alabama....	20,346	1.08	0.96
IV. THE INTERMEDIATE REGION Surrounding the Alleghenies, and extending to the lowlands of the Atlantic and to the Mississippi valley.....	79,615	1.32	1.19
V. THE PACIFIC COAST, California, Oregon, and Washington.....	3,991	0.95	0.90
VI. THE NORTHEASTERN STATES, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.....	15,438	1.24	1.25
VII. THE NORTHWESTERN STATES, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.....	15,808	0.98	1.01
The whole United States.....	.....	1.07	1.41

For reasons before stated, the percentages in the last two columns will be understood as expressing not the absolute, but the *relative*, mortality of one section compared with another section, or with the whole United States. The third, fifth, and seventh divisions will be seen to exhibit the smallest proportions of mortality, nearly equal or differing but little from 0.98, the mean value. The second division shows by far the greatest mortality; the relative mean of two different years being 2.09 per cent. of the population, while the first, fourth, and sixth divisions, together with the remaining States not included above, conform nearly to the general average of the whole United States.

The conclusions from the census, thus briefly stated, appear entirely accordant with the topography of the country, and illustrate how far the human system has power to withstand the influence of diverse temperatures and climates. Leaving out the Alleghany region, and its extension through the Catskill and White mountains to Maine, the surface of the populated States nowhere rises more than a few hundred feet above the sea level. The extent from north to south, through twenty degrees of latitude, presents an agreeable "interchange of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains," most happily situated between the rigors of the polar and the flaming heat of the tropic regions. Hence, with the exceptions indicated, a considerable uniformity might be expected in the prevailing rate of mortality; and such is, in fact, the result of the census. There appear no marked deviations on a large scale from the common standard, or mean of the two enumerations in 1850 and 1860, except in the divisions already specified, where climatic causes of a diverse nature are plainly in operation.

The first division, comprising *the great Atlantic plain*, was remarked by the early explorers in America on account of its uniform level over a length of a thousand miles along the coast, and extending from fifty to one hundred miles inland. The sea and shore meet, for the most part, in a mingled series of bays, estuaries, and small islands rising just above the tide. The low grounds in summer abound in miasm, and a single night's exposure in the rice-fields of Carolina is said to be very dangerous, and carefully avoided. But, away from the cypress swamps and marshes, there is generally a sandy soil; and the aggregate mortality is found by the census to rise above, though not much above, the general average of the whole country. In every few years, however, it is well known that the low portions from Norfolk, southward and extending around the Gulf of Mexico, are visited by epidemic disease, when the mortality rises much higher than the ordinary amount.

In respect to the second division it may be observed that while the low valley or trough of the Missouri river, for example, is five miles in width, *the alluvial tract of the Mississippi* is often from forty to fifty miles in breadth. On each side of this river plain are the line of bluffs, which are very steep, and in some places rise two or three hundred feet in height. The river is described as coursing its way between these bluffs, so called, here veering to one side; there, to the other, and occasionally leaving the whole alluvial tract on one side. The annual flood commences in March, continuing two or three months. During this time the river plain is submerged to the not unusual depth of fifty feet below the junction of the Ohio river, the additional depth decreasing to ten or twelve feet at New Orleans. The lateral overflow is principally on the western side, and covers an area from ten to fifty miles wide. A periodic inundation of such vast dimensions will rank among the grandest features of the western continent. Towards the last of May the water subsides, leaving the broad alluvial plain interspersed with lakes, stagnant pools, and swamps, abounding in cottonwood, cypress, and coarse grass. The flood leaves also a new layer of vegetable and animal matter exposed to fermentation and decay under the augmenting heat of the summer sun. When, in addition to this, the air becomes unusually damp during the hot season, the conditions of epidemic disease, according to medical authority, are fully present. What the Roman poet expressively termed the "cohort of fevers" then advances upon the human race as it were in destructive conflict; the abundant alluvial matter decomposing under a high temperature, with occasionally a more humid and stagnant atmosphere. These are stated to be the conditions by which the mortality of the lower Mississippi valley has reached the high rate indicated by the census. The portion embraced in the foregoing classification was terminated on the north with the county of Cape Girardeau, for the reason that the hilly country in that vicinity is connected with a rocky stratum traversing the beds of both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. From this great chain southward to the Gulf of Mexico is an extent of between six and seven hundred miles. The entire valley, according to geologists, may have been once an arm or estuary of the ocean extending inland from the Gulf of Mexico. The present influence of so large an area of alluvial matter must pervade the adjacent borders to a certain undefined extent.

The third division, or *Alleghany country*, is exhibited by the statistics as a region of great salubrity. It consists of high ridges running nearly parallel with the sea-coast through an extent of nine hundred miles, with a breadth varying from fifty to two hundred miles. The ridges are generally well watered and wooded to the summit, and between are extensive and fertile valleys; they are known as the Blue ridge, Alleghany ridge, North mountain, Cumberland ridge, and others. The region has been termed an elevated plateau or water-shed, whence the rivers flow eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The ridges being for the most part about

half a mile high, appear to exercise no other influence on the climate than what is due to mere elevation, thus securing a pure atmosphere and other conditions favorable to the growth of a healthy and vigorous population.

On the *Pacific coast* the seasons of the year have an entirely different type from that of the eastern United States. A cold sea current apparently cools down the temperature of summer, so that July is only 8° or 9° Fahrenheit warmer than January, and September is the hottest month. From this cause, Indian corn fails to come to maturity, although wheat and other cereals, as well as orchard fruits flourish in fine perfection. The elastic atmosphere and bracing effect of the climate have been remarked by settlers from all quarters of the globe.

In the northwestern States a continental, as distinguished from a sea, climate prevails with wide extremes of temperature. In the northeastern States, also, the thermometer ranges through more than a hundred degrees from winter to summer, yet the year appears generally healthy. Without entering into further details on this or the other divisions, enough evidence has been offered to show a certain correspondence between the physical features of the country and the mortality returns of the census.

Let us next examine the record of mortality with reference to changes in the different months and *seasons* of the year. The annual course of the sun through equinox and solstice brings on the vicissitudes of the seasons, with the attendant train of periodic phenomena, among which is the varying distribution of mortality. During the twelve months ending June 1, 1860, the deaths are stated to have occurred as follows :

Deaths in the United States, by Months and by Sex, 1860.

Months.	Number recorded.			Proportions.			State registry.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January	17,537	15,156	32,693	4.42	3.62	8.24	7.60
February	17,791	16,208	33,999	4.79	4.37	9.16	7.75
March	20,569	18,473	39,042	5.18	4.65	9.83	8.11
April	19,336	17,593	36,929	5.03	4.58	9.61	7.86
May	21,365	19,376	40,741	5.38	4.88	10.26	7.95
June	14,323	13,223	27,546	3.73	3.44	7.17	6.81
July	16,161	14,351	30,532	4.06	3.63	7.70	8.01
August	18,287	16,558	34,845	4.61	4.17	8.78	10.99
September	17,243	15,852	33,095	4.49	4.13	8.62	11.40
October	15,457	13,692	29,149	3.89	3.45	7.34	8.81
November	13,194	11,365	24,559	3.44	2.96	6.40	7.45
December	14,614	12,753	27,367	3.68	3.21	6.89	7.94
Unknown	1,336	986	2,322	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	207,235	185,586	392,821	52.72	47.28	100.00	100.00

To facilitate a perception of the relations, the numbers in the last four columns are represented by proportional parts of 100, that is, by percentages whereof the sum is 100. A correction in this part of the table has been made for unequal months, by first adding one-thirtieth part to the deaths in April, June, September, November, and two twenty-ninths to the deaths in February; thus changing all to the majority standard of 31 days before casting the proportions. The mean monthly proportion is 8.33, and those which are below this value of course indicate months having less than the average mortality.

The year of the census ends with the last of May, and the deaths in that month are the most numerous in the returns. This circumstance, however, is very unusual, and after extensive scrutiny the most natural interpretation appears to be, not that May is the most fatal month, but that such deaths being the more recent, were better recollected and more fully reported to the marshals. Many facts concur to indorse this explanation, especially the results of the permanent State registry of Massachusetts during the nine years ending with 1859; these having been corrected to equality of months are subjoined in the last column for comparison; and the less numerous returns in Rhode Island furnish like results. It is at once evident, from the nature of the case, that the few State registries in which the deaths are noted at the time of occurrence are adapted to show the monthly proportions of mortality more correctly than this part of the census, where the deaths are set down only at the end of the year. In the latter case an unknown portion of the earlier deaths must be indistinctly remembered or often totally forgotten.

Without disguising this unexpected peculiarity, or concealing any defects of the census, it is better to exhibit it in its true light as shown by comparison in the preceding table. The inquiry will naturally arise, must the distinction of months therefore be omitted and the mortality statistics be considered only from other points of view? Without fully answering this question at present, it will be proper to observe that even as the eye perceives the nearer objects of a landscape more fully and distinctly than the remote, so the recollection of past events has a similar recession which is subject to laws. On this ground, passing back from May, the monthly returns might be successively augmented, with some variations, in an ascending scale, to correct for forgetfulness. Approximate corrections of this nature can be obtained from the army statistics of mortality at more than eighty different posts scattered over the whole United States. During the twenty-one years ending with 1859 the official number of deaths returned to the Surgeon General's office in the four quarters of the year commencing with January were:

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Year.
Deaths	904	956	1,927	1,096	4,183
Proportions	21.61	22.96	29.33	26.20	100.00

These proportions do not essentially differ from those of the two State registries before mentioned. Without presuming on entire accuracy, the *relative* deficiencies of the United States census of 1860 would be corrected to the same standard by taking the returns of the first quarter, or first three months, in the former table, unchanged, adding 6, 46, and 58 per cent. to the deaths in the second, third, and fourth quarters, respectively.

In the United States the greatest number of deaths occurs during the third quarter, comprising the months of August and September. In England the climate is less subject to extremes of winter and summer temperature than ours, and the deaths are much more evenly distributed through the year. With but a small average difference, the least number of deaths there occurs in the third quarter, and the greatest number in the first quarter, or winter season.

Generally speaking, the *normal* course of temperature and moisture through the year, in any place, is the most favorable to agricultural productions and the most conducive to public health; while great and sudden extremes of heat and cold are alike injurious to organic life and to the human constitution. In the promotion of public hygiene it has further been observed that the influence of

the weather upon mortality is exerted more immediately upon infants and the aged, whose vital force is less than that of persons in middle life.

Once more let us glance at the statistics of mortality with reference to the *Ages at death*. The whole number, including white and colored, are exhibited in the following table. The right hand columns on the scale of 100 are designed to serve, in some degree, the purpose of a diagram for illustrating the relative numbers deceased at different periods of life:

Deaths classified by Ages and by Sex, 1860.

Ages.	Number enumerated.			Proportions.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total, '80.	Total, '50.
0-1	44,480	36,794	81,274	11.35	9.39	20.74	16.90
1-2	20,586	17,618	38,206	5.25	4.51	9.76	21.41
2-3	12,493	11,153	23,646	3.19	2.85	6.04	
3-4	7,567	7,083	14,650	1.83	1.81	3.74	
4-5	5,332	5,147	10,479	1.36	1.31	2.67	
5-10	12,892	12,637	25,529	3.53	3.46	7.01	6.68
10-15	6,339	6,768	13,107	1.63	1.73	3.36	4.12
15-20	8,111	9,265	17,376	2.07	2.36	4.43	4.79
20-25	10,398	10,551	20,949	2.65	2.69	5.34	11.74
25-30	9,452	9,560	19,012	2.41	2.44	4.85	
30-40	16,224	15,343	31,567	4.14	3.92	8.06	9.07
40-50	13,470	10,522	23,992	3.44	2.68	6.12	7.14
50-60	11,902	8,514	20,416	3.04	2.17	5.21	5.56
60-70	11,284	8,823	20,107	2.88	2.25	5.13	5.12
70-80	8,995	8,009	17,004	2.30	2.05	4.35	4.17
80-90	4,776	4,806	9,582	1.22	1.22	2.45	2.54
90-... ..	1,284	1,520	2,804	0.33	0.41	0.74	0.76
Unknown	668	371	1,039	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	207,225	185,586	392,811	52.72	47.28	100.00	100.00

In the last column but one the sum of the four percentages between one and five years of age is 22.21, which does not essentially differ from 21.41, the corresponding percentage in 1850. By comparison throughout the last two columns, it will further appear that the only marked difference in the distribution of ages at death, in 1850 and 1860, is in early infancy, or under one year of age. From some misapprehension, occasionally an assistant marshal, not regarding infants as a part of the active population, has been less careful of their enumeration; and the greater proportion of infants in 1860 should doubtless be ascribed to a more complete enumeration. Upon the middle ages of life, in 1850, the cholera has traced a perceptible effect, as was to be expected from the immigration. With proper allowance for this feature, the return of deaths in 1860, for all ages above the first, appears similar and conformable to that of 1850.

As before shown, the total deaths returned in 1860 were 1 in 79 of the population; and in the less healthy year of 1850 the stated deaths were 1 in 71 of the population, a few still-births being included. In Europe the corresponding ratios, exclusive of still-births, have been recently collected by Professor Wap-päus* from ten years official statistics, and are shown in the middle column following:

* Bevölkerungstatistik, I, p. 160.

Ratio of Deaths in Europe.

Countries.	Population to one death.	The same adjusted to the scale of population in the U. States in 1850.
Norway	56	.....
Sweden	49	.....
Denmark	49	.....
England	44	47
France	44	44
Belgium	42	46
Netherlands	39	.....
Prussia	36	.....

The wide deviation of the stated ratio in the United States from these values is partly due to the more youthful character of the American population, sustained by a constant immigration. However, by the aid of the rates of mortality at different ages in England and France,* with those of Belgium, applied to the United States census of 1850, the unequal distribution of ages is here corrected in the three values of the last column. A large deficiency in our return of deaths is still indicated.

With regard to the question frequently asked, How much ought to be added to the census return of deaths, in order to approximate to the true numbers? the way for an answer, as definite as the subject admits, has been opened by a recent investigation. From a combination of statistical data, it has been demonstrated by Mr. L. W. Meech that the rate of mortality in the United States during the last half century has continued between limits, whereof the higher is represented by the English life table, and the lower by those of continental Europe. From this proposition, compared with the last column above, the conclusion is derived, that *the annual deaths in the United States have been one in 45 or 46 of the population*. There are localities where the "length of days" among the people is considerably above this standard, and others where it is below it; the value just stated, in the long average, cannot be far from the truth.

The question of supplying the deficient number of deaths can now be answered by an approximate correction. To avoid irregularities in the registry of infants, the returns "under five" are at present omitted. Applying the foregoing method, and regarding the deaths of 1850 as excessive from cholera, it finally appears that the census of deaths above five years of age should be increased by about five-twelfths. The same rule may possibly apply to the deaths noted as "one and under five;" but "under one," the number should be increased in a greater ratio, not here determined. Thus in the aggregate of the whole country, so far as can now be ascertained, where seventeen deaths actually occurred, only twelve were reported in the census, exclusive of early infancy.

According to the preceding determination of one annual death in 45.5 living at the middle of the year, the 323,272 deaths returned in 1850, by supplying the omissions, become 501,000; and the 392,821 deaths enumerated in 1860 should similarly be increased to 680,000. At this rate, nearly six millions (5,905,000) of our population have deceased in the past ten years, and their places have been supplied by the advancing numbers of a new generation.

* Eighteenth Report of the Registrar General, (England), p. 32.

In concluding this discussion, it may be observed that the census of mortality compared with the topography of the United States will tend to illustrate the advantages of intercommunication. Our magnificent railroads and steamboat lines traversing immense distances, while promoting an exchange of products, and accommodating alike the tourist and the man of business, constitute an important agency for relieving the mind and improving the health of the people. To those persons who find the sea-coast air injurious, to the sedentary professions and city residents wearied with the dust and heat of summer and the cares of business, a change of air, and the shifting panorama of new scenes open renewed sources of enjoyment, in which all members of the family should participate. A few mineral springs and "watering places" at the sea-side or among the mountains are liberally patronized. Yet the adaptation of our country to a more general system of travel and periodic resort, for sanitary objects, presents a most useful field of inquiry.

The mortality of cities still exceeds that of the country, especially among children. And in both town and country a vast amount of needless sickness exists, which is proved to be preventible by ordinary means. The sanitary improvement of cities must be chiefly intrusted to health officers on the spot, who are conversant with the localities. Yet many of the topics have a popular interest; such as the introduction of the water-supply, of which the Fairmount, the Cochituate, and the Croton water-works are examples, the difficult art of complete sewerage and drainage, the opening of public parks and gardens, and the construction of improved tenement buildings. The vaccination of children before admission to the large public schools has been proposed, on account of the loss and annoyance from irruptions of the small-pox, a requisite which parental duty should have anticipated. The universal practice of this safeguard is strenuously urged, for, besides frequent cases of unavoidable exposure, of loathsome sickness and entailed suffering, many lives are annually lost by the culpable neglect of vaccination.

A great improvement in the registration of deaths, beyond the bare enumeration of the old "bills of mortality," consists in noting the principal circumstances of decease. This prepares the way, in skilful hands, for special and instructive researches. The classification of deaths with reference to intemperance, to different occupations and trades, will determine *among what classes the mortality is the most excessive*, and aid to disclose the causes. The value of this statistical method is illustrated by several remarkable sanitary investigations which have appeared within the last half century in Europe and America. After the facts comes the demand for new improvements and inventions. Some are required in the line of Davy's safety lamp for diminishing casualties, and others for adapting the operations and processes of the work-room to the health of the operatives. The subject is one of special interest, and worthy of sustained examination by our physicians and inventors. In numerous ways the information is so important that an official registration of deaths, notwithstanding the first deficiencies, is gaining adoption among all civilized nations.

On a general Life Table.—Were the enumeration of deaths entirely correct, and were the record combined with that of population, and cast into the systematic form of a life table, the value of this part of the census would be very greatly augmented. The plainest and most advantageous mode of expressing the relations of mortality to the population is conceded to be the life table, devised by Dr. Halley. In its elementary form it shows at a glance the proportion of persons surviving from one age to any other given age; in another form it exhibits the average duration or "expectation of life."

The Carlisle table, which has chiefly been used in England and America, was constructed by Milne from the returns during nine years, 1779-'87, of two healthy parishes in the city and suburbs of Carlisle, in the north of England. That this table should represent life insurance risks with accuracy during half

a century is singular and remarkable. The coincidence is ascribed to what is termed "the selection of lives," since all the offices have required a medical examination of the assured.

The standard of longevity in the Carlisle table may thus be well adapted to life insurance, while it is too high for the whole population. Mr. Baily, a distinguished authority in London, forcibly remarks: "It must appear extremely incorrect to take the mortality in one particular town as a criterion for that of the whole country. The observations ought to be made on the kingdom at large, in the same manner as in Sweden; more particularly as, in the real business of life, the calculations are general and uniform, and adapted to persons in every situation. But till the legislature thinks proper to admit some efficient plan for furnishing these data, we must rest contented with the laudable exertions of public spirited individuals, and avail ourselves of the best light which they afford on this subject." (See continuation of chapter on mortality, p. 114.)

DEAF AND DUMB.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 7.)

Though the deaf and dumb, from the peculiar mental and moral phenomena which they display, have been objects of the curious attention of philosophers from the earliest dawn of science, it is only within three centuries that any successful efforts have been made to alleviate their misfortune by education, and only within the last forty years that an enumeration has been made of the deaf and dumb of any country. That deaf-mutes were quite numerous in ancient times is evident from the mention of them in the writings of that period. From the frequent mention of the restoration of the deaf to hearing and of the dumb to speech, in the history of our Saviour, the afflictions in question must have been common in Judea. And then, as now, congenital deaf-mutes were found in the highest as well as in the lower classes of society. The story of the deaf and dumb son of King Croesus is well known; and Pliny speaks of a painter* at Rome, deaf-mute from birth, who was a relative of the Emperor Augustus.

We have, however, no means of estimating what might have been the numbers of deaf-mutes in ancient times. We only know that the infirmity appeared often to force itself on the attention of the philosopher and of the lawgiver. The wisest of the ancient philosophers could find no remedy for the closing of the customary channel of communication among men, and abandoned the unfortunate deaf and dumb as utterly incapable of instruction in letters. The celebrated code of Justinian, the foundation of modern European jurisprudence, classed the deaf and dumb with those persons who, by defect or alienation of mind, were rendered incapable of the legal management of their affairs. In the middle ages deaf-mutes were held to be incapable of feudal succession; otherwise there might possibly have been deaf-mute sovereigns on record, for we are told that an uncle of one of the kings of Sardinia was one of the earliest examples of a well-educated deaf-mute.

The first recorded attempts to instruct this class of unfortunates were made in Spain, about three centuries ago, by Pedro Ponce, a Benedictine monk, who conducted, and, as we are assured on the testimony of several cotemporary writers, with remarkable success, the education of several deaf-mutes of noble families, including the brothers and sister of the constable of Castile. Ponce died in 1504. Spain also presents the name of Bonet, who, half a century later, taught a brother of another constable of Castile, probably a nephew of the pupils of Ponce, and who published, in 1620, the earliest known treatise on the art of deaf-mute instruction. Both Ponce and Bonet instructed their pupils in

* Quintus Pedius.

articulation. A highly-colored account of the success of the latter was brought to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, one of the companions of Prince Charles in his romantic journey into Spain, and probably prompted the efforts of the earliest English teachers of deaf-mutes.

The Germans, jealous of the honor of their fatherland, claim that Rodolph Agricola records the case of a deaf-mute who had been taught to read and write a full century before the time of Ponce, without, however, giving any information as to the mode of instruction; and that about the same time that Ponce began his labors, Pasch, a clergyman of Brandenburg, instructed his deaf-mute daughter by the aid of pictures. In the next century (the seventeenth) we find a few instances recorded in England, in which more or less success was attained in teaching deaf-mutes to write, and even to speak. Dr. John Wallis, the most distinguished of the early English teachers, left on record in the philosophical transactions an account of his methods, which served as a guide to later teachers; and engaged, towards the end of the century, with a younger teacher of deaf-mutes on the continent, John Conrad Amman, of Amsterdam, who is noted for the wild extravagance of his views respecting articulation. Amman ascribed to speech a mysterious efficacy in the operations of the intellect, holding it to be not merely the most convenient, but the only instrument of thought and reasoning; a theory which, carried out to its logical results, would make the instruction of the deaf and dumb from birth utterly hopeless; since speech, properly so called, is to them incommunicable, all they can acquire of it being limited to the visible and felt movements of the organs of speech. Nevertheless these absurd views of Amman on the exclusive fitness of speech as an instrument of thought still influence the practice of the German teachers of our own times.

During the two centuries that succeeded the first labors of Ponce we only find here and there, at long intervals, a teacher who, moved in some cases by philosophical curiosity, in others by the hope of gain, and in others by parental affection, undertook, with more or less success, the education of one or two deaf-mutes. In many cases these early teachers were ignorant of the labors of their predecessors; the teacher had to grope his own way, and the processes were invented over and over again. Thus the art made little progress till the time of the Abbé de l'Épée.

This justly celebrated man, while living in Paris a life of literary ease, had his sympathies interested in the case of two sisters, twins, whose privation of speech and hearing seemed to cut them off from the hope of religious instruction. He gave himself to their instruction with the zeal of a missionary, who believes the eternal welfare of immortal souls at stake. Succeeding beyond his hopes in this new vocation, he devoted his fortune and his life to the cause of the deaf and dumb; and in the school which he founded was seen a spectacle which the world had never seen before—a large community of deaf-mutes restored to the full enjoyment of social intercourse through a language of their own. Having collected more than sixty into his own school, and finding that numbers more existed beyond his reach, De l'Épée labored with success to impart some of his own zeal to others, and (while other early teachers made a secret monopoly of their art) freely communicated his method to the world. Teachers formed by his lessons founded schools in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and even Spain. Flattered by the frequent presence at his lessons of eminent visitors, up to the rank of emperor, De l'Épée labored with success to make the institution of the deaf and dumb popular. The impulse given by his zeal and labors opened a new era for the deaf and dumb. It is only from his time that the duty of educating them began to take hold of the public conscience. The school which he founded, and long supported from his own means, was taken under the patronage of the government after his death.

De l'Épée began his labors in behalf of the deaf and dumb between the years 1755 and 1760. Just about the same time began the labors of two other remarkable instructors—Thomas Braidwood in Scotland, and Samuel Heinicke in Saxony. Each of these distinguished men founded institutions which were the parents of many others. Nearly all the schools in the British isles sprang from that of Braidwood, and most of those in Germany originated, directly or indirectly, from that of Heinicke. On the other hand, the school of De l'Épée was the parent of nearly all the existing schools for deaf-mutes in the other countries of Europe and in America.

This is not the place to describe the different methods of those schools. We may, however, observe generally that the great object of the German schools is the teaching of an articulation which, in most cases, is both a very uncertain and an unpleasant means of communication with the deaf. Articulation was also a prominent part of the method of Braidwood, more because the idea of restoring the dumb to speak is so attractive to their friends and to the public, than from any real advantages which the pupils taught to articulate derive in the intercourse of society from any attainments in speaking possible to the deaf and dumb. For many years past the tendency of the more correct public opinion in England has been to the disuse of the efforts to teach articulation, as producing, in most cases, results of very trifling value at an unreasonable expense of time and labor.

The main peculiarity of the French system, or that of De l'Épée as improved by his able successors, Sicard and Bebian, was the cultivation and expansion of the language of gestures—the natural language of the deaf and dumb—as the means of mental and moral development, and the principal medium of instruction, by which the meaning of written language is imparted, enabling the pupil to communicate with all who can read and write, and opening to him that world of knowledge found in books.

This system prevails in all the schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States, having been brought to this country in 1816 by the late venerated founder of the American Asylum, Thomas H. Gallaudet, father of the present worthy principal of the institution in the federal capital. Mr. Gallaudet having become interested in the case of a deaf-mute, daughter of Dr. Cogswell, of Hartford, went to Europe to acquire the method of instruction, and being provisionally repelled from the British schools, whose teachers then made a secret and a monopoly of their art, proceeded to Paris, studied the methods of Sicard, the celebrated pupil of De l'Épée, and returning, brought with him Laurent Clerc, himself a deaf-mute, already distinguished as the best teacher in the school of Paris, from which he brought a more thorough knowledge of the art of deaf-mute instruction, in the best state it had then reached, than probably any other man at that time possessed. The American teachers had thus, at the beginning, the advantage of a long cultivated and improved system. Nor has the art been suffered to remain stationary in this country. It has been diligently cultivated among us by many men of eminent ability during half a century; and the results attained in our schools for the deaf and dumb are certainly not inferior, in point of practical utility, to those attained in any of the European schools.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The number of schools for the deaf and dumb has been rapidly increasing during the current century. At the beginning of the century there were hardly a dozen such schools. Thirty years ago the number of European institutions for the deaf and dumb was about 118, containing, at most, 3,300 pupils. Ten years ago the number of institutions was estimated at 180, and the number of pupils at 6,000. Of the European institutions there are about 80, mostly small

ones, in Germany, 45 in France, and 22 in the British isles. There are also two or three schools in British America. The three largest European schools are those of London, with about 300 pupils, Paris with about 170, and Groningen in Holland, with about 150.

The number of American institutions has also steadily increased. The American Asylum at Hartford is the oldest, having been opened in 1817. The New York institution is next in age, dating from 1817, and the Pennsylvania institution was opened in 1820. The Kentucky institution was opened in 1823, that of Ohio in 1829, and that of Virginia in 1839. The progress of the cause may be seen by the annexed table:

Date.	No. of institutions.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.
1834.....	6	34	466
1851.....	13	75	1,162
1857.....	20	118	1,760
1860.....	22	130	2,000

The New York institution is the largest in the country, and probably in the world, having 310 pupils. The asylum at Hartford has about 225, the institution at Philadelphia 206, and the schools of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois from 140 to 170. The southern institutions are comparatively small, but their present condition cannot be ascertained. Of the 130 teachers, including the principals, about half are men of liberal education, about 15 are females, and about 50 are educated deaf-mutes.

The support of these twenty-two institutions costs not far from \$350,000 annually, of which as much as \$300,000 is appropriated by the legislatures of twenty-nine States. Provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, in some cases restricted to the indigent, in others made free to all, is made by law in all the States, except the sparsely settled ones of Florida, Arkansas, Minnesota, Kansas, and Oregon. All the New England States send their beneficiaries to Hartford, New Jersey sends hers to New York and Philadelphia, and Maryland and Delaware send theirs to Philadelphia, or to the institution at Washington, under the patronage of the President and Congress.

In the buildings and grounds of these several institutions, up to the date of our last information, over a million and a half of dollars had been invested. Except the necessary buildings and appurtenances, the institutions generally possess no permanent funds, being dependent on annual appropriations from the States; but there are three or four exceptions. The only considerable permanent fund is that of the American Asylum, derived from a grant of a township of land, made by Congress, through the generous aid of Henry Clay, as early as 1819. This fund now amounts to \$200,000. The Texas institution has been munificently endowed by the legislature of that State with a grant of 100,000 acres of land.

Some prominent notice is due to the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, at the national capital, which commenced its operations in June, 1857, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved on the 16th of February in the same year.

The objects of the institution as contemplated in its organization were two-fold: First, to provide suitable instruction for the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia, and for children thus afflicted whose parents are in the military or naval service of the United States; secondly, to establish at the national capitol an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which

should carry their education to a higher point than has yet been attained in other institutions. In other words to afford deaf-mutes in America an opportunity of obtaining a collegiate education, to qualify them as instructors, to enable them to engage in pursuits and occupations which are now (for lack only of the necessary training) beyond their reach.

The success of the institution has fully equalled the expectations of its founders. The first object has been entirely realized. The last annual report of the institution showed an attendance of forty-one pupils. The deaf-mutes are being carried forward in their education according to the French system, improved and introduced into this country by Doctor Gallaudet.

The blind are pursuing their studies in the manner adopted at the Boston institution.

A collegiate department will be organized as soon as the pupils of the institution are sufficiently advanced to enter upon the prescribed course of study. This stage will probably be reached in the year 1864.

The appropriations granted by Congress to the institution have amounted to \$38,509 51; and there has been received from private sources the sum of \$18,025.

The buildings of the institution, which will accommodate sixty pupils with the necessary officers and teachers, are healthfully located on an eminence commanding a view of the city, about a mile and a quarter northeast of the Capitol.

Mr. Kendall is the president of the board of directors, and has contributed liberally to the endowment of the institution, the immediate management whereof has been from the beginning in the hands of the principal, Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., formerly instructor in the institution at Hartford.

The corps of instruction consists of the principal, two assistant instructors of the deaf and dumb, one instructress of the blind, and a teacher of drawing and the arts of design. Instruction is also given in mechanical labor.

In estimating the cost of instructing the deaf and dumb of the United States, it must be remembered that seven of the twenty-two institutions, those of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, California, and the Columbian Institution in Washington are also institutions for the blind as well as for the deaf and dumb, and that the support of their 136 blind pupils is included in the sum already given as the total annual expense of the twenty-two institutions. Allowing for these, the actual expense of educating the 2,000 deaf-mutes now in school may be estimated at \$330,000. The number now under instruction ought to be considerably larger, especially in the southern States, to give all the deaf and dumb that education which alone can raise them to the rank of intelligent and useful citizens. It is restricted less from the difficulty of obtaining appropriations from the State legislatures than from the apathy of unenlightened parents, and their unwillingness to part with their children.

STATISTICS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The earliest known attempt to estimate the number of deaf-mutes in a given country was made by the benevolent De l'Épée, who states that there were, about the year 1773, two hundred of these afflicted persons in the city of Paris, whence he calculated that there must have been 3,000 in the whole kingdom. If this last number is not an error of the press, the calculation seems very erroneous, for we know that the population of Paris at that day little exceeded half a million of souls, while that of France exceeded twenty millions. If there were then two hundred deaf-mutes in Paris, a like proportion for the whole kingdom would give 8,000 instead of 3,000. It was not till 1853 that an enumeration of the deaf-mutes of France was actually made, and the result gave a proportion for Paris and its vicinity just about that estimated by De l'Apée eighty

years before—one in about 2,500 inhabitants; while the ascertained proportion for all France was one deaf-mute in 1,212 souls, more than twice as great as that for Paris.

The two earliest censuses known to us made by governmental authority, in which the number of deaf-mutes was noted, were that of the State of New York for 1825, and that of Prussia for the same year. The deaf and dumb of the United States were first enumerated at the national census of 1830, and at each census since. Enumerations of this class of the population have been made at different times within the last thirty years in several countries of Europe. In Great Britain they were first noted in the returns for the census of 1851.

The general result of these enumerations is that, except in a few extreme cases, the number of deaf-mutes in a given country is seldom more than about eight hundred in a million, or less than about four hundred. The later enumerations show a somewhat larger proportion than the earlier; but this may be owing to greater care in making the enumeration. The Prussian census for 1828 gave one deaf-mute in 1,548 souls; that of 1849 one deaf-mute to 1,364 souls. Thirty years ago the general average of all the European enumerations then made was about one deaf-mute in 1,500 souls. Ten years ago, according to a table prepared by Dr. Peet, of the New York Institution, there had been found 70,700 deaf-mutes, in those countries of Europe in which enumerations had been made, in a population of 92,710,000 inhabitants; a proportion of one deaf-mute to 1,311 souls. This proportion would have been reduced to about one in 1,360, had the result in England, which returned only one deaf-mute to 1,754 souls, then been known.

In this, as in other departments of vital statistics, we find, in any large district, a remarkable degree of uniformity from one period to another, showing that the prevalence of deaf-dumbness, as of other afflictions of mortality, is regulated by general laws. The proportion in the population of Prussia, as we have seen, varied less than a sixth part in twenty-one years; and that in the United States, according to our census returns, has only varied about one-tenth part in thirty years. The amount of variation will be seen from the annexed table, calculated for the white population alone for 1830, 1840, and 1850, and for the whole free population for 1860:

Years.	No. of deaf and dumb.	Population, 1 to—
1830.....	5,363	1,964
1840.....	6,682	2,123
1850.....	9,085	2,158
1860.....	14,269	1,925

The increased proportion for 1860 is probably owing, in part, to the fact that a considerable number of persons returned as "deaf" were counted with the deaf and dumb in making the abstract of the last census. This class of persons was carefully excluded in making the abstract from the census schedules of 1850, as it will be in the revision of the tables of the Eighth Census, which for want of time has not yet been effected.

The deaf and dumb, properly so called, are those who were born deaf, and in consequence grew up dumb, together with those who lost hearing by disease or accident at so early an age as to lose also the faculty of speech more or less completely. Besides these, there are many persons who lost hearing in childhood or youth, after acquiring the permanent power of speech, but who, incapable of being taught in ordinary schools, are entitled to the privileges of a special

institution for deaf-mutes. These are sometimes returned as deaf and dumb, especially if they are or have been pupils of an institution for deaf-mutes; sometimes they are returned as "deaf," and often, especially when their misfortune is recent, they are not distinguished at all. If none but this second class of persons (technically known as semi-mutes) were returned as deaf, there could be no hesitation in including them all with the deaf and dumb. But there are many people who become deaf in mature life, or with advancing age, and these are gratuitously marked as "deaf" on the census schedules, in so many cases as to materially affect, in some districts, the general accuracy of our calculations. None who become deaf after the age of ten or twelve should be included in tables of the deaf and dumb; but this distinction was not generally understood by the census-takers.

Another source of error of a different kind is the frequent return as "dumb" of persons who are dumb, not as a consequence of deafness, but from defect of intellect. If all who are thus returned were known to be idiots, all should be excluded from our tables of the deaf and dumb; but the same word appears to be used in many cases to designate the proper deaf and dumb, and we have no means of discriminating between those who are *dumb* because *deaf*, and those who are *dumb* from deficient intellect. To insure more perfect accuracy for the general report, the list of the deaf and dumb in the United States, made out in this office from the original schedules, will, as far as practicable, be submitted to the inspection of the conductors of the several institutions that their extensive knowledge of individual cases may be availed of to correct the returns in a sufficient number of cases to give a general average of corrections, and thus enable us to approximate much more nearly to accuracy in this branch of our statistics. A small expenditure for the printing of this list may be necessary to this end.

Though by including many returned as "deaf" only, and others returned as "dumb" only, the returned number of the deaf and dumb may be considerably increased; there is reason to believe this increase is not more than equal to the number of omissions. Dr. Peet has made it appear probable, for instance, that owing to the reluctance of parents to describe their children as dumb a large number of deaf-mute children under the age of ten or twelve were omitted;* that the returns of deaf-mutes from most of our larger towns are also deficient; and that, from the greater difficulty of obtaining information in the case of our foreign population, their deaf and dumb are not as fully returned as in the case of the native population. To these we should add many omitted by accident or through the hurry or carelessness of the marshals. Allowing for all these causes of omission, it is not improbable that the proportion of deaf-mutes in the white population of the United States is as great as that found in England and Germany.

Taking the returns as they are, we find the sources of error so uniform in their influence that the results will serve for the purpose of comparison between different classes of the population and between different sections of the Union. We may thus, in time, be aided in forming accurate conclusions as to the causes of deafness; a prospect that gives a higher interest to the returns, since a knowledge of the causes may lead to the knowledge of preventions, whereby the prevalence of this distressing infirmity may be diminished.

The particulars, however, to be gathered from our census, relating to the deaf and dumb, are not nearly as full as would be desirable in this point of view. They do not show, for instance, how many are deaf and dumb from birth, and

* In 1850 the proportion of deaf-mutes returned under 10 years was to the population of the same age (whites) only as 1 : 3,570 for males, and 1 : 4,200 for the females; while between the ages of 10 and 30 the proportion was 1 : 1,550 males, and 1 : 1,930 females.—(*Statistics of Deaf and Dumb*, by H. P. Peet, LL.D.)

how many from disease or accident, (the latter supposed to be nearly half the whole in this country, though only one-fifth of the whole in Europe;)* nor in how many cases there are two or more deaf and dumb children in the same family; nor in how many cases the parents were blood relatives; nor in how many cases the infirmity is transmitted from parents to children. The general laws to be gathered from our census returns are of another kind, and relate to the influence of race, of emigration, of climate, or of geological formation on the prevalence of deaf-dumbness, although they present facilities for the prosecution of inquiries which, if followed up, will enable us to throw much light on the subject generally.

We note *first*, that the white race appears from our census returns to be much more liable to deaf-dumbness than the black, and of course the free colored, which has a larger admixture of white blood, is more liable to that infirmity than the slave population; on the other hand, it is supposed that the colored population is more liable to blindness than the whites. This greater prevalence of deaf-mutes, (after allowing for errors in the two enumerations of 1830 and 1840, which appear to have risen from accidentally placing figures in the wrong columns,) is manifested in every one of the four enumerations from 1830 to 1860, and in the returns from every State. The general average of the census of 1860 gives only one slave deaf-mute to every 4,900 slaves, whereas there is one to every 1,925 among the free population. In 1850, excluding, as already observed, the "deaf," there was returned one deaf-mute to 2,152 whites, one to 3,151 free colored persons, and one to 6,034 slaves. The small proportion returned among the slaves may indeed be due, in part, to less care and particularity in making the enumeration; but it is difficult to believe in a carelessness so general as to account for so great a discrepancy as is here shown. It seems, therefore, safe to assume that the colored race is less liable to deaf-dumbness than the white race; and such, according to the testimony of missionaries, seems also the case with the Mongolian population of China as compared with Europeans.

The next fact to be noted is that there is a larger proportion of deaf-mutes among a population from which emigration has been large than among a population which is gaining largely by emigration. This fact is patent from the returns of every census, as will appear from the annexed table, calculated as before for the white population in 1830, 1840, and 1850, and for the whole free population in 1860:

	The Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, inclusive.	All the remaining States and Territor- ies.
Number of deaf mutes in 1830	4,031	1,332
Proportion to population	1 to 1,864	1 to 2,265
Number of deaf mutes in 1840	4,475	2,207
Proportion to population	1 to 1,993	1 to 2,368
Number of deaf mutes in 1850	5,737	3,732
Proportion to population	1 to 1,961	1 to 2,245
Number of deaf mutes in 1860	7,819	6,450
Proportion to population	1 to 1,796	1 to 2,080

* Dr. Peet estimates that in Europe there are in a population of a million 615 deaf-mutes who are so from birth, and only 154 by disease or accident; while in the United States the former class number 278 in a million, and the latter 222.—(See the *Thirty-fifth New York Report*.)

This law is more strikingly exemplified by the returns from the extreme west. California and Oregon, for instance, returned in 1850 only 7 deaf-mutes in a population of 105,000, and in 1860 only 84 in a population of 432,000. Though it may be that the returns from sparsely settled districts are apt to be less accurate than the average, still there can be no doubt that a comparatively small proportion of deaf-mutes go along with the stream of emigration. Families with deaf-mute children have an inducement to remain in the older States, at least till their children can be educated; and it may be that such families, as a general rule, do not belong to the more energetic and restless part of the population. It may be owing in part to a similar cause that the proportion of deaf-mutes is smaller in America than in Europe.

The proportion of deaf-mutes among the slaves of the border States and that found in the extreme southern States offers a contrast even more marked, which is no doubt due, at least in part, to a like cause, the deportation of so many slaves southward, since we may assume that a deaf and dumb slave would be less desirable for a trader than one who can hear. In 1860 there were returned from the slave States north of the parallel of 35°, including North Carolina, but excluding Arkansas, 458 deaf and dumb slaves, one to 3,340 slaves; and from the more southern slave States only 350, but one deaf-mute to 6,920 slaves. This difference can hardly be due to climate, for the proportion of deaf-mutes among the white population of South Carolina was greater in 1830 than in any other State, except Connecticut and New Jersey; and at the last census the greatest proportion in the whole Union, allowing for the large number from other States collected into the school in Connecticut, was returned from the comparatively southern States of Virginia and Kentucky. We cannot, therefore, assume from the census returns that coldness of climate has any marked influence on the prevalence of deaf-mutes.

It has been supposed that mountainous and sterile countries have a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than those that are level and well cultivated. In Europe the greatest known proportion is found among the mountains of Switzerland, the smallest on the fertile plains of Belgium. But we have no such deep, dark humid valleys as those of some parts of Switzerland, where the population seems to deteriorate from generation to generation, and where cretinism, often allied to deaf-dumbness, prevails to a painful extent. Whether in our mountainous districts deaf-mutism is more prevalent than in more level regions can hardly be determined till our population becomes more stationary. We observe that, by the British census of 1851, the proportion of deaf-mutes was, indeed, smaller in level and fertile England than in the more mountainous and sterile countries of Wales and Scotland; but on the other hand, Ireland, a comparatively level country, presents a larger proportion than Wales, and about as large as Scotland. In our own country the proportion in Vermont and New Hampshire, though greater than in most of the other northern States, is less than in the fertile regions of Kentucky.

If we assume as a probable theory that congenital deafness is, in most cases, an arrest of development, owing in some cases to deficient vital power in one or both parents, and in other cases to a physiological unfitness of the parents for each other, and that the loss of hearing by disease or accident is more prevalent among children whose constitutional vigor is impaired, it is difficult to see why mountainous regions, that are found favorable to general health and to longevity, as many mountainous regions are known to be, should present more cases of deaf-mutes than other regions.

The inquiry as to the influence of the geological formation of a country on the prevalence of deaf-mutism is an interesting one, but partly from the difficulty of determining the geological character of a given district, partly from the labor requisite for the investigation, very little has yet been done to elucidate this point. Kentucky has returned at each census a large proportion of deaf-mutes,

and Kentucky is a limestone country. This statement embraces about all that may at present be hazarded on this point.

BLIND.

The first regularly organized establishment for the charitable relief of the blind is known as "*The Hospital Imperiale des Quinze Vingts*." It was founded in Paris by St. Louis in 1260, and still exists. It contains, as its name implies, fifteen score, or 300 blind. It is an asylum only for adults, and does not attempt to instruct its inmates.

Although much had been done by celebrated blind persons and others in overcoming the privations of sight by ingenious contrivances for the touch, the first successful effort in systematic instruction was made by *Valentin Haüy*. Inspired by the success of the Abbé de l'Epée in the education of the deaf and dumb, M. Haüy conceived that equal results could be effected for the blind, who were deemed more helpless. He reflected upon the fact that the touch of the blind is so exceedingly sensitive as rarely to be deceived in distinguishing the different coins. Why might they not distinguish letters if made tangible? Letters were printed in relief; maps with raised lines were made; a class of blind children was collected and instructed, and the experiment was successful. Such was the simple basis of the system which has been followed over the civilized world.

A house was procured in 1784, in Paris, under the patronage of the Philanthropic Society, which may be regarded as the cradle of the present Imperial Institution for the young blind.

In 1791 "the Liverpool school for the blind" was founded, which was the first in Great Britain.

The following table exhibits the institutions and asylums for the blind in Great Britain and Ireland, the dates of their foundation, and the number of inmates in each:

No	Location.	Founded.	Inmates.
1	Liverpool	1791	80
2	Edinburg	1792	115
3	Bristol	1793	66
4	London	1799	154
5	Norwich	1805	36
6	Dublin, ("Richmond," for males)	1809	20
7	Dublin, ("Molyneaux," for females)	1815	35
8	Glasgow	1828	106
9	Belfast	1831	13
10	Yorkshire	1835	60
11	Limerick, (for females)	1835	12
12	Manchester	1837	75
13	Newcastle	1838	41
14	London, ("Society for teaching the blind to read")	1838	56
15	Liverpool, (Catholic, for females) .....	.....	17
16	Exeter	1838	96
17	Aberdeen .....	.....	30
18	Bath	1840	24
19	Brighton	1841	21
20	Nottingham	1842	30
21	Birmingham	1846	59
22	*Plymouth .....	.....	.....

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Location.	Founded.	Inmates.
23	*Bath, (blind school-house) .....	.....	.....
24	*Edinburg, (Abbey Hill) .....	.....	.....
25	*Dublin, (Catholic) .....	.....	.....
26	*Cork .....	.....	.....
27	*London, (Milton Institution) .....	.....	.....
28	*Midland Institution .....	.....	.....
Total in twenty-one institutions....			1,075

* Schools and asylums more recently established, and of smaller size; the dates and numbers not ascertained.

Associations and societies for the relief of the blind in Great Britain.

1. London.—“Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.” The object is to supply the adult blind with employment. It has six branches in other parts of the kingdom, viz: in Bradford, Davenport, Leicester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Surry.

2. London.—Society for Printing and Distributing Books for the Blind, 1854.

3. London.—Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 1837.

4. London.—Christian Blind Relief Society, 1843.

5. London.—Society for Supplying Home Teachers.

6. London.—“The Blind Man’s Friend, or Day’s Charity.” (Founded by the late Mr. Day, who left £100,000 for the benefit of persons suffering under loss of sight.)

7. London.—Rev. Wm. Hetherington’s charity (1774) appropriates £10, yearly, each to 50 blind persons over 60 years of age.

8. London.—The Painters and Stainers’ Company (1780) for the relief of blind persons above 61 years of age.

9. London.—The Cordwainers’ Company (1782) distributes £5, annually, to 105 blind persons.

10. London.—Society for Improving the Social Position of the Blind.

11. London.—The Cloth-workers’ Company.

12. London.—The Drapers’ Company.

13. London.—The Goldsmiths’ Company.

14. London.—The Society for Granting Annuities to the Blind.

The last six grant small annuities for the relief of blind persons.

Institutions for the blind on the Continent of Europe.

No.	Location.	Founded.
1	Paris, Hospital Imperiale des Quinze Vingts.....	1369
2	Paris, Imperial Institution for the young blind.....	1784
3	Vienna, Austria.....	.....
4	Prague, Bohemia.....	1804
5	Amsterdam, Holland.....	1804
6	St. Petersburg, Russia.....	1806
7	Berlin, Prussia.....	1806
8	Milan, Sardinia.....	.....
9	Dresden, Saxony.....	1809
10	Zurich, Switzerland.....	1809
11	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	1811
12	Brussels, Belgium.....	.....
13	Lausanne, Switzerland.....	.....

Institutions for the blind on the Continent of Europe—Continued.

No.	Location.	Founded.
14	Breslau, Prussia	1816
15	Königsburg, Prussia.....	1816
16	Stockholm, Sweden.....	1817
17	Barcelona, Spain.....	1820
18	Naples, Italy.....	1822
19	Germund, Wurtemberg.....	1823
20	Linz, Austria	1824
21	Pesth, Hungary.....	1825
22	Friesingen.....	1826
23	Bruchsal, Baden	1828
24	Hamburg, Holland.....	1830
25	Antwerp, Belgium.....	.....
26	Bruges, Belgium.....	.....
27	Brunswick, Brunswick.....	.....
28	Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	.....
29	Friedberg, Hesse.....	.....
30	Lille, France.....	.....
31	Berne, Switzerland.....	.....
32	Stuttgart, Wurtemberg.....	.....
33	Friedberg, Switzerland .....	.....
34	Liege, Belgium.....	.....
35	Christiana, Norway.....	.....

Institutions for the blind in the United States, with the number of pupils and blind persons employed by them.

No.	Location.	State.	Founded.	No. of pupils and blind employed.
1	Boston	Massachusetts	1833	111
2	New York.....	New York.....	1833	167
3	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.....	1833	177
4	Columbus	Ohio	1837	120
5	Staunton	Virginia	1838	44
6	Louisville	Kentucky	1842	54
7	Nashville.....	Tennessee.....	1844	36
8	Raleigh.....	North Carolina	1845	18
9	Indianapolis.....	Indiana	1846	72
10	Jacksonville	Illinois	1847	50
11	Cedar Springs	South Carolina	1848	17
12	Janerville	Wisconsin	1850	40
13	St. Louis	Missouri.....	1851	29
14	Macon	Georgia	1851	31
15	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	1852	14
16	Jackson	Mississippi	1852	10
17	Iowa City	Iowa	1853	40
18	Baltimore	Maryland.....	1853	25
19	Flint	Michigan	1853	35
20	Austin.....	Texas.....	1856	12
21	Washington	District of Columbia	1857	6
22	Little Rock.....	Arkansas.....	1859	10
23	San Francisco.....	California	1860	8
Total pupils and inmates.....				1,126

Proportion of blind persons in the several States, and to the whole population in the United States.

States.	Free, blind.	Slaves, blind.	Free, one in—	Slaves, one in—
Alabama	904	114	2,594	3,816
Arkansas	118	26	2,749	4,373
California	63	.....	6,032	.....
Connecticut	152	.....	3,027	.....
Delaware	42	.....	2,629	.....
Florida	15	21	5,245	2,940
Georgia	297	188	2,003	2,458
Illinois	476	.....	3,617	.....
Indiana	530	.....	2,548	.....
Iowa	192	.....	3,515	.....
Kansas	10	.....	10,711	.....
Kentucky	530	144	1,755	1,563
Louisiana	112	118	3,365	2,811
Maine	233	.....	2,696	.....
Maryland	264	34	2,272	2,564
Massachusetts	496	.....	2,472	.....
Michigan	254	.....	2,595	.....
Minnesota	23	.....	7,044	.....
Mississippi	147	116	2,413	3,764
Missouri	388	60	2,737	1,915
New Hampshire	142	.....	2,296	.....
New Jersey	206	.....	3,230	.....
New York	1,768	.....	2,199	.....
North Carolina	392	189	1,667	1,751
Ohio	699	.....	2,602	.....
Oregon	9	.....	5,829	.....
Pennsylvania	1,187	.....	2,448	.....
Rhode Island	85	.....	2,054	.....
South Carolina	171	190	1,761	3,353
Tennessee	437	117	1,908	2,356
Texas	119	31	3,535	5,669
Vermont	165	.....	1,903	.....
Virginia	557	232	1,984	2,115
Wisconsin	220	.....	3,526	.....
Dakota Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	47	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	3	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	149	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory	17	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,125	1,510	.....	.....

Proportion of blind slaves to all slaves, one in..... 2,616

Proportion of blind to the whole population, one in..... 2,470

For the advantage of comparisons the following statistics of the blind in Europe are given :

According to the census of 1851 the whole number of blind persons in Great Britain and Ireland was 29,074, viz :

In England and Wales	18, 306; 1 in 979
In Scotland.....	3, 010; 1 in 960
In islands in the British sea	171
Total in Great Britain.....	21, 487; 1 in 975
In Ireland	7, 587; 1 in 878
Total in Great Britain and Ireland	29, 074; 1 in 950

A larger proportion of blind persons is found to exist in the agricultural districts of Great Britain than in the manufacturing and mining districts and large cities. There is—

In London	1 blind to every 1,025 persons
In Birmingham	1 blind to every 1,181 persons
In Leeds	1 blind to every 1,203 persons.
In Sheffield	1 blind to every 1,141 persons.
In the whole kingdom	1 blind to every 950 persons.

The British census of 1851 gives some remarkable facts in regard to the *ages* of blind persons, widely different from estimates hitherto received. Of the 21,487 blind persons in England, Scotland, and Wales, there were—

Under 20 years of age, only	2,929, or 14 per cent.
Between 20 and 60.....	8,456, or 39 per cent.
Above 60.....	10,102, or 47 per cent.

While less than one-seventh were under 20, nearly *one-half* were at the advanced age of 60 and upwards; showing the small proportion blind in infancy, the large number blinded by old age, and also the longevity of the blind.

In Prussia (1831) it was estimated that, out of 9,212 blind persons, 846, or nearly $\frac{1}{11}$, were between the ages of 1 and 15. In Brunswick, out of 286 blind, $\frac{1}{10}$ were under 7.

We have no authentic information of the blind in France. But if the proportion is the same as that of adjoining countries, there were in 1836 24,675 blind, or 1 to every 1,360 inhabitants.

Comparative portion of blind persons to the whole number of inhabitants in Europe and in the United States.

Great Britain and Ireland, (1851,).....	1 in 950
France, (census of 1836,)	1 in 1,360
Belgium, (1831,).....	1 in 1,316
Level portions of the German States.....	1 in 950
More elevated portions of Germany.....	1 in 1,340
Prussia, (average of census in 1831, 1834, and 1837,).....	1 in 1,401
Alpine regions, (1831,).....	1 in 1,500
Sweden	1 in 1,091
Norway	1 in 482
United States, (1850,) ..	1 in 2,470

The remarkable fact is given by this table that the blind in the United States but little exceeds *two-fifths* of the number in Great Britain and Ireland, and are less than *three-fifths* of the number in France, in proportion to the populations of those countries.

The proportion of the blind in each of the United States to the population, considered in relation to geographical position, shows that whatever causes may have modified these proportions, *climate* has had little or no influence; and that

the tables of Dr. Zenné, of Berlin, so much referred to as showing the proportions of the blind according to *latitude*, are entirely inapplicable to the United States.

According to those tables the proportion is—

In latitude 20 to 30	1 in 100	In latitude 50 to 60.....	1 in 1,400
In latitude 30 to 40	1 in 300	In latitude 60 to 70.....	1 in 1,000
In latitude 40 to 50	1 in 800		

The following contrary results appear in certain geographical districts of the United States:

Southern States.

Louisiana, latitude 29 to 33	1 to 3,365
Mississippi, latitude 30 to 35	1 to 2,413
Alabama, latitude 30 to 35	1 to 2,594

Northern States.

Maine, latitude 43 to 47	1 to 2,696
Massachusetts, latitude 42 to 43	1 to 2,472
Michigan, latitude 42 to 46.....	1 to 2,595

In other respects, and from other causes, large differences occur in the proportions of blind persons in some of the States. In Texas (latitude between 26 and 30) there is 1 blind to 3,535; Oregon, 1 to 5,829; California, 1 to 6,032; Minnesota, 1 to 7,044; Kansas, 1 to 10,711. These are distant and thinly-populated States, to which blind persons would rarely emigrate, and contain comparatively few aged persons, among whom a larger portion of the blind are found.

The extraordinary exemption from blindness in the United States compared with Great Britain, according to the census returns, which give the latter about two and a half times more blind than the former country, is a fact of great importance, and suggests inquiries into the causes. We have too little data to warrant any certain conclusions. Sufficient exists, however, to show that *small-pox* has been a prolific cause of blindness in Great Britain, but not in the United States.

Of 1,456 blind persons received into the Liverpool School for the Blind, from 1791 to 1860, 250, or more than *one-sixth*, were blinded by *small-pox*.

Of the pupils in the Glasgow Asylum nearly *one-fifth* were blinded by *small-pox*.

In the Pennsylvania Institution, of 476 pupils received, only 21, or about $\frac{1}{22}$ part of the whole were blinded by *small-pox*. Of 118 pupils in the Ohio Institution, to a certain date, only *one* was blinded by *small-pox*. Dr. Crampton, of Manchester, England, estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 were blinded by *small-pox* in Great Britain.

SYSTEM OF PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

The blind of necessity read by the touch. The method of printing in raised letters originated, as stated, with *Valentin Haüy*, in Paris, in 1784. Since then various kinds of embossed letters and characters have been adopted. The alphabetical systems are known as the *Roman capitals*, as in the books printed at the Glasgow and Pennsylvania institutions; the combined *capital and lower case*, as in books from the Bristol, Paris, and some of the German institutions; and the *angular lower case*, of the Massachusetts institution.

The arbitrary systems are known as Braille's in France; Carton's in Belgium; *Lucas's*, *Frere's*, and *Moore's* in England. Both systems have their peculiar advantages. While some institutions adopt the principle that the alphabets and all tangible apparatus should conform as nearly as possible to those universally

in use by the seeing, it must be conceded that the simple arbitrary characters of Braille, Lucas, and others, are more readily learned by the adult blind and those whose touch has become less sensitive by work.

Books for the blind are quite limited in number and dear. Of the principal works of this character may be named: the whole Bible, printed at the Glasgow Asylum, in 19 volumes, quarto, price \$48; the whole Bible, in 8 large volumes, price \$20; A cyclopedia, 8 large volumes, (unfinished;) Milton's Poetical Works, 2 volumes; Paley's Evidences, 1 volume; Combe on the Constitution of Man, 1 volume; Philosophy of Natural History, 1 volume; Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, 1 volume; Lardner's Universal History, 3 volumes; Common Prayer, 1 volume; Pope's and Diderot's Essays, 1 volume, and other works from the Boston Institution. A dictionary of the English language, 3 large volumes; Select Library, 5 volumes; Church Music, 3 volumes; Student's Magazine, 6 volumes, and other works from the Philadelphia Institution. History of the United States, 3 volumes, and several other works from the Virginia Institution. These and some volumes of moderate extent from the Bristol and London presses are all in the alphabetical type. The New Testament, and portions of it and part of the Old, have been printed and duplicated several times in the three arbitrary characters of Lucas, Frere, and Moore, used in England.

While these various arbitrary systems do credit to the ingenuity of the inventors, two of whom are blind, it is unfortunate, considering the paucity of embossed books, that the efforts of the friends of the blind have not been concentrated upon some one or two kinds of print.

GENERAL VIEW AND OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

The great object of all institutions for the education of the blind is to remove the disabilities under which they labor, as far as possible, by substituting the sense of touch for the lost sight; by a correct system of moral, and mental, and physical training, and by giving them a knowledge of music or some useful mechanic art to prepare them for the active duties and enjoyments of life. Without deciding how their mental and physical condition will compare with the general standard, it is demonstrated that they have capacities for receiving a good education in the various departments of useful knowledge, and of becoming church organists and piano instructors. The largest number become practical workmen in several branches of plain handicraft. While the cultivation of music is to them a source of the greatest delight, and is almost universally taught to the younger blind as affording a benevolent compensation for the loss of all that is beautiful in nature, the exercise of the industrial powers supplies to the mass of the blind the great necessity of their condition. Occupation of mind and body in all these respects gives to the blind in the public institutions that tone of cheerfulness which is considered so remarkable in their condition.

But the great result is the preparation of the blind for *self-support* when they return to become members of the community. It is for this end that private bounty and legislative aid have been so generously granted in the United States. While the young blind are admitted for a term of years to receive an education in the school and music departments, in connexion with handicraft, adults at all ages under 50 are received in some of the institutions for a period of one or two years to acquire a simple trade, when they go on their way rejoicing in their ability to support themselves, or at least to remove the necessity of an entire and hopeless dependence on their friends or the public.

In Europe thousands of blind persons are paupers in the poor-houses or burdens upon friends who would be able, if instructed in simple trades, to earn a large part of their support. Many adult blind in the United States are in the same dependent condition. This number is being partially provided for by those institutions which receive adults.

The employment of the graduate blind by existing institutions is a subject of interest in the United States as in Europe. It is certain that many worthy and industrious blind persons fail to support themselves fully. How far and in what way they may be aided by existing institutions or by others organized for their welfare is an important question claiming and receiving serious attention by those prepared to judge practically upon the subject.

INSANE.

Among the many evidences of progressive science and enlightened philanthropy furnished by the history of the last three-quarters of a century, none are more characteristic, and perhaps no one appears in bolder relief, than the system of treatment of the insane which, adopted within that period, now widely prevails among civilized nations. In a civil, social, and moral point of view, the space is broad which separates the gloomiest cell of a prison, with its bolts, bars, and chains, from spacious apartments furnished with the conveniences and comforts as well as many of the luxuries of life. Yet this space has been traversed by the insane within the seventy years next preceding the present time. It is proposed to give in this place a brief sketch of the history, more especially in respect to the United States, of this important amelioration of the condition of a large class of our fellow-men.

About the middle of the eighteenth century some philanthropists of Philadelphia took preliminary measures for the foundation of a general curative institution in that city; and in 1751 the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act of incorporation under the title: "The Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital." This charter provided not only for the relief of persons suffering from general diseases, but also for the "reception and cure of lunatics."

It is believed that this was the first legislative provision in the American colonies for the restorative treatment, in a public hospital, of persons afflicted with mental alienation. The hospital was opened on February 11, 1752, and thenceforward one of its departments was specially appropriated to that class of patients.

The next practical movement in a similar direction was in Virginia; and to her belongs the honor of being the pioneer of all the colonies in the establishment of an institution exclusively devoted to the insane. An act providing for the lunatics and idiots of the colony passed her legislature on November 10, 1769. A hospital was erected at Williamsburg at the expense of £1,070, and opened on or about September 14, 1773. In the course of the war of independence the building was evacuated and used as barracks for the colonial troops. Subsequently, but at what precise period we are not informed, it was re-opened, and has since been conducted in accordance with its original purpose.

In 1771 the Earl of Dunmore, then governor of the colony of New York, granted a charter for the institution now known as the "New York Hospital," in the city of New York. The intervention of the war with England prevented the opening of this hospital until January 3, 1791. Insane patients, so far as appears by the records, were not admitted until 1797.

Such, and such alone, according to present knowledge, were the completed provisions for the care and treatment of the insane in the hospitals of the United States prior to the close of the eighteenth century. But the character of the treatment was more custodial than curative; and the means employed, including as they did, the severest forms of bodily restraint, were better adapted to felons than to persons laboring under disease.

We have now arrived at the period of initiation in another country of an enterprise which, whether we regard the boldness of its beginning, the rapidity of its progress, the extent of territory over which it has spread, the success

which it has achieved, or the amount of good to mankind of which it has been the minister, challenges the admiration of every advocate of human improvement and every lover of his race.

In the midst of all the horrors of the French revolution, Dr. Pinel walked the reddened streets of Paris a minister of benevolence, a physician with a heart. He was connected with the Bicêtre Hospital, in which many of the insane were confined in cells and loaded with manacles and chains. After repeated solicitations he at length, in the latter part of the year 1791, obtained permission from the public authorities to remove these torturing implements of bodily restraint. The first person upon whom the experiment was tried was an English captain, who, being subject to paroxysms of extreme violence, had been chained there forty years. A promise of good behavior having been obtained from him the chains were loosed, and the man, returning as it were to the joys of life, kept his promise, rendered himself useful, and had no recurrence of maniacal fury during the two additional years of his residence in the hospital. Twelve inmates of the hospital were thus relieved from their irons on the first day of the experiment, and in the course of a few days forty-one more were similarly released. History furnishes few sketches of more touching interest than the account of these proceedings given by M. Scipion Pinel, son of the chief actor in them.

Nearly simultaneously with the early measures of Pinel, and, as is believed, without any knowledge of them, William Tuke, of York, England, conceived the plan of founding a hospital for the treatment of the insane upon principles more enlightened and humane than had theretofore prevailed in Great Britain. His plan was carried into execution by the construction of the Friend's Retreat for the Insane at York, which was opened in the year 1796.

Such was the twofold source of the movement which, though compelled to contend with the precedents and the prejudices of ages, and though for this and other reasons its progress was slow for many years, was destined fully to triumph over established usage in the countries of its origin.

Before the close of the eighteenth century German students in the medical school of Paris had carried home the new theory and practice of Pinel, and had begun that work of reformatory regeneration of the institutions for the insane in their native land, which, though small at its beginning and repressed by hindrances similar to those already alluded to, has since been prosecuted with perhaps no less vigor or success than in France or England.

The spirit of the enterprise crossed the Atlantic more slowly than it traversed the boundaries of the German States. The first decennium of the current century furnishes no new movement on behalf of the insane in the United States, except the erection for their accommodation of a separate though nearly adjacent building at the New York hospital. This occurred in 1808.

As early as 1797 Mr. Jeremiah Yellot, of Baltimore, gave seven acres of land to the State of Maryland, on condition that the government should found a hospital for the treatment of insanity and general diseases. In 1798 an appropriation for the purpose was made, and increased by private contributions as well as by an appropriation by the municipal government of Baltimore, applied to the construction of a suitable building. But the hospital was not opened until 1816.

The success of the retreat at York having become known upon this side of the Atlantic, some members of the Society of Friends, in Pennsylvania, desiring to provide hospital accommodations for the insane, formed an association in 1812, obtained a charter, erected a building near the village of Frankford, but now within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and under the title "Asylum for

the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason;" the institution was opened in May, 1817.

In the course of these proceedings in Pennsylvania measures for the attainment of a similar end were taken by the trustees of the Massachusetts general hospital, in Boston. A distinct establishment, though a branch of that institution, was constructed near Charlestown, now in Somerville, and designated as the "McLean Asylum for the Insane," was opened on the 6th of October, 1818.

Five institutions for the care and curative treatment of the insane in the United States went into operation in the course of the decennium, terminating with the close of 1830. In 1815 preliminary measures were prosecuted by the board of governors of the New York hospital for the foundation, at Bloomingdale, of a branch of that institution. A grant from the State legislature of an annuity of ten thousand dollars for forty years was obtained, an edifice erected and opened for patients in 1821, under the title of "Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane." The retreat for the insane at Hartford, Connecticut, and the Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, first received patients in 1824; and the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, at Staunton, as well as the State Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1828.

Earliest in the next succeeding period of ten years was the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Massachusetts, which was opened in 1833. The Vermont Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleboro', followed in 1836; the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, in 1838; the City Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston, Massachusetts, and the New York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, both pauper institutions, in 1839; and the Maine Insane Hospital, at Augusta, and the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, at Nashville, in 1840.

It was during this decennium that the greatest impulse was given to the scheme for ameliorating the condition of the insane in the United States. In the production of this impulse no man exerted greater influence than the late Doctor Samuel B. Woodward, who was at that time superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Massachusetts. The zeal and hopefulness with which he illuminated a sphere thitherto almost universally regarded in the popular mind as shrouded with clouds and involved in darkness, and the elaborate and interesting reports which, emanating from his pen, were scattered broadly through the country, all contributed to the awaking of an interest in the subject which had never previously been manifested.

In the course of this period, also, that eminent philanthropist, Miss Dorothea L. Dix, began a series of benevolent and beneficent labors to which female biography, throughout the history of the world, probably exhibits no equal. Beginning in Massachusetts, and subsequently proceeding to other States, she traversed the counties and townships within their several jurisdictions, visited all the public receptacles for the insane, together with all the private hovels, dens, garrets, and cellars for solitary maniacs to which access could be gained. She stimulated individuals to exertions and contributions in the cause, and in memorials to legislatures and by appeals to Congress called upon the governments to extend the assistance of the commonwealth to this class of its suffering people.

In 1839 a pamphlet entitled "A visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe," by Dr. Pliny Earle, was published in Philadelphia and extensively circulated among physicians and others interested, or likely to become interested, in the subject. As the first somewhat comprehensive account of the European establishments which appeared in this country, it had no small influence in the promotion of the cause.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, situated about two miles west of the old State House in Philadelphia, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital, was opened in 1841. The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord; the Mount Hope Institution, at Baltimore, Maryland; and the Lunatic Asylum

of the State of Georgia, at Milledgeville, commenced operations in 1842; the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, in 1843; the first hospital disconnected from the almshouse for the insane poor of Kings county, New York, at Flatbush, in 1845; the Butler Hospital for the Insane, a corporate institution, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1847; and the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton; the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, and the Insane Asylum of the State of Louisiana, at Jackson, in 1848. About the middle of the decennium the patients with general diseases were removed from the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, and that institution was thenceforth devoted to the treatment of insanity alone.

Such were the completed results of the increased activity of the enterprise in the fourth decade of the century. Among the most important agencies in the promotion of the cause, in the course of this period, was the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," which held its first meeting in Philadelphia, in 1845.

The propositions relative to the construction, arrangements, and organization of hospitals for the insane, drawn up by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and adopted by this association, have generally been received as the highest authority upon the subjects. Although the idea may have occurred to others, yet Dr. Francis T. Stribling, superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, was the first to take the active measures which led to the promotion of this useful association, which has greatly contributed to a uniformity of views and practice among the superintendents of American institutions for the insane.

The first number of the American Journal of Insanity was issued in July, 1844. It was edited by its originator, the late Dr. Amariah Brigham, at that time superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Intended not for the benefit of professional readers alone, but also for the dissemination of more accurate views of insanity among the people, its editor endeavored to adapt its contents to the attainment of this twofold object. The Journal is still continued under the editorship of Dr. John P. Gray and the officers of the asylum at Utica. It has assumed a more purely scientific and professional character, and has done great service in the cause to which it is devoted.

In the course of this decade Dr. Luther V. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, Dr. Isaac Ray, of the Butler Hospital, Dr. H. A. Buttolph, of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Pliny Earle, for several years connected with the Bloomingdale Asylum, visited the rapidly improving institutions of Europe. Among the fruits of their observations we have the design of the Butler Hospital, by Dr. Bell; an elaborate résumé entitled "Observations on the Principal Hospitals for the Insane in Great Britain and Germany," by Dr. Ray; some articles in the Journal of Insanity, by Dr. Buttolph; and a descriptive work entitled "Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Austria, and Germany," by Dr. Earle.

No less than eighteen new institutions were put in operation during the decennium from 1851 to 1860, inclusive. The State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg; the State Lunatic Asylum of Missouri, at Fulton, and the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, were organized and first received patients in 1851. The new building of the Tennessee Hospital, a few miles from Nashville, was so far completed as to be occupied in 1852. The State Insane Asylum of California, at Stockton, and the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, a pauper institution, now at Mill Creek, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and called the Longview Asylum, were opened in 1853; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Taunton, and the Western Lunatic Asylum of the State of Kentucky, (since destroyed by fire,) at Hopkinsville, in 1854; the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, District of Columbia; the new building of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush,

New York; the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, at Jackson; the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg; the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Dayton, and Brigham Hall, a corporate institute at Canandaigua, New York, in 1855; the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and a department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, (soon to be transferred to an extensive establishment, and called the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane,) in 1856; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Northampton, and the New York State Asylum for Insane Convicts, at Auburn, in 1858; the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, and a department of the Marshall Infirmary, at Troy, New York, in 1859; the Alabama Hospital for the Insane, at Tuscaloosa, and the Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum, at Madison, in 1860.

In January, 1860, the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane separated the sexes, by placing them in two distinct establishments, about one quarter of a mile apart, but on the same grounds and under the same general medical superintendence. The buildings of the department for males are as large as the original buildings which now constitute the department for females, and were erected and furnished wholly by the contributions of private citizens, most of Philadelphia. This is the first example, in America, of a system for the treatment of the sexes in separate, independent, but united establishments.

A valuable work entitled "A Manual for Attendants in Hospitals for the Insane," by Dr. John Curwen, of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, appeared in 1851; and in 1854 Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride published a treatise "On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," which has become a standard authority."

So far as our knowledge extends, the only hospital which has gone into operation since the commencement of the current decennium is the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant, which was opened in 1861. A State hospital at Austin, Texas, was begun several years since, and a superintendent appointed, but no intelligence of its opening has reached us.

Inasmuch as the people of all the States have a community of interest in one of the public hospitals above mentioned, it is proper that we should give a more particular account of that institution than of those of a more local character.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was specially intended for the insane of the army, the navy, the revenue cutter service, and the indigent of the District of Columbia. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Potomac river, within the limits of the District of Columbia, and about two miles south of the Capitol, in Washington. The principal building, constructed of brick, is seven hundred and twenty feet in length. Its architectural plan and internal arrangements are among the best which have resulted from the experience and the studies of many able men employed in the specialty. A farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres belongs to the establishment.

The first appropriation for this institution was made in August, 1852. Dr. Charles H. Nichols was soon afterwards appointed as superintendent, and under his direction and supervision the building was begun in May, 1853. A section of it was completed and opened for the reception of patients in January, 1855. It is now (1862) complete, with the exception of the internal finish of a small section. The aggregate amount of appropriations for the purchase of the farm and the construction of the buildings is \$473,040.

The number of patients on the first of July, in each year since the hospital was opened, was as follows: in 1855, 63; in 1856, 92; in 1857, 110; in 1858, 117; in 1859, 138; in 1860, 167; and in 1861, 180. The number of *persons* treated, prior to the 1st of July, 1861, was 439. Of these 261 were natives of the United States; 169 of foreign countries, and the place of birth of 9 is unknown.

The hospital is under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior. Since it was commenced four different men, representing as many shades

of political opinions, have held the office of secretary, and all of them have manifested an intelligent, liberal, and benevolent interest in the success of the enterprise. In no instance has the department sought to control the patronage of the institution, or in any degree to cripple its usefulness by making it contribute to the especial advantage of the political party in power. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations; and among its members the hospital, in every stage of its progress, has found warm and earnest supporters, whose aid was honorable to themselves and a cause of gratitude in the heart of every American philanthropist. The hospital remains in the charge of Dr. Nichols, under whose supervision it has been wholly created.

Aside from the public institutions, a few private establishments for the treatment of the insane have been opened in the United States in the course of the last forty years. Although some of them which have been discontinued were directed by able and humane men, and several others still in operation are considerably patronized and well conducted by men of high character, yet a consciousness of the undeniable tendency to abuse involved in a purely private pecuniary enterprise of this kind as shown in the history of similar establishments in Europe, has operated to discourage their multiplication and prosperity in this country.

Since the opening of the public institutions nearly all of them have been enlarged, some to the extent of doubling or trebling their original capacity. With few exceptions, chiefly among those most recently founded, the buildings have been undergoing changes of internal architecture and arrangement in conformity with progressive knowledge. They differ very materially in plan, extent, structure, and means and facilities for the prosecution of curative treatment. A large proportion of them will not suffer in comparison with the better class of similar institutions in Great Britain, France, and Germany. It is believed that in executive administration they are governed with prudence, benevolence, and kindness; that their officers are generally earnest laborers, emulous of improvement; and that the unfortunate insane may be committed to them in full confidence of immunity from cruelty or abuse.

Inasmuch as mind can be perceived and studied in its manifestations alone, its essential nature cannot be understood. It is consequently impossible to reduce to a positive demonstration any answer to the proposition whether insanity is really a disease of the mind itself, or merely the effect of corporeal disorder. Much has been written upon the subject, especially by the psychologists of Germany. Among the physicians making insanity a speciality in the United States we know of no one who believes it to be a disease of the spiritual part of our nature. They are unanimous in the opinion that it is the result of corporeal impediments to the free evolutions of the operations of the mind, as irregularity in the movements of a watch may be the effect of some small substance placed among the internal works, and thus preventing the gradual but continual development of the elasticity of the main spring. The watch indicates false time, but the spring is unimpaired. The insane man talks incoherently and fantastically, but his spiritual being is in its normal condition. The fact that a single portion of appropriate medicine has more than once entirely cured a paroxysm of violent mania is, perhaps, of itself a sufficient proof of the truth of this theory; for is it not absurd to suppose that the essential structure or nature of the spirit can be reached and modified by a cathartic?

The causes of mental alienation are various. They have been divided into classes, as the predisposing and the exciting, the remote and the immediate. Some causes are difficult of classification, and the subject in this brief sketch is of but trifling importance.

Among the manifestly remote causes are hereditary predisposition, constitutional organization, and descent from parents nearly allied by consanguinity. Like many other maladies, insanity is disposed to propagate and perpetuate

itself in the line of family descent, and instances are not unfrequent in which several children of an insane parent have become insane. The peculiar organization, whatsoever it may be, which favors an attack of mental alienation, often arises, *de novo*, in one person or more of a family theretofore exempt from the disorder.

The disposition to degeneracy, in some form, in the offspring of marriages of cousins, or others near of kin, has long been known, but comparatively recent investigations in both Europe and the United States, and particularly those of M. Devay, in France, and Dr. Bemiss, of Kentucky, have more fully illustrated the subject and more satisfactorily demonstrated the fact. It is very clearly proven that sterility attends, and that bodily malformation, tubercular consumption, spasmodic diseases, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, idiocy, and insanity follow in the offspring of such marriages much more frequently than in matrimonial alliances between the parties to which there is no traceable affinity by blood. Researches have not hitherto been sufficiently extensive to demonstrate the comparative proportion, but it is sufficient for the purpose of the philosopher, the philanthropist, or the statesman that the predominance of those unfortunate results in the marriages of cousins and other near relatives is placed beyond a reasonable doubt.

The subject has already commanded the attention of the legislatures of some of the States, but no law, so far as we are informed, has as yet been enacted in regard to it.

The prevailing system of education acts, perhaps, as both a remote and an immediate cause of insanity. The early age at which children are placed in school, their confinement often to ill-constructed seats, in imperfectly ventilated rooms, and the burdens which, in the multiplicity of lessons, are thrown upon them, tend to an undue development of the brain, enfeeblement of all the other vital organs, and exhaustion of the nervous power, which is the essence or basis of vitality.

Immunity from these results can be secured only by making general physical development and energy keep pace with mental education. As a general rule, whatever exhausts the power of the brain and nerves, depresses vitality, or debilitates the body, may, through these effects, become the causative agent of insanity. Hence ill health, the intemperate use of spiritous liquors, debauchery, self-abuse, excessive and prolonged labor, either manual or mental, night-watching, or great loss of sleep from any cause, excitement upon religious subjects, domestic and pecuniary difficulties, disappointment and grief, are among the most prolific causes of the disorder. It is a disease of debility, and not of a superabundance of strength, as was in former times generally, and is still, to a wide extent, believed. It is almost unknown among aboriginal races, whose habits and customs promote corporeal development, strength, and vigor, and make no detrimental strain upon the nervous system. It increases with advancing civilization, and abounds to the greatest extent wherever man is most enlightened, because there the artificial habits and customs which call the brain most powerfully into action are the most prevalent.

The treatment of insanity, as pursued at the present day, is properly divided into two parts or systems. One of these might be termed the *direct*, the other the *indirect*, but they are generally called the *medical* and the *moral* treatment. The medical treatment consists in the use of such medicines as in each particular case will be likely to restore the body to a healthy condition. This treatment, as a system, has undergone a radical change within the last fifty—mostly within the last thirty—years. Formerly, based upon the theory that insanity is a disease of strength, or of active inflammation, it chiefly consisted in the liberal employment of blisters, purgatives, cupping, and blood-letting. Now, founded upon the well-supported theory that the disorder originates in debility, its principal

remedies are stimulants and tonics. The success of the present method demonstrates not only the excellence of the practice but the truth of the theory.

The moral treatment includes the exercise of a mild but firm directive and disciplinary power over the actions of the patient, by which he is gradually restored to healthful habits and wholesome self-restraint, and the attempt to win him from the vagaries of his delusions to those mental and manual pursuits which give solidity, strength, and activity to the normal mind. The means adopted for the attainment of these ends, the regular hours of hospital life, appropriate manual labor, walking, riding, athletic and other games, attendance upon religious services, reading and other literary pursuits, lectures upon scientific and miscellaneous subjects, dramas, concerts, balls, and other recreations, entertainments, and amusements. In the method of moral treatment the change has been no less than in that of medical treatment. This change may be comprehended in two brief, generic statements: first, the almost absolute disuse of mechanical appliances for bodily restraint; and, secondly, the introduction of the conveniences, comforts, and to some extent the luxuries that appertain to civilized life, into the apartments of the patients, and to all parts of the hospital establishments where such means will benefit them. This change has been gradual, and the detailed history of its progress would occupy more space than is compatible with our present purpose.

In 1838 Mr. Hill, house surgeon of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, England, published a work in which he advanced the following proposition as a principle: "In a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is *never necessary, never justifiable*, and always injurious, in *all cases* of lunacy whatever." This proposition appears to have been founded upon Mr. Hill's experience at the asylum mentioned. At that institution, in 1830, of 92 patients, 54 were placed under mechanical restraint a total of 2,364 times, during an aggregate time of 27,113 hours. The sum of this restraint was diminished in succeeding years until, in 1836, with 115 patients, 12 were thus restrained a total of 39 times, and during an aggregate time of 334 hours; and in March, 1837, all mechanical restraint was abandoned.

The doctrine of Mr. Hill found many advocates and followers in England, but in France, Germany, and the United States it has been almost universally rejected. All men of experience in the specialty are well aware that there are occasional instances in which the true interest and welfare of the patient are best promoted by restraint, *of some kind*, upon the limbs. Even Mr. Hill admits this as a truth; and the great defect, as appeared to us, in the practical working of his principle is that, in order to secure this restraint, the hands of an attendant are substituted for some mechanical appliance. What man, sane or insane, would not be more restive and violent if held by another man than if confined by a leathern muff upon his hands?

While, therefore, the superintendents of American hospitals reject the arbitrary rule of Mr. Hill, they adopt the safer one of employing mechanical restraints only when they are required by the best interests or true welfare of the patient.

If subjected to proper treatment in its early stages, insanity, in a very large proportion of cases, may be cured. Many statistics upon the subject have been published, but in some instances they were collected under conditions so restrictive that they conveyed an erroneous impression.

It may perhaps be safely asserted that, in cases placed under proper treatment within even one year from their origin, from sixty to seventy per cent. are cured. But the earlier the treatment is adopted the greater is the probability of restoration, and a delay of three months is a misfortune, as it is a detriment to the patient.

Of all the cases, both recent and chronic, received at our public institutions, the average of cures is not far from forty per cent. At thirty hospitals in the

United States, in 1859, the number of cases admitted was 4,140, and the number discharged as cured 1,728, equal to 41.7 per cent. Of 57,978 cases received, in a series of years anterior to 1860, at twenty-nine of our hospitals, 24,573 had been discharged cured; this is equal to 42.38 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that in mental alienation, as in other diseases, many patients suffer from relapse, or recurrence of the disorder, and hence, in the reported number of cures last given, there are many instances of two or more cures of the same person. The statistics of our hospitals are still crude, the only thorough analysis hitherto published being that of the cases at the Bloomingdale asylum prior to 1845. By those it appears that, although the *admissions* or *cases* had been 2,308, the number of *persons* was but 1,841. The number admitted twice, each, was 280; thrice, each, 81; four times, each, 33; five times, each, 18; and thus the number diminished until it ends with one patient who was admitted twenty-two times, and discharged cured every time. Of the 1,841 persons, 742, or 40.3 per cent., were cured.

In cases where the disease has existed more than one year, the average of cures varies at different hospitals and in different periods. Some reports state it as below *fifteen*, others as somewhat above *twenty*, per cent. At many institutions no distinction between old and recent cases is made in the reports.

The foregoing facts appeal strongly to the friends of the insane to permit no delay in placing them under curative treatment. They address themselves also, in connexion with the subject of pauper insanity, to the political economist and the legislature. The indigent man becoming insane may, if soon restored, preserve his pecuniary independence; if not restored he becomes a charge for life to his friends or to the public, generally to the latter.

Of twenty *recent* cases treated and cured at the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, the average period during which they were at the asylum at public cost was 17 weeks and 3 days; the total, \$1,265, and the average cost, \$63 25. Of twenty *chronic* cases at the same institution the average time during which they had been supported from the public treasury was 13 years, 4 months, and 24 days; their total cost, \$41,653, and their average cost, \$2,082 65.

The disparity in expense is great; but the actual sum of pecuniary difference does not wholly appear in the figures. The twenty persons cured had again become producers instead of mere consumers, the twenty persons with chronic insanity still lived at the public expense, and so would continue through life. Similar comparative statements showing like results have been made in the reports of several of our hospitals.

Intemperance has been mentioned as one of the most prolific causes of insanity. It is probably the most productive of all. Hence, whatsoever diminishes intemperance reduces, indirectly, the number of the insane. In connexion with this subject it may be stated that delirium tremens, often a somewhat immediate effect of excessive potations, is not generally included under the term "insanity;" yet persons laboring under that disease are treated in many of our institutions for the insane. But they are out of place, and almost invariably are a detriment to the other patients, and notorious infringers of the rules of the hospital.

For these reasons, among many others, special institutions for inebriates are among the greatest of public needs. The subject has been discussed to some extent for thirty years, and yet but one institution of the kind has been founded. This is near Binghamton, New York.

Insane convicts constitute another class of patients who, for many and mostly obvious reasons, ought not to be received at the ordinary public institutions. The superintendents of many of the hospitals have earnestly protested against the practice, but hitherto with comparatively little effect. New York is the only State which has a hospital specially intended for the class in question.

The laws, both civil and criminal, relating to insanity and the insane are still

imperfect in all the States, perhaps less so in Maine than in any other part of the Union.

So far as relates to the treatment of patients in the public institutions, those of Ohio are well adapted to the attainment of the great ends of the restoration of curable cases and the reduction of the amount of insanity. Still, a general code embracing all the rights, privileges, immunities, necessities, and responsibilities of both the insane and sane, in relation to the disease, is a thing of the future and not of the present.

Table showing the number of insane in the United States and Territories according to the Eighth Census, 1860.

States and Territories.	Insane.		States and Territories.	Insane.	
	Free.	Slave.		Free.	Slave.
Alabama	225	32	North Carolina	597	63
Arkansas	82	5	Ohio	2,293	.....
California	456	.....	Oregon	23	.....
Connecticut	281	.....	Pennsylvania	2,766	.....
Delaware	60	.....	Rhode Island	288	.....
Florida	20	5	South Carolina	299	18
Georgia	447	44	Tennessee	612	28
Illinois	683	.....	Texas	112	13
Indiana	1,035	.....	Vermont	693	.....
Iowa	201	.....	Virginia	1,121	58
Kansas	10	.....	Wisconsin	283	.....
Kentucky	590	33	District of Columbia	204	.....
Louisiana	132	37	Dakota .....	.....	.....
Maine	704	.....	Nebraska	5	.....
Maryland	546	14	New Mexico	28	.....
Massachusetts	2,105	.....	Utah	15	.....
Michigan	251	.....	Washington	3	.....
Minnesota	25	.....		
Mississippi	233	36		23,593	406
Missouri	750	20			23,593
New Hampshire	500	.....		
New Jersey	589	.....		
New York	4,317	.....	Total		24,999

IDIOTIC.

The number of those unfortunate beings who constitute this class, while numerically greater, has decreased slightly in ratio to the population. As but little has been effected for the elevation of these imbeciles, and as it is conceded that their condition has rendered them, for the most part, incapable of mental improvement, the efforts of humanity have been mainly directed to their personal comfort and physical requirements.

Among the numerous attributed causes of idiocy, none is more generally conceded by those who have investigated the subject, than the intermarriage of near relatives.

The following table represents their number, and their proportion to the free and slave population :

Table showing the number of idiotic in the United States and Territories.

States and Territories.	Idiotic.		Free, one in—	Slave, one in—
	Free.	Slave.		
Alabama	493	134	1,312	3,246
Arkansas	152	94	2,133	4,669
California	42	.....	2,047	.....
Connecticut	226	.....	2,036	.....
Delaware	67	.....	1,648	.....
Florida	52	16	1,513	3,859
Georgia	541	183	1,099	2,535
Illinois	586	.....	2,911	.....
Indiana	907	.....	1,488	.....
Iowa	289	.....	2,335	.....
Kansas	17	.....	6,306	.....
Kentucky	903	155	1,030	1,454
Louisiana	143	104	2,631	3,189
Maine	658	.....	854	.....
Maryland	243	62	2,468	1,406
Massachusetts	712	.....	1,729	.....
Michigan	333	.....	2,249	.....
Minnesota	31	.....	5,608	.....
Mississippi	193	76	1,837	5,745
Missouri	447	63	2,387	1,224
New Hampshire	336	.....	970	.....
New Jersey	365	.....	1,641	.....
New York	2,314	.....	1,677	.....
North Carolina	739	241	895	1,373
Ohio	1,788	.....	1,308	.....
Oregon	15	.....	3,497	.....
Pennsylvania	1,842	.....	1,577	.....
Rhode Island	101	.....	1,798	.....
South Carolina	282	121	1,068	3,385
Tennessee	723	149	1,139	1,650
Texas	164	37	2,571	4,933
Vermont	263	.....	1,196	.....
Virginia	1,065	214	1,037	2,223
Wisconsin	257	.....	3,018	.....
District of Columbia	27	.....	2,662	.....
Dakota	1	.....	4,837	.....
Nebraska	3	.....	9,608	.....
New Mexico	40	.....	2,327	.....
Utah	5	.....	8,043	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	17,286	1,579	1,590	2,503
		17,286		
Total		18,863		

In 1850 there were of the free population 14,666 idiotic, or one in 1,366.

In 1850 there were of the slave population 1,040 idiotic, or one in 3,081.

Total free and slave

15,706

idiotic, or one in 1,478.

In 1860 there were total free and slave....

18,863

idiotic, or one in 1,668.

PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

The returns of MANUFACTURES exhibit a most gratifying increase, and present at the same time an imposing view of the magnitude to which this branch of the national industry has attained within the last decennium.

The total value of domestic manufactures, (including fisheries and the products of the mines,) according to the Census of 1850, was \$1,019,106,616. The product of the same branches for the year ending June 1, 1860, as already ascertained in part and carefully estimated for the remainder, will reach an aggregate value of *nineteen hundred millions of dollars* (1,900,000,000.) This result exhibits *an increase of more than eighty-six (86) per centum in ten years!* The growth of this branch of American labor appears, therefore, to have been in much greater ratio than that of the population. Its increase has been 123 per cent. greater than that even of the white population by which it was principally produced. Assuming the total value of manufactures in 1860 to have been as already stated, the product *per capita* was in the proportion of sixty dollars and sixty-one hundredths (\$60 61) for every man, woman, and child in the Union. If to this amount were added the very large aggregate of mechanical productions below the annual value of five hundred dollars—of which no official cognizance is taken—the result would be one of startling magnitude.

The production of the immense aggregate above stated gave employment to about 1,100,000 men and 285,000 women, or one million and three hundred and eighty-five thousand persons. Each of these, on an average, maintained two and a half other individuals, making the whole number of persons supported by manufactures four millions eight hundred and forty-seven thousand and five hundred, (4,847,500,) or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. This was exclusive of the number engaged in the production of many of the raw materials, and of food for the manufacturers; in the distribution of their products, such as merchants, clerks, draymen, mariners, the employés of railroads, expresses, and steamboats; of capitalists, various artistic and professional classes, as well as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and the members of other mechanical trades not classed as manufacturers. It is safe to assume, then, that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly and indirectly, by manufacturing industry.

These general facts, therefore, plainly indicate that, in point of productive value, and far-reaching industrial influences alone, our manufactures are entitled to a front rank among the great interests of the country. Indeed, the collection and classification of facts relating to the material progress of the people periodically intrusted to the Census Office, furnish in general, valuable milestones in the pathway of the nation's greatness. But among the facts so collected, none are more instructive—none have more numerous or intimate relations to every department of the public economy, to the general welfare of the people, domestic, social, industrial, or moral—than these records of their productive capacities in the automatic and handicraft arts. However uninteresting to many, the details are full of instruction to the statist. As the mountain rill, minute and inappreciable in its source, is constantly swelled by other streams, and goes on widening and deepening in its course until it is swallowed up and loses its identity in the ocean, so these streams of knowledge, pouring in towards a common reservoir from every factory, hamlet, town, and State, appear at length to be merged in one vast and useless aggregate, devoid of either individual, local, or general interest. But the great collection of truths which they serve to swell may bear up the ark of a nation's hopes and confidence. The result may form a subject of national pride and gratulation, and may, like the ocean itself, become impressive to all nations from its grandeur. The mental eye may also follow back each separate stream to its source, and dwell with pleasure and instruction upon

the scenes fertilized, refreshed, and gladdened in its progress. Such emotions of pride and pleasure cannot fail to be generally awakened by the evidences which a just appreciation of the wisdom of Congress has enabled the proper department to accumulate and classify, with greater accuracy and completeness than heretofore, of the progressive development and present stature of this important interest. The subject is grand in its outlines; but contemplated in its pervasive influence upon the welfare of the whole people, the dry and repulsive skeleton of mere facts and figures, presented in the official tables, gradually takes on the form, substance, and habilaments, and becomes animated with something of the life, activity, and beauty of a living economy. The statistics of looms, spindles, and factories, of furnaces and forges, of steam-engines and sewing-machines, and of a thousand other instruments of creative industry, become the representatives of almost every form of national and individual happiness, exertion, aspiration, and power.

The mechanic arts—particularly in our country, where they are most diffused, and all but universal—appear to contribute more directly than any others to the general comfort and improvement of the people. All others are dependent upon them for the principal agents and instruments of their success. They are scarcely more subservient to the primary wants of mankind than to the higher ministrations of taste and refinement. The acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the means of intercommunication and transportation, the comforts, enjoyments, and security of the fireside, and even the honor and integrity of the nation itself, are dependent upon the skill and enterprise of the manufacturer and the mechanician; but the results of their labors are, from their nature, less obtrusive or obvious to the general apprehension than some others. The annual movements of our immense crops of grain, cotton, and other bulky staples, are easily appreciated. The pulsations of commerce may be counted by a superficial observer, in the arrival and departure of ships, and upon the records of the custom-house and the Exchange; but in the hands of the manufacturer a modicum of crude material undergoes a process of division, transformation, and elaboration, and then silently and unobtrusively disappears—diminished in bulk, but augmented, it may be, many hundredfold in value—in the ordinary channels of distribution, where it is often undistinguished from its foreign rival. It is only when the nation decennially takes its account of stock that any approximate idea is obtained of the value of this item in the general account.

And who can justly estimate the influence upon the general happiness and prosperity—upon the progress in civilization of the sum total of effective labor, capital, and skill represented by such an aggregate as we have stated? What an amount of fixed capital—of labor, enterprise, ingenuity—of resources, material and immaterial—involved in the creation of nearly two thousand millions worth of manufactures in a single year! The addition of nearly one thousand millions to the annual product of domestic manufactures—an amount almost equal to the total home consumption thereof in 1850—implies also vast additions to the permanent wealth of the Union and to the elements of a progressive civilization. The increased support given to agriculture, commerce, and the mining interests by the consumption of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of raw material, and to hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, who would have been otherwise unemployed, or forced into competition with the farmer and planter, instead of being consumers of their produce, form but a part of the benefits conferred upon the community at large. The independence and security contributed by the large body of intelligent manufacturers and mechanics capable of ministering to every want, whether of supply or defence, cannot be overestimated. As might have been expected from the revelations of the Census, the country has been able to lean with confidence upon this arm of its strength in the trying emergency which has put the nation in armor for the defence of its dearest interests.

It is a gratifying fact, shown by the official statistics, that while our older communities have greatly extended their manufactures, the younger and more purely agricultural States, and even the newest Territories, have also made rapid progress. Nor has this department of American industry been cultivated at the expense of any other. There is much reason to believe that it affords the safest guarantee of the permanency and success of every other branch. Evidence bearing upon this point is found in the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements, which is one of the branches that shows the largest increase in the period under review. There is little doubt that the province of manufactures and invention in this case has been rather to create than to follow the demand. The promptness of Americans to adopt labor-saving appliances, and the vast areas devoted to grain and other staples in the United States, have developed the mechanics of agriculture to an extent and perfection elsewhere unequalled. The adoption of machinery to the extent now common in farm and plantation labor furnishes the best assurance that the development of agriculture or manufactures to their utmost, can never again justify the old charge of antagonism between them in regard to labor, or injuriously affect either by materially modifying its cost or supply.

The total value of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS made in 1860 (Table No. 8) was \$17,802,514, being an increase of 160.1 per cent. upon the total value of the same branch in 1850, when it amounted to the sum of \$6,842,611. This manufacture amounted in New England to over two and three-quarter millions of dollars—an increase of 65.8 per cent. In the middle States the value was nearly five and a half millions, having increased at the rate of 122.2 per centum. In the western States, where the increase was most extraordinary, the value of implements produced was augmented from \$1,923,927 to \$7,955,545. The increment alone in those States was, therefore, only a fraction less than the product of the whole northern section of the Union in 1850, and was greater by 313 per cent. than their own manufacture in that year. In each of the States of Ohio and Illinois, which are the largest manufacturers in the west, the value of the product exceeded two and a half millions dollars, being an increase in the former of 382, and in the latter of 235 per cent. in ten years. Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin increased their production of agricultural implements 1,250, 386 and 201 per cent., respectively. While in some of the southern States there has been a decrease, in Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana the increase in this branch has been large, and in Texas, which reported none in 1850, agricultural implements of the value of \$140,000 were manufactured in 1860. The whole value produced in the southern States in the latter year (including cotton gins) was \$1,582,483, exhibiting an increase of over 101 per cent. in the last decade.

The quantity of PIG IRON returned by the census of 1860 (Table No. 9) was 884,474 tons, valued at \$19,487,790, an increase of 44.4 per cent upon the value returned in 1850. Bar and other ROLLED IRON (Table No. 10) amounted to 406,298 tons, of the value of \$22,248,796, an increase of 39.5 per cent. over the united products of the rolling mills and forges, which in 1850 were of the value of \$15,938,786. This large production of over one and a quarter million of tons of iron, equivalent to 92 pounds for each inhabitant, speaks volumes for the progress of the nation in all its industrial and material interests. The manufacture holds relations of the most beneficial character to a wide circle of important interests intimately affecting the entire population; the proprietors and miners of ore, coal, and limestone lands; the owners and improvers of woodlands, of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, and of every other form of transportation; the producers of food, clothing, and other supplies, in addition to thousands of workmen, merchants, and capitalists and their families, who have directly participated in the benefits resulting from this great industry. It has supplied the material for an immense number of founderies, and for thousands

of blacksmiths, machinists, millwrights, and manufacturers of nails, hardware, cutlery, edged tools, and other workers in metals, whose products are of immense aggregate value and of the first necessity. The production of so large a quantity of iron, and particularly of bar iron, and the demand for additional quantities from abroad, tell of the progress of the country in civil and naval architecture and all the engineering arts; of the construction of railroads and telegraphs, which have spread like a net over the whole country; of steam-engines and locomotives; of spinning, weaving, wood, and metal working, milling, mining, and other machinery; and of all the multiform instruments of science, agriculture, and the arts, both of peace and of war; of the manufacture of every conceivable article of convenience or luxury of the household, the field, or the factory. The aggregate statistics of iron exhibit the extent to which the general condition of the people has been improved by this great agent of civilization during the ten years embraced in this retrospect.

The materials for the manufacture of iron—ore, coal and other fuel, water power, &c.—are so diffused, abundant, and cheap that entire independence of foreign supplies appears to be alike desirable and attainable at no distant period.

Probably no class of statistics possesses more general interest, as illustrating the recent progress of the country in all the operative branches, and in mechanical engineering, than those relating to MACHINERY, (Table No. 11.) Nearly every section of the country, particularly the Atlantic slope, possesses a great affluence of water power, which has been extensively appropriated for various manufacturing purposes. The construction of hydraulic machinery, of stationary and locomotive steam-engines, and all the machinery used in mines, mills, furnaces, forges, and factories; in the building of roads, bridges, canals, railways, &c.; and for all other purposes of the engineer and manufacturer, has become a pursuit of great magnitude. The annual product of the general machinists' and millwrights' establishments, as returned in the census of 1850, was valued at \$27,998,344. The value of the same branch, exclusive of sewing-machines, amounted in 1860 to \$47,118,550, an increase of over eighteen millions in ten years. The middle States were the largest producers, having made over 48 per cent. of the whole, but the southern and western States exhibit the largest relative increase. The ratio of increase in the several sections was as follows: New England, 16.4 per cent.; middle States, 55.2; southern, 387; and western, 127 per cent. The Pacific States produced machinery of the value of \$1,686,510, of which California made \$1,600,510. In Rhode Island the business was slightly diminished, but in Connecticut it had increased 165 per centum. The great facilities possessed by New York and Pennsylvania in iron, coal, and transportation, made them the largest manufacturers of machinery, which in the former was made to the value of \$10,484,863, and in the latter, \$7,243,453—an increase of 24.4 and 75 per cent., respectively. New Jersey raised her product to \$3,215,673, an increase of 261 per cent., while Delaware and Maryland and the District of Columbia exhibited an increase of 82, 41, and 667 per cent., respectively. In all the southern States the value of the manufacture, though small, was largely increased; the ratio in Virginia, the largest producer, being 236 per cent., while in Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, the next in amount of production, it was 1,626, 270, and 525 per centum, respectively. This was exclusive of cotton-gins, which were included with agricultural machinery. Ohio was the largest producer in the west, and the fourth in the Union, having made to the value of \$4,855,005, an increase of 125 per cent. on the product of 1850. Kentucky ranked next among the western States, having produced over one million dollars' worth, and increased her product 213 per cent. The ratio of increase in the other western States was, in Indiana, 98; in Illinois, 24; Wisconsin, 208; Missouri, 214; and Iowa, 2,910 per cent, respectively; but in Michigan there was a small decrease in the amount manufactured.

Besides a large amount of machinery and other castings included in the re-

turns of machine shops, the value of the production of IRON FOUNDERIES, returned by the census of 1860, (Table No. 12,) reached the sum of \$27,970,193, an increase of 42 per cent. on the value of that branch in 1850, which was \$20,111,517. New York, whose extensive stove foundries swell the amount of production in that State, made to the value of \$8,216,124, and Pennsylvania, \$4,977,793, an increase of 39 and 60.9 per cent., respectively.

With the subject of iron and its various manufactures that of FOSSIL FUEL (Table No. 13) naturally associates itself. The unequalled wealth and rapid development of the coal fields of the United States as a dynamic element in our industrial progress affords one of the most striking evidences of our recent advance. The product of all the coal mines of the United States, in 1850, was valued at \$7,173,750. The annual value of the anthracite and bituminous coal, according to the Eighth Census, was *over nineteen millions* of dollars. The increase was over twelve millions of dollars, and was at the rate of 169.9 per cent. on the product of 1850. It was chiefly produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. The coal mined in Pennsylvania, in 1850, was valued at \$5,268,351. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the State produced 9,397,332 tons of anthracite, worth \$11,869,574, and of bituminous coal, 66,994,295 bushels, valued at \$2,833,859, making a total value of \$14,703,433, or an excess of \$7,529,683 over the total product of the Union in 1850. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised 28,339,900 bushels, the value of which was \$1,539,713; and Virginia, 9,542,627 bushels, worth \$690,188. The increase in Ohio was \$819,587, and in Virginia, \$222,780, in the value of mineral fuel, being at the rate of 113 per cent. in the former, and 47.6 per cent. in the latter. The increase in Pennsylvania was 179 per centum on the yield of 1850.

The development of our several valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, gold, silver, quicksilver, chrome, &c., (Table No. 14,) is a subject of the highest satisfaction, constituting, as they do, the repository and fountainhead of crude materials for an immense and varied industry in the metallurgic and chemical arts. Mining in its several branches employs a very large amount of capital and great numbers of our laborious population, and shows a steady increase in the last ten years. The product of the gold mines in the Atlantic States has, however, fallen off since the discoveries of gold in California.

The increase of PRINTING PRESSES in the book and newspaper manufacture (Table No. 15) has been great beyond all precedent, and has exerted the most beneficent influence by cheapening and multiplying the vehicles of instruction. Its effects are everywhere apparent. Never did an army before possess so much of cultivated intellect, or demand such contributions for its mental food as that now marshalled in its country's defence. Many of these reading soldiers ripened their intellectual tastes during the last ten years. In fact, many divisions of our army carry the printing press and type, and the soldiers issue publications and print the forms for official papers. The press is, indeed, the great prompter of enterprise. It constantly travels with the emigrant to diffuse light and intelligence from our remotest frontiers, where it speedily calls into existence the paper-mill and all the accessories which it supports in older communities.

In New England, the Middle, and Western States the value of book, job, and newspaper printing is returned as \$39,428,043, of which eleven millions' worth consisted of books, the value of the latter being nearly equal to the whole product of the same branch in 1850, which was returned at \$11,586,549. The manufacture of PAPER, especially of printing paper, has increased in an equal ratio, the State of Massachusetts alone producing paper of the value of \$5,968,469, being over 58 per cent. of the product of the Union in 1850. New York returned paper of the value of \$3,516,276; Connecticut, \$2,528,758; and Pennsylvania, \$1,785,900.

The SEWING MACHINE (table No. 16) has also been improved and introduced, in the last ten years, to an extent which has made it altogether a revolutionary

instrument. It has opened avenues to profitable and healthful industry for thousands of industrious females to whom the labors of the needle had become wholly unremunerative and injurious in their effects. Like all automatic powers, it has enhanced the comforts of every class by cheapening the process of manufacture of numerous articles of prime necessity, without permanently subtracting from the average means of support of any portion of the community. It has added a positive increment to the permanent wealth of the country by creating larger and more varied applications of capital and skill in the several branches to which it is auxiliary. The manufacture of the machines has itself become one of considerable magnitude, and has received a remarkable impulse since 1850. The returns show an aggregate of 116,330 machines made in nine States in 1860, the value of which was \$5,605,345. A single establishment in Connecticut manufactured machines to the value of over \$2,700,000, or nearly one-half of the whole production in that year. During the year 1861 sewing-machines to the value of over \$61,000 were exported to foreign countries. It is already employed in a great variety of operations and upon different materials, and is rapidly becoming an indispensable and general appendage to the household.

Among the branches of industry which have been signally promoted by the introduction of the sewing-machine is the manufacture of men's and women's CLOTHING (Table No. 17) for sale, which has heretofore ranked with the cotton manufactures in the number of hands—two-thirds of them females—and the cost of labor employed. The increase of this manufacture has been general throughout the Union, and in the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston, amounted in value to nearly forty and one-quarter millions of dollars, or over 83 per cent. of the product of the whole Union in 1850. The manufacture of shirts and collars, of ladies' cloaks and mantillas—a new branch which has received its principal impulse within the last ten years—and of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods generally, form very large items in the general aggregate of this branch. They severally employ extensive and numerous establishments, many of them in our large cities with heavy capital. In Troy, New York, the value of shirt collars alone annually manufactured is nearly \$800,000, approximating in value to the product of the numerous and extensive iron founderies which have been a source of wealth to that city.

The influence of improved machinery is also conspicuously exhibited in the manufacture of SAWED and PLANED LUMBER, (Table No. 18,) in which the United States stands altogether unrivalled, as well for the extent and perfection of the mechanism employed as the amount of the product. This reached, in 1850, the value of \$58,521,976, and, in 1860, \$95,912,286, an increase of 64 per cent. in the last decade. The western States alone, in the latter year, produced lumber to the value of \$33,274,793, an increase of \$18,697,543, or 128 per cent. over their manufacture in 1850. The Pacific States and Territories produced to the value of \$6,171,431, and the southern \$17,941,162, a respective increase of \$3,841,826 and \$9,094,686 in those sections, being a ratio of 162.7 and 102.3 per centum.

Several branches of manufacture have an intimate relation to agriculture and the landed interests, and by their extension powerfully promote those interests as well as that of commerce. Surpassing all others of this or any other class in the value of products and of the raw material consumed, is the manufacture of flour and meal. The product of FLOUR and GRIST MILLS in 1850 (Table No. 19) reached a value of nearly one hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars, while in 1860 the returns exhibit a value of \$223,144,369—an increase of

\$87,246,563, or 64.2 per cent. in the last ten years. The production and increase of the several sections were as follows :

	Value of flour and meal.	Increase.	Per cent increase.
New England States	\$11,155,445	\$4,834,959	76.5
Middle States	79,086,411	10,653,232	15.5
Western States	96,038,794	53,364,602	125.0
Southern States	30,767,457	14,185,640	85.5
Pacific States	6,096,262	4,207,930	222.8

The largest mill is in Oswego, New York, which in 1860 produced 300,000 barrels of flour ; the next two, in Richmond, Virginia, made 190,000 and 160,000, respectively ; and the fourth, in New York city, returned 146,000 barrels. The value of annual production of each ranged from one million and a half to one million dollars.

The manufacture of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS in the United States (Table No. 20) employed 1,138 distilleries, independent of a large number of rectifying establishments, the product of the former being over eighty-eight millions of gallons, of the value of \$24,253,176. The middle and western States were the largest producers, the latter yielding nearly forty-five and the former thirty-seven millions of gallons of whisky, high wines, and alcohol, the aggregate value in each section being almost eleven millions of dollars. It is satisfactory to observe, that more than ninety-five per cent. of all the spirits made, was from materials of domestic production, a little over four million gallons of New England rum having been the product of imported molasses.

The manufacture of MALT LIQUORS, (Table No. 21), though of less magnitude, and far less pernicious in its effects, shows a still larger increase. It derives its material wholly from agriculture, and its extension promises more substantial benefits to the country than the last.

The northern States returned 969 breweries, or more than double the number in the Union in 1850. The quantity of all kinds of malt liquors made, including 855,803 barrels of lager beer, was 3,235,545 barrels—an increase of 175 per cent. upon the total product of 1850, while its value was returned at \$17,977,135, being more than three times the amount produced by breweries in that year. Nearly one-half of the whole quantity was made in New York and Pennsylvania. The former had 175 establishments—45 of them in the city of New York—and the latter State 172, of which Philadelphia contained 68. The manufacture of lager beer was much increased in all the middle and western States, about 41 per cent. of the whole being the product of the two States last named. Among the eastern States, Massachusetts, and among the western States, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, were the largest producers of malt liquors. There were 71 breweries in California and 8 in Oregon, producing together about 7 per cent. of the total value of the manufacture.

Among the great branches of pure manufacture in the United States, that of COTTON GOODS holds the first rank in respect to the value of the product and the amount of capital employed. Aided by the possession of the raw material as a product of our own soil, and by the enterprise and ingenuity of our people, this valuable industry has grown with a rapidity almost unrivalled.

The total value of cotton goods (Table No. 22) manufactured in New England was \$80,301,535, and in the middle States \$26,272,111—an increase of 83.4 per cent. in the former, and 77.7 in the latter. The remaining States produced to the value of \$8,564,280, making the whole production during that year

\$115,137,926, against \$65,501,687, the value of this branch in 1850, or an increase in the general business of nearly 76 per centum in ten years. In the States of Maine and New Jersey the manufacture increased in the same time 152 per cent.; in Pennsylvania, over 102 per cent.; in New Hampshire and Connecticut, over 87 per cent.; in Massachusetts nearly 69 per cent., and in Rhode Island 88.7 per cent. The total production in this branch was at the rate *per capita* of \$3 69 for every individual in the Union, equivalent to 46½ yards of cloth for each, at the medium price of 8 cents per yard. The average product per head in 1850 was 32½ yards. The increase alone has, therefore, been at the rate of 11 yards for each person, or nearly equal to the average annual consumption *per capita* in 1830, when it was estimated to amount to twelve yards. The number of hands employed in the manufacture in 1860 was 45,315 males, and 73,605 females, an increase in the male operatives of 10,020, and in the female of 10,944 since 1850. The average product of the labor of each operative was \$969. The number of spindles was returned at 5,035,798, being an increase of 1,402,105, or 38.5 per cent. over the aggregate in 1850, which was estimated at 3,633,693. The New England States possess 3,959,297, or 78.6 per cent. of the whole, while Massachusetts alone employs 1,739,700, or 29.3 per cent. of the number returned in the Union. The increase of spindles in the last decade was, in New England, 1,208,219, or 30 per cent. In the State of Maine, 186,100, or 163.3 per cent.; in the State of New Hampshire, 229,484, or 52.1 per cent.; in the State of Massachusetts, 451,609, or 35 per cent.; in the State of Rhode Island, 141,862, or 22.7 per cent.; in the State of Connecticut, 211,188, or 83.1 per cent.; while in Vermont it exhibited a decrease.

The product per spindle varies in the different States, partly accounted for by the fact that many manufacturers purchase yarns which have been spun in other States.

The product of cotton goods per spindle is as follows: In Maine, \$22 12; Massachusetts, \$21 12; New Hampshire, \$24 87; Vermont, \$18 13; Rhode Island, \$16; Connecticut, \$16 46. The average in the New England States is \$20 30; in the middle States, \$30 48, and in the whole Union, \$22 86.

The quantity of cotton used in the fabrication of the above goods was 364,036,123 pounds, or 910,090 bales of 400 pounds each. Of this amount the New England States consumed 611,738 bales, and Massachusetts alone 316,665. The consumption per spindle in that year in the various States and sections was as follows:

	No. of spindles.	Pounds of cotton.	Pounds per spindle.
Maine.....	300,000	23,436,793	78
New Hampshire	669,885	39,212,644	58.5
Vermont	19,719	1,057,250	53
Massachusetts	1,739,700	198,668,089	72.2
Rhode Island	766,000	38,521,808	50.3
Connecticut	464,000	15,799,140	34
In New England.....	3,959,297	237,844,854	61.8
In the Middle States	861,661	76,055,666	88.26
In the United States	5,035,798	364,036,123	72.2

When we consider the large number of hands, and especially of women and children, who find employment in this business, the quantity of raw material, of machinery and of fuel, exclusively of American production, employed in this branch, and the amount of comfortable clothing and household stuffs supplied

at cheap rates, or the amount it contributes to the internal and foreign commerce of the Union—its progressive increase is a subject of the highest satisfaction, and its growth both here and abroad is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century.

The returns of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES (Table No. 23) show an increase of over fifty-one per cent. in ten years. The value of woollen and mixed goods made in 1850 was \$45,281,764. In 1860 it amounted to \$68,865,963. The establishments numbered 1,909, of which 453 were in New England, 748 in the middle, 479 in the western, 2 in the Pacific, and 227 in the southern States. The aggregate capital invested in the business was \$35,520,527, and it employed 28,780 male and 20,120 female hands, 639,700 spindles, and 16,075 looms, which worked up more than eighty million pounds of wool, the value of which, with other raw materials, was \$40,360,300. The foregoing figures include satinets, Kentucky jeans, and other fabrics of which the warp is cotton, though usually classed with woollens. In the manufacture of these mixed goods the amount of cotton consumed is 16,008,625 pounds, which, with 364,036,123 pounds used in making cotton goods, as previously stated, amounts to 380,044,748 pounds, or 950,112 bales, exclusive of a considerable quantity used, annually, in household manufactures, and for various other purposes.

The largest amount of woollens was made in New England, where the capital was nearly twenty millions of dollars, and the value of the product \$38,509,080, but little less than the total value in 1850. More than half the capital, and nearly one-half of the product of New England belonged to Massachusetts, which had 131 factories of large size. Rhode Island ranked next, and had increased its manufacture 163 per cent. in ten years, that of Massachusetts being 48 per cent. The value of woollens produced in the middle States was \$24,100,488, in the western \$3,718,092, and in the Pacific and southern \$2,538,303. The sectional increase was, in New England 52.1, in the middle States 54, and in the south 107—the last showing the greatest relative increase. Pennsylvania, next to Massachusetts, was the largest producer, having 447 factories, which made \$12,744,373 worth of woollen and mixed fabrics, an increase of 120 per cent. A value of \$8,919,019 was the product of 222 establishments in the city of Philadelphia.

The State of New York holds the third rank in relation to this industry, its manufactures amounting to more than nine millions of dollars. The woollen manufactures of Maryland exhibit an increase of 86 per cent. In Ohio, which produced in 1850 a greater value of woollens than all the other western States, there was a decrease on the product of 1850, owing, probably, to the shipments of wool to Europe, which, in 1857, was found to be the most profitable disposition of the rapidly increasing wool crops of that State. In Kentucky, now the largest manufacturer of wool in the west, the product was \$1,128,882, and the increase in ten years 40.4 per cent.; while in Indiana, which ranks next, it was 31 per cent., and in Missouri 18.8, on the product of 1850.

The extension of this important manufacture is a subject of great interest to the country, inasmuch as our climate renders woollen clothing necessary throughout a large part of the Union during much of the year; and because it would supply the best market to the wool-grower.

The quantity of wool returned for the whole Union in 1850 was upwards of fifty-two and a half millions of pounds. Sheep raising has been greatly extended and improved since that date in Ohio, Texas, California, and other States, and the clip in 1860 amounted to 60,511,343 pounds, an increase of 15.2 per cent. in ten years. The yield still falls far short of the consumption, and large quantities continue to be imported, notwithstanding the amount of territory adapted to sheep husbandry.

The manufacture of LINEN GOODS has made but little progress in this country. A few mills, chiefly in Massachusetts, make crash and other coarse fabrics;

the largest two in that State produced six million yards in 1860. Others are extensively engaged in making twines, shoe and other threads. It is to be regretted that the manufacture of flax has not attained greater magnitude in a country where the raw material is so easily and cheaply grown. Farmers throughout the west have raised the crop simply for the seed, and thrown out the fibre as valueless.

The manufacture of fabrics from **FLAX COTTON** has been commenced, and success in a new branch of industry is confidently expected. The inventive genius of our countrymen has perfected machinery for the preparation of flax for spinning, which can be furnished, it is alleged, at as low a rate as the product of southern cotton fields.

The manufacture of **SEWING SILKS** is extensively carried on in this country. Including tram, orgazine, &c., the production exceeded five million dollars in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York—their relative values being in the order mentioned. Ribbons are made to a small extent, but the chief manufactures of silk consist of ladies dress trimmings, coach lace, &c., of which the cities of Philadelphia and New York produce to the value of \$1,260,725 and \$796,682, respectively.

The production of **LEATHER** (Table No. 24) is also a leading industry of much importance to the agriculturist and stock raiser, as well as to the commercial interest, inasmuch as it consumes all the material supplied by the former, and feeds an active branch of our foreign import trade. The tanning and currying establishments of the United States produced in 1850 leather, exclusive of Morocco and patent leather, to the value of \$37,702,333. The product of the same branch in 1860 reached \$63,090,751, an increase of nearly 67 per centum. In the New England States it was \$16,333,871, in the Middle States, \$36,344,548, and in the Western States, \$5,986,457; being an increase 66.6 per cent., 90.7 and 13.3 in those sections, respectively. The Pacific States and Territories, (including Utah,) which returned no leather in 1850, produced in 1860 to the value of \$351,469. The largest producers of leather are New York, \$20,758,017; Pennsylvania, \$12,491,631; and Massachusetts, \$10,354,056; an increase in those States of 111.7, 98.4, and 82.3 per cent., respectively. Including Morocco and patent leather the aggregate value produced in the Union in 1860 exceeded sixty-seven millions of dollars.

If we add to the sum total of this manufacture the aggregate value of all the allied branches into which it enters as a raw material, or take an account of the capital, the number of hands, and the cost of labor and material employed in the creation and distribution of its ultimate products, it is doubtful if any other department of industry is entitled to precedence over that of leather.

The manufacture of **BOOTS and SHOES** (Table No. 25) employs a larger number of operatives than any other single branch of American industry. The census of 1850 showed that there were 11,305 establishments, with a capital of nearly thirteen millions of dollars, engaged in making boots and shoes to the value of \$53,967,408, and employing 72,305 male and 32,948 female hands. The returns of 1860 show that 2,554 establishments in the New England States employed a capital only \$2,516 less than that of the whole Union at the former date; and with 56,039 male and 24,978 female employes produced boots and shoes of the value of \$54,767,077 or eight hundred thousand dollars more than the entire value of the business in 1850, and 82.8 per centum in excess of their own production in that year. Massachusetts increased 92.6 per cent., having made boots and shoes of the value of \$46,440,209, equal to 86.6 per cent. of the general business in 1850. The State of New York returned 2,276 factories, with an aggregate production of \$10,878,797; and New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey together produced \$75,674,946 worth of these articles, being 40.4 per cent. more than the product of all the States in 1850, and 67.9 per cent. more than their own manufacture in that year. The three

counties of Essex, Worcester, and Plymouth, in Massachusetts, produced boots and shoes to the value severally of about $14\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars. The largest production of any one town was that of Philadelphia, in which it amounted to \$5,329,887; the next that of Lynn, Massachusetts, was \$4,867,399; the third, Haverhill, \$4,130,500; the fourth, New York city, \$3,869,068. The largest production of a single establishment was of one in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and amounted to over \$750,000. This establishment was the largest of five the same proprietors had in operation that year, the total production whereof was over one million pairs of boots and shoes, valued at more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars! Machinery propelled by steam power is now used in many large manufactories with highly satisfactory results.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS were made chiefly in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts to the value of \$5,729,900, an increase of 90 per cent. in the last decade.

The value of CABINET FURNITURE (Table No. 26) made in 1860 in the New England, Middle and Western States reached the sum of \$22,701,304, an increase of 39.8 per cent. over the product of those States in 1850, and exceeding the production of the whole Union in 1850. New York returned in 1860 furniture of the value of \$7,175,060, (or 40.6 per cent. of the whole amount made in 1850.) Massachusetts, \$3,365,415, and Pennsylvania, \$2,938,503. The growth of this branch keeps pace with the increase of population and wealth, and serves to swell the amount of our exports. It gives employment at remunerative prices to skilled labor, which it attracts from the crowded labor-markets of Europe.

Our advance in wealth and refinement is attested by the rapid increase in the manufacture of piano fortes and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, (Table No. 27.) New England, New York, and Pennsylvania produced musical instruments to the value of \$5,791,807; an increase of 150 per cent. over their own production in 1850, and 124 over the whole value of that branch in the Union in the same year. New York alone made \$3,392,577 worth, being \$811,862 more than the whole amount returned in 1850. In this branch, our manufacturers have achieved marked success. Without claiming for them superiority over their brethren in France and Germany, it is admitted that church organs and other instruments made in this country are better suited to the climate, and in other respects fully equal to those which come from the most celebrated establishments in Europe.

The increased amount of the precious metals and the greater ability of all classes to indulge the promptings of taste or luxury, have added greatly to the manufacture of JEWELRY, (Table No. 28,) and of all kinds of gold, silver, and plated wares. In the New England and Middle States, the production of jewelry and watches reaches over eleven millions in value; of silver, silver-plated wares, &c., over six and one-half millions; making nearly eighteen millions of dollars, exclusive of gold leaf and foil, and the assaying and refining the precious metals, exceeding the product of the whole Union, in 1850, by \$7,016,908 in value; an increase of over sixty-four per cent., and of seventy per cent. on the production of those States in that year. The production of cheap jewelry has been greatly augmented by recent improvements in electro-metallurgy.

The manufacture of American WATCHES, commenced within the last ten years in Boston as an experiment, has proved eminently successful. Unable, heretofore to compete with the low-priced labor of European workmen, our ingenious countrymen have perfected machinery, by the aid of which watch movements are fabricated equal, if not superior, to the hand-made. The continued growth of this branch will diminish the importation of foreign watches, and may, at no distant period, earn for our country a reputation in this manufacture equal to that she enjoys in the kindred branch of clock-making. Gold and silver watch-cases are now produced to a very large extent, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Newark.

Improvements in technical CHEMISTRY have added largely to the number and value of its products. The manufacture of articles strictly classed as chemical, exclusive of white lead, ochres, paints, varnish, glue, perfumes, cements, pot and pearl ashes, &c., amounted, in 1850, to the value of nearly five millions of dollars. The production, in 1860, exhibited a considerable increase. This branch is susceptible of almost unlimited extension and application in the creation of commercial and useful articles from the refuse of every other manufacture, and the diversified products, vegetable, animal, and mineral, of our own or other lands. Many of the chemical branches, apart from the money value of their manufactures, are of the highest economical importance to our country, as auxiliaries to almost every other industry of the people. Chemistry has as yet revealed but a tithe of the vast wealth of its resources.

The manufacture and consumption of GAS, (Table No. 29,) for illumination and other purposes, which is one of the remarkable fruits of chemical science, has been greatly increased, not only in our northern cities, but in the large towns and villages throughout the Union. The quantity returned is but four thousand million feet of the value of eleven million dollars, but the whole quantity made exceeded 5,000,000,000 cubic feet, the value of which was about thirteen millions of dollars.

The making and refining of SALT (Table No. 30) in the United States in 1850 employed 340 establishments, and the value of their production was \$2,177,945. The four States of New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which, in the order named, are the principal salt-producing States, made, according to the Eighth Census, nearly twelve million bushels, the cost of which was \$2,200,000, an average of about 18½ cents per bushel. Texas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and California are also salt-producing States. About sixty per cent. of the whole was made in New York, at an average cost of 17 cents per bushel.

In the aggregate product of the FISHERIES (Table No. 31) there was an increase of 28.5 per cent. over their value in 1850. The total value of the lake, river, shore, and deep-sea fisheries, including oysters to the value of \$382,170, and \$7,521,588 as the product of the whaling business, amounted in 1860 to \$12,924,092. Of this amount \$6,526,238 in the whale and \$2,774,204 in the cod, mackerel, halibut, and other shore fisheries, belonged to the maritime industry of Massachusetts, and constituted nearly seventy-two per cent. of the whole. This favorite occupation of her enterprising sons has made Boston, which has been over two and a quarter centuries engaged in the business, the principal distributing fish market of the Union, and has raised the port of Gloucester to the third rank among New England seaports in the amount of its foreign commerce. The latter has become the largest seat of the domestic fisheries in the United States, if not in the world, and distributes the products to all the large cities of the Union and to foreign countries.

The State of Maine holds the second place in respect to the value of its fishing interests, and returned \$1,050,755 as the value of the cod, mackerel, herring, &c., taken by its fishermen. North Carolina had the largest shad fishery, amounting in value to \$99,768. New Jersey, New York, and Virginia took the largest amount of oysters, and Michigan returned the largest value in white fish, amounting to \$250,467.

A slight decline in the value of the whale fishery arose from the increasing scarcity of the whale in its former haunts. The consequent deficiency of bone, teeth, and oil, as raw materials, proved embarrassing to some branches of manufacture, particularly those employing whalebone. The scarcity of whale and other fish oils in the arts has been supplied by an increased production of lard oil, and especially by that beneficent law of compensation which pervades the economy of nature, and when one provision fails her children, opens to them another in the exhaustless storehouse of her material resources, or leads out their mental

energies upon new paths of discovery for the supply of their own wants. Thus, when mankind was about to emerge from the simplicity of the primitive and pastoral ages, the more soft and fusible metals no longer sufficed for the artificer, and veins of iron ore revealed their wealth and use in the supply of his more artificial wants, and became potent agents of his future progress. When the elaboration of the metals and other igneous arts were fast sweeping the forests from the earth, the exhaustless treasures of fossil fuel, stored for his future use, were disclosed to man, and when the artificial sources of oil seemed about to fail, a substitute was discovered flowing in almost perennial fountains from the depths of these same carboniferous strata. A decline of the cod and whale fisheries is, nevertheless, to be regretted, as they have been from the earliest period of our history the nurseries of seamen and of our naval and commercial marine, and therefore contributing to the national defence, to foreign commerce, ship-building, agriculture, and other important interests.

PETROLEUM.—An important development of the natural resources of the country, and a valuable addition to its exports, have been made by the discovery, within two or three years, that certain indications, known to the aboriginal and early European inhabitants of the western country, of natural reservoirs of inflammable oil existing upon the headwaters of the Alleghany river in New York and Pennsylvania, were but the clue to apparently inexhaustible supplies of native oil, accessible at no great depth throughout an extended belt of country, embracing the bituminous coal measures of several States.

Petroleum, rock, or mineral oil, a natural product of the decomposition of organic matter, emitted from the soil in various formations, particularly those of rock salt, was known and employed to some extent by the ancients, having been mentioned by the father of history twenty-three hundred years ago, and by Greek and Roman writers of later date. In its more fluid form, as found on the shores of the Caspian Sea, near the Irawaddy of Burmah, in Italy, and some parts of our country, it has borne the name of naphtha, while the more solid elements of the same substance predominated in the articles known as asphaltum and bitumen, found abundantly in the Great Pitch Lake of the Island of Trinidad, near the Dead Sea in Judea, and elsewhere. Petroleum is nearly identical in properties with the artificial oils, which have been long derived from the destructive distillation of different minerals, as cannel coal and brown coal, or lignite, bituminous shales, sands, clays, peat, &c., which have been the subject of numerous patents in Europe and America, and within the last eight years have been manufactured to a considerable extent in the United States and the neighboring provinces, until the native petroleum springs opened a source of cheaper supply.

As a product of our own country this remarkable substance was brought to the notice of the white population, as early as the middle of the last century, by the Seneca Indians, who found it upon Oil creek, a branch of the Alleghany, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and near the head of the Genesee river, in New York, whence it received the name of "Seneca oil" and "Genesee oil." It was used by the natives in their religious ceremonies, and as medicament for wounds, &c. For the last-named purpose it has been long collected and sold in small quantities at a high price. A perennial flow of oil has been known to exist on Oil creek, above referred to, for a century. For the last forty years the spring has been enclosed in a vat or structure of wood and stones, which was daily skimmed by the proprietor and made the source of considerable revenue. We have seen extensive diggings in this region made by the French more than a century since, while that nation held the valley of the Mississippi, which were evidently made with a view to ascertain the basis or source of what, no doubt, impressed the French officers as a most interesting and curious development of the bounty of nature. Petroleum, doubtless, formed an article of considerable traffic between the Indians and traders of that region; as we have

seen, in some old account books of the last century, "gallons" and "kegs" of Seneca oil credited to Indians.

Its existence in any vast amount appears to have been unknown until 1845, when a spring was "struck," while boring for salt, near Tarentum, thirty-five miles above Pittsburg, on the Alleghany. Experiments having proved its constituents to be nearly the same as those of the artificial carbon oil, a company was organized in New York to attempt its purification by the same process applied to the latter. But little was effected, however, and in 1857 Messrs. Bowditch and Drake, of New Haven, commenced operations at Titusville, on Oil creek, where traces of early explorations were found, and in August, 1859, a fountain was reached by boring, at the depth of seventy-one feet, which yielded 400 gallons daily. Before the close of the year 1860, the number of wells and borings was estimated to be about two thousand, of which seventy-four of the larger ones were producing daily, by the aid of pumps, an aggregate of eleven hundred and sixty-five barrels of crude oil, worth, at twenty cents a gallon, about ten thousand dollars. Wells were soon after sunk to the depth of five or six hundred feet, and the flow of petroleum became so profuse that no less than 3,000 barrels were obtained in a day from a single well, the less productive ones yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels per diem. In several instances extraordinary means were found necessary to check and control the flow, which is now regulated in such wells according to the state of the market, by strong tubing and stop-cocks. The quantity sent to market by the Sunbury and Erie railroad from the Pennsylvania oil region, which has thus far been the principal source, increased from 325 barrels in 1859 to 134,927 barrels in 1861. The whole quantity shipped in the last-mentioned year was nearly 500,000 barrels. Since August, 1861, the product has rapidly increased. The present capacity of the wells is estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 barrels per week. So important, however, have the operations in this article become that a railroad, we understand, has been chartered in Pennsylvania exclusively for the transportation of the oil to market. From a recent number of the "Register," a newspaper published at Oil City, Pennsylvania, we copy the following statement respecting the product of petroleum in that vicinity: "We learn that the number of wells now flowing is seventy-five, the number of wells that formerly flowed and pumped is sixty-two; the number of wells sunk and commenced is three hundred and fifty-eight; total, four hundred and ninety-five. The amount of oil shipped is set down at 1,000,000 barrels; amount on hand to date, 92,450 barrels; present amount of daily flow, 5,717 barrels. The average value of the oil, at \$1 per barrel, is \$1,092,000; average cost of wells, at \$1,000 each, is \$495,000; machinery, building, &c., from \$500 to \$700 each, \$500,000. The total number of refiners is twenty-five. The detailed report of the condition of the wells shows that production is on the increase. Holders are firm at fifty cents per barrel at the wells, and don't seem to care about selling any great amount at that price." With increased facilities for getting it to the seaboard at a cheap rate for transportation, the operations will doubtless become much more extended than at present.

The exportation of crude and refined petroleum from the principal Atlantic cities to Europe, South America, and the West Indies, has already become considerable, the larger proportion being shipped to England. Much of it is sent to Europe in this crude state, in which form it is said to be preferred for the sake of the collateral products obtained in the process of refining. It is probable, however, that the highly inflammable character of the unrefined article, owing to the presence of certain gaseous or exceedingly volatile compounds may prove an objection to its shipment in that state.

The quantity exported from the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and San Francisco, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, 1862, amounted to 2,342,042 gallons, valued at \$633,949. The receipts at Cincinnati,

during the same period, of carbon and petroleum oils, were 519,960 gallons, or 13,000 barrels, nearly one-half of which was petroleum oil. The exports from the three cities first mentioned, from the first of January to the 16th of May of the present year, were 3,651,130 gallons, worth \$889,886, and the shipments in the last week of that period from the same places, were 255,600 gallons, valued at \$42,160.

A large reduction has taken place in the price since the commencement of the trade, and particularly during the last few months. The price of crude petroleum in Philadelphia on the 4th January, 1862, was from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 23 cents a gallon, and of refined oil $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 cents. On the 29th March the prices had declined at the same place to 10 and 12 cents for crude, and 25 to 32 cents for refined oil, while the most recent price current lists place it at 9 and 19 cents. Although the capacity of the existing wells already exceeds a profitable demand, there appears to be no assignable limit to the flow, or to the localities which may be found to yield it, whenever an augmented demand shall warrant farther search or increased production. The bituminous coal areas of the United States are estimated to cover upward of 62,000 square miles in eight of the middle, southern, and western States. Springs and reservoirs of petroleum have been discovered throughout nearly their whole extent. They have also been noticed by Captain Stansbury on a branch of the Yellow creek, 83 miles from Salt Lake City, in Utah, on the route to Fort Leavenworth. They exist also in some of the neighboring British provinces. It is probable that the saliferous strata of our western country may be generally found to yield this interesting mineral product.

The importance of this article is not limited to its value as an item in the export trade of our cities. Attention appears to have been first directed to it on account of the demand for a safe and cheap material for illumination, in place of the dangerous compounds of turpentine and other explosive hydro-carbons, as well as for lubricating purposes in which it has proved to be a valuable substitute for animal oils. There is no doubt that the various other uses of crude petroleum, or its constituents, will render it a valuable acquisition to the arts. The business of refining the raw product, in order to remove from it all corrosive and volatile elements, already employs a number of establishments, and will become one of some magnitude. Practical chemistry is daily adding to the number and variety of uses which the substances eliminated in the process of rectification may be made to subserve in the arts.

Although the extraction of oil, pitch, and tar from bituminous shale was the subject of a patent in England as early as 1695, and the manufacture and purification of oil, gas, and other hydro-carbons from coal received several improvements by the Earl of Dundonald and others at a later period, the patent of Mr. Young, of Manchester, secured in England in 1850, and in the United States in 1852, "for the obtaining of paraffine oil, or an oil containing paraffine, and paraffine from bituminous coal," appears to have given the first great impulse to the manufacturing of these oils as a source of artificial light. The patent, which covered a very successful process, has given rise to suits at law, one of which was recently brought, without success, to restrain the sale in England of petroleum oils, by the name of American paraffine oil, as damaging to the sale of his "paraffine oil," on account of the highly inflammable character of the former.

Illuminating oil from coal appears to have been made as early as 1846 by Dr. Gesner, of Nova Scotia, and in 1854 the Kerosene Oil Company, on Long Island, commenced the first manufacture of carbo-hydrogen oil under patents secured by Dr. Gesner, using cannel coal from England, New York, and other parts of the United States. The Breckenridge coal-oil works on the Ohio, at Cloverport, Kentucky, were commenced in 1856, and were soon followed by others, to the number of twenty-five in operation in 1860 in Ohio alone, with a working capacity of three hundred gallons of light oil each, per diem. There were then about fifty-six factories in the United States, exclusive of some fifteen

engaged altogether on petroleum, and several small private coal-oil works. The capital expended in coal-oil works and cannel coal mines was estimated at nearly four million dollars. The manufacture of coal-oil lamps, resulting from the use of the oil, formed the principal business of sixteen companies, who employed 2,150 men and 400 women and boys, and work for 125 looms in making the lamp-wick.

The cannel coal employed by them, as well as wood, peat, and other substances of vegetable origin, when subjected to destructive distillation in close vessels, at a heat below that at which they yield gas in abundance, affords a large quantity of a light supernatant oil, amounting to about one-fifth of the product, which, having been purified and re-distilled, yields a very volatile and naphthalous fluid, of light specific gravity, containing some paraffine oil, and highly inflammable, owing to the presence of benzoin or benzole. There is also obtained a heavier oil, which is a safe and valuable burning oil, a denser lubricating oil, and solid paraffine, a peculiar white crystalline substance, beautifully adapted for candles, and now manufactured to some extent for that and other practical uses. The petroleum of our country has been found to be a more economical source for these several compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and enables the manufacturer to dispense with the first stage of the process referred to. The cheapness of crude petroleum, and the simple and comparatively unexpensive process by which a safe and economical illuminating oil may be obtained, give an unusual interest to this subject, as affording the means of preventing the great loss of life shown by the recent census to result from the dangerous compounds so extensively used for that purpose. Although the petroleum oils, when imperfectly rectified, so that all the benzole has not been expelled, are exceedingly explosive, owing to the heat generated by the combustion of the solid paraffine readily vaporizing and igniting the more ethereal portion, it may with great facility be freed from all volatile substances, and a very simple and practical test enables the purchaser to ascertain its fitness for use. The precautions required in the treatment of petroleum, as well as the expense of thoroughly purifying it, being somewhat greater than with coal oils, many are tempted to neglect it or even to add a portion of the lighter and cheaper oil to make the heavy oil burn more readily.

All these oils possess an advantage over other kinds in the fact, that when once properly deodorized, they do not become rancid or ferment by keeping, but rather lose by age any odor they may have retained.

Of eight several products obtained from petroleum by chemical analysis, two or three only were solidified by cold of fifteen degrees below zero, the first three or four remaining perfectly fluid, and none possessed corrosive qualities, showing their fitness as lubricators. Experiments have shown that crude petroleum is admirably adapted to the manufacture of gas, and have led to the expectation that its use will greatly reduce the cost of its manufacture, if it does not entirely supersede the use of coal for that purpose. The "carburation of gas," by attaching to the gas-burner a reservoir of oil, through which the gas is made to pass before combustion, has been found greatly to increase the economy and illuminating power of coal-gas.

The various collateral and residuary products of the distillation, which have been generally wasted heretofore, will all doubtless be utilized as the progress in analytical and technical chemistry throws more light upon their nature and relations. Several of them are already employed in Europe, if not in this country, in the manufacture of some of the new and beautiful dyes which practical science has recently introduced in the arts. Benzine, which it is the object of the rectifier to eliminate, is used, to some extent, as a flavoring material, though some recent facts make it doubtful if it is wholly innocuous to the health.

The acids, caustic alkalies, and other materials used in the purification of the crude qualities of petroleum may all be restored to use or employed as fertilizers, and the dense, pitchy liquids obtained in the manufacture are available in

the composition of water-proof cements, roofing, varnish, and fuel. The absence of fatty acids may possibly prevent the saponification of these oils with alkalis for the manufacture of soap, but the more extended use of petroleum for the purposes we have named, which will be effected by time and improved manipulations of the article, will suffice to render it a most valuable acquisition to the raw materials and manufactures of the country.

Having partially reviewed the progressive industry of our country during the last decade, and seen the advancement in all that relates to the peaceful arts, the numerous improvements made in the implements and engineering of warfare, which are patent and undeniable, deserve consideration. Our improved fire-arms, especially rifles and pistols, have obtained a reputation not alone in Europe, but in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the sea, the traveller finds that his revolvers of American invention and manufacture exert a salutary influence on the Bedouin and the robber.

The machinery for making the various parts of rifles and other fire-arms, which, in its automatic exercise, seems almost endowed with reasoning faculties, owes its origin to the inventive genius of New England. The Enfield rifle was transplanted to England by a son of Vermont, under whose superintendence the arms were made. And even the Armstrong gun, which obtained for its reputed inventor the honor of knighthood, was invented in this country, for a model was submitted and the principle demonstrated to scientific gentlemen at Harvard College anterior to its appearance in Great Britain. (See notes.)

In the year preceding June 1, 1860, a year devoted to peaceful pursuits, the manufacture of fire-arms was limited, and yet two establishments in a single city of Connecticut produced to the value of over one million of dollars. Had the national inventory been taken two years later, the magnitude of this and kindred branches of manufacture, stimulated by the necessities of the country, would have excited astonishment. (See note on fire-arms, p. 118.)

Without any special stimulus to growth—depressed, indeed, during the years 1857 and 1858, in common with other public interests, by the general financial embarrassments of those years—and with a powerful competition in the amazing growth of manufactures in Great Britain and nearly every other nation of Europe, the manufactories of the United States had nevertheless been augmented, diversified, and perfected in nearly every branch, and almost uniformly throughout the Union. Domestic materials, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, found ready sales at remunerative prices, and were increased in amount with the demand, while commerce and internal trade were invigorated by the distribution of both raw and manufactured products. Invention was stimulated and rewarded. Labor and capital found ample and profitable employment, and new and unexpected fields were opened for each. Agriculture furnished food and materials at moderate cost, and the skill of our artisans cheapened and multiplied all artificial instruments of comfort and happiness for the people. Even the more purely agricultural States of the south were rapidly creating manufactories for the improvement of their great staples and their abundant natural resources. The nation seemed speedily approaching a period of complete independence in respect to the products of skilled labor, and national security and happiness seemed about to be insured by the harmonious development of all the great interests of the people. Peace reigned within our borders and waited upon our name abroad. But in an evil hour the tide of prosperity has been stayed, whether to be rolled back or not, the ninth census will reveal.

BANKS AND INSURANCE.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 34.)

Among the evidences of prosperity and general accumulation of wealth in the United States, the multiplication of banks with increased aggregate capital is

one of the most significant. When, as in this country has been generally the case, individual promises representing produce and merchandize, and made available through the instrumentality of banks, are almost the sole means by which commodities pass from the producers to the consumers, the increased action of the banks becomes the index of larger production and more active trade. Where crops and the products of manufacturing industry are more abundant, the aggregate amount of paper created by their interchange is larger, and the negotiations of this paper require greater banking facilities. This want usually manifests itself in a more lucrative banking business, which draws more capital into that employment. Such a state of affairs presented itself during the decade which closed with 1860. The bank movement in the United States during that period underwent great expansion without becoming less sound. In that respect it presented a strong contrast to the expansion that occurred in the decade which ended with 1840. In that period a season of speculation in bank stocks and wild lands manifested itself, and the paper created for bank negotiation represented imaginary or speculative values rather than commodities produced. Those values were never realized, and the whole paper system based on them collapsed. If we compare the aggregate features of the banks at each decade with the population and the sum of the imports and exports for corresponding dates, the results are as follows:

Years.	No. of banks	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Import & export.	Population.
1830..	330	\$145,192,268	\$200,451,314	\$22,114,917	\$61,323,896	\$144,726,428	12,866,639
1840....	901	358,447,692	462,806,523	33,105,155	106,968,572	239,227,465	17,069,433
1843....	691	228,861,948	251,544,937	33,505,806	58,563,606	149,090,279	.....
1850....	872	227,469,074	412,607,653	48,677,138	155,012,911	330,037,038	23,191,676
1860....	1,562	421,880,095	691,945,580	83,594,537	207,102,477	762,228,550	31,445,000

The year 1843 was that of the lowest depression after the extensive liquidation that followed the expansions of 1837-'39. In that year the bank credits were, however, large, as measured by the foreign trade or the sum of the imports and exports, but an internal trade had been developed through the settlements of the western country which required more credits. The operation of the general bankrupt law aided in clearing away the wreck of over two hundred banks that had failed, and which failures involved that of several sovereign States that had loaned their credits for bank capital.

The elements of prosperity were now again active, and banking facilities were required to a greater extent. The severe losses the public had suffered made some more comprehensive guarantee necessary to a full restoration of confidence in bank paper. In New York, in 1838, a new principle had been adopted—that of requiring the banks to deposit security for their circulating notes and holding stockholders liable to an amount equal to the value of their shares. On this basis the banking of New York was thenceforth to operate; and the principle, as its value became recognized, was gradually adopted in other States.

The failure of the Irish harvests of 1846-'47, followed by those of England in 1848-'49 by creating a great demand for American breadstuffs, stimulated business and gave a new impulse to banking. The year 1850 showed an amount of foreign trade more than double that of 1843. With the increase of business the banks were very prosperous, as is manifest in the fact, that although the capital of the banks was no more in that year than in 1843, their discounts were one hundred and fifty millions, or 60 per cent. greater. Thus the decade opened with a very lucrative banking business, and amid the greatest excitement in relation to the gold discoveries of California. The spirit of enterprise abroad was very strong, and the impression that prices were to rise by reason of the

depreciation of gold was prevalent; hence the general desire to operate, in order to avail of the anticipated profits. Industry of all descriptions was very active and productive, and there never was a period when the national capital accumulated so fast, a remarkable evidence of which was afforded in the vast amount expended in the construction of railroads; while, of the large capital accumulated, a considerable portion was employed in banking. The incorporated bank capital increased nearly two hundred millions, and the private bank capital half as much. The report of the Treasury Department gave the latter amount at \$118,036,080. The distribution of the incorporated banks among the several States is given in the Appendix, (Table No. 33.)

The increase of bank capital was large in the Atlantic cities, particularly in Boston and New York, of which the number and capital were respectively as follows :

	1850.		1860.		Increase.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital
Boston	30	\$21,760,000	42	\$36,581,700	12	\$14,821,700
New York	31	33,600,602	55	69,758,777	24	36,158,175
Total of two cities.....	61	55,360,602	97	106,340,477	36	50,979,875

This increase of banks, following the general expansion of business, brought with it the necessity of some improved means of adjusting the daily mutual balances. The fifty-five banks in New York city, for example, were each compelled to settle as many accounts daily. To obviate that great labor the clearing system was devised. Each bank sends every morning to the clearing-house all the checks and demands it may have received the day previous, in the course of business, upon all others. These in a short time are interchanged, and a balance struck and paid. This system was established in 1853, and the amount of the exchanges and balances annually were as follows :

Year.	Amount exchanged.	Balances.
1854	\$5,750,455,967 06	\$297,411,403
1855	5,382,912,098 33	289,694,137
1856	6,906,213,328 47	334,714,480
1857	8,333,226,718 06	365,313,901
1858	4,756,664,386 09	314,236,910
1859	6,448,005,956 01	363,984,682
1860	7,931,143,056 69	308,693,426
1861	5,915,742,758 05	353,323,944
Total for eight years.....	50,704,365,288 81	2,627,434,097

With the development of business the transactions grew immensely up to 1858, when they fell off nearly one-half under the panic of that year. They recovered gradually up to the breaking out of the rebellion. The banks of Boston and Philadelphia adopted the same system with similar results. The figures indicate to what an extent the credits of individuals, created in the operations of business, are cancelled through the intervention of the banks of the cities where the commerce of the whole country centralizes.

In the States of Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, after the collapse of 1837, no banks were again created up to 1860, and the three last named are

still without them, with the exception of two small ones in Florida. Texas has a small bank at Galveston, and Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico have none. In the District of Columbia four old banks expired by limitation of charter in the hands of trustees, and Congress refused to recharter them; but they continue to transact business.

It is probable that a large portion of the increase in banking, particularly at the west, has been due to the introduction of the security system of New York, the idea of which seemed to popularize that which had previously been in bad odor. The following table shows the States which have adopted the free banking principle in whole or in part:

States.	Year adopted.	1860.	
		Stocks held.	Circulation.
New York...	1838	\$26,897,874	\$29,939,506
Michigan.....	1849	192,631	222,197
New Jersey.....	1850	962,911	4,811,432
Virginia.....	1851	3,564,076	9,812,197
Illinois.....	1851	9,826,691	8,961,723
Ohio.....	1851	2,153,552	7,983,869
Indiana.....	1852	1,349,466	5,360,346
Wisconsin.....	1854	5,031,504	4,429,555
Missouri.....	1856	725,670	7,641,875
Tennessee.....	1859	1,232,432	5,538,575
Louisiana.....	1853	5,842,096	11,579,313
Iowa.....	1858	101,649	568,406
Minnesota.....	1858	50,000	50,000
Massachusetts.....	1859	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	57,951,954	97,912,827

The principle cannot be said to have worked well except in New York, where it required constant alterations for many years to bring it to perfection. In Illinois it was an entire failure, and the new constitutional convention adopted a clause looking to the prohibition of any more banks and to the suppression of the existing circulation.

INSURANCE.

The progress of insurance in the United States has been rapidly following the development of commerce and trade, of which it is the necessary accompaniment, since the system of buying and selling goods on credit necessitates the resort to every possible means of making those credits safe. None is more obvious than that of requiring all goods to be insured. It follows that as commodities increase in quantity and value, the amount to be covered by insurance must expand in the same proportion. Unfortunately, however, there have been no regular statistics collated from year to year, as in the case of banks, by which that interesting index to the growth of the national wealth might be compared. The State of Massachusetts has paid most attention to this matter, and the annual reports are very valuable. The number of companies and amounts at risk have been as follows in that State:

Year.	Number of companies.	Capital stock.	Fire risks.	Marine risks.
1840.....	41	\$7,475,000	\$51,998,596	\$50,631,577
1850.....	30	6,106,875	63,944,973	76,062,329
1860.....	117	6,353,100	346,923,289	101,972,974

The total property at risk has increased in the ten years \$310,870,461. Under the present laws of New York the insurance returns are well organized. Taking the figures in connexion with those of the leading ones of other States, the results are as follows :

	Number of companies.	Capital and assets.	At risk.
New York	135	\$53,287,547	\$916,474,936
Massachusetts	117	6,353,100	450,696,963
Connecticut	12	5,364,686	279,322,184
Rhode Island	6	2,419,688	32,187,104
Philadelphia.....	10	6,510,601	139,329,374
New Orleans	9	6,738,031	221,100,000
Charleston	2	.....	47,291,000
Augusta, Georgia	1	952,858	7,000,000
Jersey City	1	179,713	5,231,061
Peoria, Illinois.....	1	363,995	6,806,377
Total.....			2,103,538,319

The amount at risk by all the companies in the Union may approach three thousand millions, and the losses were reported as follows for 1860 :

Vessels and freights.....	\$13,525,000
Cargoes.....	15,050,700
Total marine.....	28,575,700
By fire.....	22,020,000
Total losses.....	50,595,700

The number of United States life insurance companies is about 47; number of lives insured, 60,000; total amount insured, \$180,000,000; annual premiums, \$7,000,000.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

(APPENDIX—TABLE NO. 35.)

The marshals of the United States were directed to obtain from the records of the States and Territories respectively, an account of the value of real and personal estate as assessed for taxation. Instructions were given these officers to add the proper amount to the assessment, so that the return should represent as well the true or intrinsic value as the inadequate sum generally attached to property for taxable purposes. The result of this return by all the census takers will be found in table No. 34, whereby it will appear that the value of individual property in the States and territories exceeds the sum of sixteen thousand millions of dollars, representing an increase of one hundred and twenty-six and a half per centum in ten years in value in the aggregate, and an increase of sixty-eight per cent. per capita of the free population. The rate of increase has been immense in the western States, while the absolute gain in the older States has been no less remarkable. For example, the rate of increase in Iowa has been more than nine hundred per cent., while the absolute increase of wealth has been two hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars; while Pennsylvania has increased at the rate of ninety-six per cent., with an absolute gain in wealth of near seven thousand millions of dollars. The wealth per capita for Iowa in 1850 was \$123, while in 1860 it amounted to \$366, a rate of increase

of one hundred and ninety-seven and a half per cent. The wealth of Pennsylvania in 1850 per capita was \$312; in 1860 per capita was \$487; the rate of increase fifty-six per cent.

It must be borne in mind that the value of all taxable property was returned, including that of foreigners as well as natives, while all was omitted belonging to the States or United States. In considering the relation of population to wealth, the fact must be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of the property of the western than eastern States is held by non-residents, and that this circumstance is not without its influence in exaggerating the wealth of individuals in States where large investments have been made by persons resident elsewhere.

The effect of internal improvements upon the prosperity and wealth of the country can not be better illustrated than by the rapid enhancement in value of all property brought within their influence.

To trace the causes of our great progress in wealth, and to pursue the investigation in detail, would be profitable and interesting, but the want of time makes it incumbent to postpone further review of this table to another time.

AGRICULTURE.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 36.)

View of the condition and progress of agriculture in the United States.

It appears from the returns of the last census, that the ratio of increase of the principal agricultural products of the United States has more than kept pace with the increase of population. Indeed, there appears no reason to doubt the continuance of an abundant supply of all the great staple articles, equal to the necessities of any possible increase of population or national contingency for ages to come. It is also gratifying to note the evidences of improvement in some of the most important agricultural operations, proving that our farmers are fully in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, and not behind their fellow-citizens engaged in other industrial occupations. The products of the great west are giving a tone to the markets of Great Britain and the continent. Chicago has become one of the first grain markets in the world, and as the boundless region still further west is being developed, every channel of communication with the Atlantic coast will teem with the products of the soil. Illinois alone sends now to the great market at New York an average of two thousand head of cattle weekly, and other States, comprising regions almost unknown at the former census, and still more distant from the seaboard, are adding and increasing their contributions.

New plants and animals have been introduced in the past decade. From the products of the sugar cane—*sorghum saccharatum*—transplanted from the Chinese empire, the west is furnished with a new article of domestic luxury and utility, and rendered comparatively independent of the sugar cane of more southern States.

The great dairy interest in our country during this period has increased the production of cheese and butter, and already American cheese is as well known in English markets as the best English dairy cheese.

Indian corn is now an indispensable article for Great Britain, and each succeeding year is increasing the demand for this important product of our country, which is raised in every State and Territory of our Union.

While it is admitted that very much remains to be accomplished by the agricultural interest of our country, it cannot be doubted that the past ten years has shown to the world that the United States has within its own territory the resources which will enable us to compete with the older nations of the world in every department of domestic industry.

The London exhibition in 1851 made known that the United States had the

means of supplying the implements and machinery needed in every country in Europe. Since that time our reapers and mowers, ploughs, steam-engines, and railroad cars have found their way to the Old World, and an American in taking the tour of the continent will, in the great empire of Russia, find himself on board of an American railroad car drawn by an American locomotive on a railroad built by an American engineer. We point to these advances as evidence that the enterprise of our countrymen, with so wide a scope for its development at home, manifests itself wherever a profitable field opens for its exercise abroad.

At a period like the present, when, for the preservation of the national life and character, the resources of the country are subjected to a greater strain than they have ever yet borne, when a large portion of its effective labor is diverted to the same sacred duty, and all the productive forces of the Union are controlled to an unprecedented extent by causes more pervading and subversive in their effects than any which could possibly arise from extraneous sources, it is a subject of the highest gratification that we are blessed with the amplest returns from the labors of the husbandman. The crops of hay and grain, as the result of a favorable season and a broader cultivation of land, are believed especially to have afforded abundant and timely harvests. Regarded either as a source of cheap and ample supply for a vast commissariat with the least possible drain upon the public chest, of cheap and plenary subsistence to the numerous unemployed and dependent classes, or as a source of exports and employment for the commercial and shipping interests, the bounty of our land is at the present time a subject of national congratulation and thankfulness.

The increasing annual products of agriculture in our highly-favored country, and the hay and grain crops in particular, furnish striking illustrations of the close interdependence and connexion of all branches of the national industry. The dependence of agriculture upon the results of mechanical skill, as well as the astonishing progress of the latter within the last half century, is strongly exemplified in the application of labor-saving appliances, which become still more valuable, in emergencies like the present, in all the operations of the farm. The saving effected by new and improved implements in Great Britain within a dozen years preceding 1851 was stated by a competent authority to be not less than one-half on all the main branches of farm labor. Our own progress in this respect is believed to have been more rapid than that of any other agricultural people, and to be in advance of our application of the fruits of purely scientific research in the improvement of agriculture. In nearly every department of rural industry mechanical power has wrought a revolution. The inventive genius of the country has not only contrived to make it prepare the crop for market and to sew or knit the family apparel of the farmer, but to rock and "tend" the infant as well as to rend from the embrace of earth the century-rooted oak which our fathers were forced to leave to the slow eradication of time. Whether the superior agricultural advantages and the demand for improved implements and machinery in the United States have stimulated the facile ingenuity of our mechanics, or have only been seconded by its ready contributions to industry, we shall not stop to inquire. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill in its application to agriculture are witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting, and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the western prairies. Without the improvements in ploughs and other implements of tillage which have been multiplied to an incredible extent, and are now apparently about to culminate in the steam plough, the vast wheat and corn crops of those fertile plains could not probably be raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profit and not a little of the product would be lost were the farmer compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle, and the hand-rake for securing it when ripe. The reaping-

machine, the harvester, and machines for threshing, winnowing, and cleaning his wheat for the market have become quite indispensable to every large grain grower. The commercial importance of the wheat crop and its various relations to the subject of domestic and foreign supply, to markets, the means of transportation, storage, &c., make it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the earliest or most favorable time and with the greatest precision.

Wheat.—The quantity of wheat grown in all the States and Territories in the year 1849 was 100,485,944 bushels. The quantity grown in 1859 was 171,183,381 bushels, an increase of nearly seventy per centum, or about double the increase of population in the same period. Some of the older wheat-growing States—Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, and Ohio—do not show a proportionate increase, owing to the destructive agency of the wheat midge, and the consequent unwillingness of farmers to subject themselves to repeated losses from this cause. Fortunately, the midge is diminishing where it was formerly most destructive, and wheat-growing will soon be resumed in many localities in these States where for a time it was almost abandoned. To the introduction and greatly extended cultivation of spring wheat in the northwestern States, is the country mainly indebted for the increase in the amount of wheat produced. In Illinois this crop has increased in ten years from 9,414,577 bushels to 24,159,500 bushels; in Wisconsin, from 4,286,131 to 15,812,625 bushels in the same period. In many cases in these States the quantity grown has exceeded the means of ready transportation, or the demands of the market, and has therefore been too great to be profitable.

There appears among the contributions of the New York State Agricultural Society a statement of Dr. Asa Fitch, entomologist for that useful association, relating to depredatory insects, of so much general interest as to claim insertion in this report. It is a matter of no small import that this association have introduced into this country from abroad certain parasites which Providence has created to counteract the destructive powers of some of these depredators, by limiting their efficiency and destroying their numbers. We have heretofore been suffering from the destructive agency of some of these enemies to the grain crop, which have been introduced from abroad, without enjoying the influence of their natural enemies which remained at home. It is gratifying to realize that the New York State Agricultural Society has manifested a spirit so philanthropic in conception, with the prospect of results so important.

Dr. Fitch remarks:

"The grain aphid made its advent in a most remarkable manner. That an insect never seen before and not known to be present in our country should suddenly be found everywhere in New England, and most of the State of New York, in profuse numbers in every grain field of this wide extent of territory, and literally swarming upon and smothering the crop in many fields, was a phenomenon which probably has no parallel in the annals of science. How it was possible for this insect so suddenly to become thus astonishingly numerous was a mystery which seemed to most persons to be inexplicable. It is the most prolific of any insect which has ever been observed. I find it commences bearing when it is but three days old, and produces four young daily. Thus the descendants of a single aphid will in twenty days amount to upwards of two millions, each day increasing their number to almost double what they were the day before. This serves to account for the surprising numbers which we had of this insect.

"The aphid was everywhere supposed to be a new insect, and one writer went so far as to name and describe it scientifically, in full confidence that the world had never before known anything like it. My examinations, however, fully assured me that it was identical with a species which has long been known in the grain fields of Europe. And on my announcing this, the erroneous views which one and another were adopting were speedily abandoned.

"Our best European accounts of this insect are very imperfect. They only speak of it as occurring in June and July, whereas I find it is present on the grain the whole year round. And when the grain is but a few inches high, if half a dozen of these insects happen to locate themselves on the same plant they suck out its juice to such an extent that the plant withers and dies.

"As yet I have never been able to find a male of this species. They are all females. This is proved by placing any one supposed to be a male in a vial; next morning two or three young lice are always found in the vial with it. The general habits of insects of this kind are well known. The aphid on the apple tree and other fruit trees, when cold weather arrives, give birth to males. The sexes then pair, and the female thereupon deposits eggs, which remain through the winter to start these insects again the following year. I had supposed it would be the same with this aphid on the grain. I thought, when autumn arrived, I should meet with males and find eggs dropped on the blades of the grain. But there were none. The females and their young continued to appear on the grain till the end of the season. They are everywhere on the grain now, buried under the snow, ready to warm into life and activity again when the spring opens. And on grain growing in flower pots, on which I am keeping these insects in full activity through the winter to notice what I can of their habits, no males have yet appeared. When, and under what circumstances this sex will be produced, is a most curious subject, still remaining to be ascertained. It at present looks as though the female and their descendants were prolific permanently, without any intercourse of the sexes.

"Last summer such multitudes of parasites, ladybugs, and other destroyers of this aphid, had become gathered in the grain fields at harvest time that it seemed as though it would be exterminated by them. But at the end of the season this insect appeared as common on the young rye as I had noticed it at the opening of spring. The present indications, therefore, are that this aphid will be as numerous on the grain the coming summer as it was the past, if the season proves favorable to its increase.

"As to the *army worm*, it may be remarked that for almost a century it had been known that in this country was a kind of worm whose habit it was to suddenly appear in particular spots in such immense numbers as to wholly consume the herbage over an extent frequently of several miles, and then abruptly vanish, nothing being seen of it afterwards. Thus it was one of the most singular and also one of the most formidable and alarming creatures of this class that was known to be in our world. Yet, what kind of worm this was, and what insect produced it, remained wholly unknown down to the present day. Appearing here and there all over the country the past season, this army worm became an object of the deepest interest; and from Illinois on the one hand, and Massachusetts on the other, specimens of the moths bred from these worms were sent to me for information as to what the name of this insect really was.

"With regard to the *wheat midge*, I would observe that in this country injurious insects are much more numerous than in Europe, occasioning us far greater losses than are there experienced. A year ago I received from France a vial filled with insects as they were promiscuously gathered by the net in the wheat fields of a district where the midge was doing much injury. It then occurred to me that by gathering the insects of our wheat fields here in the same manner, it would furnish materials for a very accurate comparison of the wheat insects of this country with those of Europe. As the result of a comparison thus made, I find that in our wheat fields here the midge formed 59 per cent. of all the insects on this grain the past summer; whilst in France, the preceding summer, only seven per cent. of the insects on wheat were of this species. In France, the parasitic destroyers of the midge amounted to 85 per cent.; while, in this country, our parasites form only 10 per cent. And after the full investigation of the subject which I have now made, I can state this fact with confidence—we have no parasites in this country that destroy the wheat midge. The insect so common on wheat, and which resembles the European parasites of the midge so closely that, in the New York Natural History, it is described as being one of that species, and in the Ohio Agricultural Reports it is confidently set down as another of them, I find has nothing to do with the wheat midge, but is the parasite of an ash gray bug which is common on grain and grass, laying its eggs in the eggs of this bug, and thus destroying them.

"I stated to the society, a year since, that the wheat midge had wholly vanished the previous summer; not one of its larvae could I find, on a careful search over an extensive district around me. But the past season this insect appeared in the wheat again, as numerous as usual. This has led us into important changes in our views of the habits of this insect. How was it possible for it to utterly disappear from the wheat one year and be back in it in swarms the next year? Obviously it must have other places of breeding than in the wheat. And, therefore, if no wheat was grown in this country for a few years, as has so often been proposed, it would not starve and kill out this insect. The insect would resort to other situations, and would sustain itself there, returning into the wheat again as numerous as before, when its cultivation was recommenced. And what could it be that banished this insect from the wheat in 1860, and brought it back again in 1861? The remarkable difference in the weather of these two years furnishes an answer to this question. When the midge fly came out to deposit its eggs in June, 1860, the weather was excessively dry; in 1861 it was very wet and showery. And thus we learn the fact that these flies cannot

breathe a dry, warm atmosphere; they are forced to retreat to places where the air is damp and moist. When the uplands, the ploughed fields, are parched with drought, the midge cannot abide in them; it must go to the lowlands along the margins of streams, where it must remain so long as the drought continues. Here it must lay its eggs and rear its young, depositing them, probably, in the grass growing in these situations. And hence we also learn that if the last half of June is unusually dry, our wheat that year will escape injury from the midge; but if the last half of June is very wet and showery, this crop will be severely devastated."

Indian corn.—This crop in 1849 was 592,071,104 bushels; in 1859 it was 830,451,707 bushels, which is an increase of more than forty per cent. In a majority of the States this is undoubtedly the most popular crop; it is less liable to failure than any other, and is applied to so great a variety of useful purposes. No important changes have been made either in the varieties cultivated or in the modes of cultivation, except in the gradual substitution of animal for human labor.

Cotton.—The rapidity with which the cultivation of cotton has increased in the United States is truly wonderful. In the beginning of the present century the annual exportation was less than 5,000 bales; in 1849 the quantity grown had reached 2,445,793 bales of ginned cotton of 400 pounds each; in 1859 it had further increased to 5,196,944 bales, or more than 110 per cent. in ten years. The whole crop is the product of thirteen States, but is chiefly obtained from eight of them. Immense as is the quantity of cotton produced, the demand is equal to the supply. Prior to the production of cotton in such vast quantities in the more southern States, it was extensively cultivated for domestic purposes in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and southern Illinois, and it is not improbable that its cultivation may be re-established in some of these States with profit to the producer and advantage to the consumer.

Dairy products.—The quantity of butter produced in the census year 1859-'60 is set down at 460,509,854 pounds, which is an increase of 46 per cent. on the product of 1849-'50. The amount of cheese returned is 105,875,135 pounds, or 339,242 pounds more than the product of 1849-'50. Cheese is especially rich in flesh-forming constituents, and is therefore regarded as a highly nutritious article of diet, well adapted to the use of the laboring man, and capable of doing more to repair the waste of muscular exertion than many times its weight of butter or of fat meat. Still it appears that cheese does not enter largely into the daily food of the working classes of this country, as it does in Germany and Great Britain. Were it produced more abundantly, and sold at a lower price, it is probable that an article of food so convenient and economical would be more fully used. The cheese exported from the United States to other countries is about 15,000,000 pounds annually. In fact, were cheese-making as well understood in our country generally as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. It is believed that our people suffer immensely by not thoroughly understanding the most approved processes of cheese-making. Comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced can be termed a first rate article. While many of our most enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable to the country, in Europe what is termed American cheese is not purchased with that confidence with which we receive theirs, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and distinctiveness of character.

When this point is attained a taste is cultivated, and increasing demand follows, and profits enlarge. An article so nutritious and easy of transportation should form some portion of our army rations.

Domestic animals.—The tables of agriculture will show a satisfactory increase in the live stock of the country. In addition to returns of animals employed in agriculture and possessed by farmers, we have prepared a table from the returns

of the census-takers which represent an *estimate* of the different varieties of live stock which, being owned by persons not engaged in agricultural pursuits, were not included in the agricultural schedule. These returns we believe entitled to confidence, and they swell considerably the numbers contained in the official statements. As all live stock thus circumstanced was omitted in the previous census, we have, in all our comparisons and calculations, ignored it, because, being omitted in previous censuses, its introduction into the figures at this time would interfere with the apparent rate of increase.

The horses included in the table referred to comprise carriage, team, and other horses which were previously, and in this census, omitted, but which will be seen to make a vast increase to the number returned in the agricultural schedule. The addition to all varieties of live stock thus made to appear, and which exists, is a matter of no inconsiderable importance.

Value of animals slaughtered.—The value of slaughtered animals for 1849 was \$111,703,142, in 1859 it had reached \$212,871,653, the largest part of the increase being in the western States. The manufacturers of soap, candles, leather, glue, bone-black and others depending on this source for their material have received a proportionate development.

Sheep and wool.—The number of sheep returned by the census of 1850 was 21,723,220, and the amount of wool 52,516,959 pounds. In 1860 the number of sheep returned was 23,317,756, and the amount of wool 60,511,343 pounds.

In addition to the number of sheep above mentioned as returned by the census, the assistant marshals reported 1,505,810 as their estimate of the number of sheep not included because owned by others than farmers, so that the entire number of sheep in the United States on the 1st day of June may safely be placed at 62,017,153, and a proportionate amount may be added with propriety to the clip of wool for the same period.

While the sheep of the United States increased but 1,594,536 between 1850 and 1860, the imports of wool and woollens during that period were as follows:

Year.	Value of imports of unmanufactured wool.	Value of imports of manufactured wool.	Year.	Value of imports of unmanufactured wool.	Value of imports of manufactured wool.
1850.....	\$1,681,691	\$17,151,509	1856.....	\$1,665,064	\$31,061,793
1851.....	3,433,157	19,507,309	1857.....	2,125,744	31,266,118
1852.....	1,930,711	17,573,964	1858.....	4,022,635	28,486,091
1853.....	2,669,718	27,631,911	1859.....	4,444,954	33,521,256
1854.....	2,822,185	32,322,594	1860.....	4,842,152	37,937,190
1855.....	2,072,139	24,404,149			

The aggregate exports of domestic wool during the whole of the same period only reached the value of \$1,562,502; and there were no exports of domestic manufactures of wool.

The average price of fine wool in one of our principal wool markets, (Boston,) for the last thirty-five years has been $50\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound; of medium, $42\frac{5}{10}$ cents; of coarse, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The consumption of mutton has rapidly increased. The supply now as rarely exceeds the demand as with any other meat, and the best qualities out-sell beef in our markets.

No country is better adapted by natural, and on the whole, by artificial conditions to the production of wool than the United States. It appears to be conceded that Australia and South America contain the only very extensive regions of the earth now capable of competing with equal areas of our country

in this production. That narrow rim of vegetation which encloses the vast inland deserts of Australia presents not a circumstance of superiority, for this object, over the immense natural pastures of our western and southwestern States and Territories, and it is manifestly inferior to them in important conditions. Portions of it are destitute of running streams for hundreds of miles, and it is subject to the periodical recurrence of droughts, which in some cases have extended through years, drying up all minor vegetation, and proving most destructive to flocks and herds. The government price of lands is higher than in the United States. Its distance from its wool market equals nearly half the circumference of the globe. Yet its exports of wool rose between 1810 and 1850 from 167 pounds to 40,000,000 pounds! South America is also becoming an extensive producer and exporter of this staple. Here, too, no natural conditions of superiority over those of the United States present themselves, while there are political and moral ones which undeniably are hostile to the security and permanence of so exposed a branch of industry.

Apart from the mere question of the cheap production of wool, the experience of the most advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany, and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry on even the highest priced lands and amidst the densest population. They afford as much food to man, in proportion to their own consumption, as any other domestic animals. They are believed to return more fertilizing matter to the soil. In addition to these things, they alone furnish wool. England proper has about five hundred and ninety sheep to the square mile. The United States proper (exclusive of Territories) have about forty-eight to the square mile.

Our people have not lacked the necessary breeds to embark vigorously and advantageously in every department of sheep husbandry. In fine-wool varieties we have selections from the best flocks of Germany. In varieties ranging from fine to medium we have the American merino, yielding fifty per centum more wool than his Spanish ancestor, without a deterioration in its quality. In coarse varieties, we have the choicest mutton-breeds of England, and also hardy and productive sub-varieties between these and what are termed our native sheep. No country has ever been so liberal in importing the most highly-esteemed foreign breeds of sheep, and none has been more successful in acclimating them. Some have been greatly improved among us, and none, it is believed, have degenerated where the systems adapted to their culture have been found profitable.

In view of all the preceding facts, it would seem most anomalous that a people so intelligent and enterprising as our own should have advanced so slowly in one of the most important departments of industry, should have consented so long and so largely to import a prime necessary of life which they could actually produce and market at a less cost than the exporter.

American wool-growers attribute this state of things mainly to two causes: tariff regulations, which give protection to the woollen manufacturer and not to the producer, and to the unsteadiness which has marked our tariff policies. Though the monetary state of the country and other incidental causes have undoubtedly contributed their influences, it is not to be denied that a comparison of wool prices under the different tariffs gives color to the first conclusion, because, contrary to all the earlier anticipations of the growers, they show that there has been no coincidence whatever between high and low wool prices and what are termed high and low tariffs, but quite as often precisely the reverse. If the above position of the producer is well taken—if he is not equally protected with the manufacturer—it is not a sufficient answer to his complaint to say that he needs no protection because he can already produce the staple as cheaply as his foreign competitor. The ordinary wool-growers of the United States can no more live as he now lives, on the same profits which content the wealthy Anglo-Australian or South American grower, than can our ordinary

manufacturers live as they now live on the profits which content the manufacturers of Europe. Much the greater number of our producers are comparatively small land-holders and capitalists, yet they have the duties of intelligent freemen to discharge and the expenses of liberal members of society to incur. Their expenditures in directions which tend to comfort and self-respect, and which promote civilization and the public interests, are ten times greater than those of persons of the same wealth in the foreign countries from which the competition comes. Is not our government as much bound, both by justice and expediency, to assist this class of men to preserve their respectable status as to render like assistance to any other class? Is the production of a great staple of less consequence to our country than its manufacture?

It is complained that the rapid and almost radical changes which have taken place in our tariff legislation, now stimulating both the producer and manufacturer of wool beyond the boundaries of prudence, and now suddenly withdrawing much of the protection on which their anticipations and arrangements for the future were founded, have necessarily led to ruinous disappointments, and finally impaired the confidence of the community in the safety of investments in a husbandry subject to such interferences.

The present would seem an auspicious period to establish permanent policies in these particulars. One of the principal causes which has rendered it difficult to estimate the public receipts in advance—the fluctuations between large and small sales of the public lands—is now probably removed. These sales, always advancing at the same time with imports and duties, that is, in periods of pecuniary inflation, were sometimes sufficient at such periods, with the aid of only a moderate tariff, to lead to the accumulation of large surpluses of revenue. These produced clamorous and successful calls for a reduction of duties. But in periods of pecuniary depression the sales of the public lands fell off; the reduced tariff was found insufficient to raise the necessary revenue, and another change in the opposite direction became necessary.

While it is not probable that surplus revenues will accrue, from any cause, for many years to come, the most intelligent and experienced wool-growers of our country ask for no extreme or disproportioned legislation in their behalf. They only ask that in establishing a system of revenue adequate to the public wants, the interest they represent receive a share of protection fairly proportioned to its importance and requirements. If this is accorded, and the policy established is allowed to acquire a permanent character, it is not doubted by our agriculturists that this important branch of industry will rapidly attain a development which will no longer leave us tributary to foreign nations for one of the most important necessities of life.

In view of the limited number of American publications devoted to sheep husbandry which have appeared, we feel it a duty to refer to a valuable repository of useful information, being a treatise on fine-wool sheep husbandry, by Henry S. Randall, LL.D., of New York, read before the New York State Agricultural Society, February 12, 1862. 127 pages, 8vo.

Sugar and molasses.—Notwithstanding the large quantities of sugar and molasses produced in the United States, a large amount is obtained from abroad. The sum paid for imported sugars, in 1859, exceeded \$31,000,000, and in the same season 30,000,000 of gallons of molasses were imported.

The rapidly increasing culture of the Chinese sugar-cane is supplying a great want. The introduction of such a crop to the notice of the American farmer is a prominent feature of the past decade. While, in the present state of knowledge, much difficulty and uncertainty seems to attend the manufacture of sugar from this plant, it has proved its value as very productive in sirup or molasses. The plants introduced into this country are from Asia and Africa, and vary considerably in character. They are liable to hybridization with each other, and with the broom corn, and much care is required to preserve the varieties

distinct. So far as we have information, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, Illinois, has been the most successful cultivator of the imphee, and his efforts have been attended with much success. While, with our knowledge of the disappointments which have been experienced in Europe and this country as to results, we would not recommend a heedless expenditure of time and means in the culture of the imphee, we are sufficiently confident in its value, under many circumstances, as to hope that farmers generally of the north and west will devote more attention to the culture of the plant, and fairly test its utility for the production of sugar.

The product of cane sugar, as returned by the Seventh Census, was 237,133 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds each; in 1859 it was 302,205 hogsheads. The product of molasses for the former year was 12,700,991 gallons; for the latter 16,337,080 gallons. From the sorghum and imphee, 7,235,025 gallons of molasses were made in 1859.

The amount of maple sugar made in 1850 was 34,253,436 pounds; in 1860 the product was 38,863,884 pounds. This increase is not large, but sufficient to afford gratifying evidence that our beautiful maple groves and forests are not becoming extinct, while many are preserved with commendable care. We wish it could, with truth, be added that the cultivation of this noble tree was extending in a ratio equal that wherein the old trees in the forest are diminishing under bad treatment and the demands for new land for tillage. The landholder who appropriates a few rods of land to the preservation or cultivation of the sugar tree not only increases the value of his estate but confers a benefit upon future generations.

Tobacco.—The tobacco crop, in 1849, amounted to 199,752,655 pounds, being a decrease of more than 19,000,000 pounds according to the previous census; in 1859 it reached 429,390,771 pounds.

To the production of this amount every State and Territory contributed, although Virginia and Kentucky furnished much more than any other. It would seem surprising that a crop which is said to impoverish the soil more than any other, and to injure to some extent every one who uses it, should be found so desirable as to increase 106 per cent. in ten years; but such is the effect of a ready market with remunerative prices. Several of the northern States present a very large increase in the production of this article. Among these, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania exhibit both the largest product and the greatest increase. Ohio raised, in 1859, over 25½ million pounds, and New York increased her production from 83,189 pounds to 5,764,582 pounds; Massachusetts from 138,246 to 3,233,198, and Connecticut from 1,267,624 to 6,000,133 pounds. Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, and other of the more southern States show a greatly augmented growth of the staple.

There has been a commensurate increase in the manufacture of snuff, cigars, and other ultimate products of the tobacco crop, while the consumption of the article in various forms doubtless keeps pace with the production.

Wine.—The returns upon the subject of wine-making show a very large increase in an article which promises to become one of great commercial value. The wine culture has increased in a considerable number of States, but more particularly in Ohio, California, and Kentucky. The quantity of domestic wines was increased from 221,249 gallons in all the States and Territories in 1850, to 1,860,008 gallons in twenty-two States in 1860, or at the rate of 740 per cent. Of this quantity the three States above named made nearly one million gallons, and Ohio alone more than half a million gallons. The return was probably far short of the real amount.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine are rapidly increasing. So soon as cultivators become assured that they possess varieties of the grape

of sufficiently good quality, thoroughly hardy and adapted to our climate, the development of this form of industry is likely to be still more rapid. More than \$4,000,000 was paid by citizens of the United States in 1859 for imported wines; the amount paid by consumers for a factitious home-made article it is perhaps impossible to ascertain. A good native wine may and should at once take the place of the spurious article, and in a few years of a large part of the imported. This is the more desirable, inasmuch as the disease which so seriously affects the vineyards of Europe greatly diminishes the quantity and increases the price of good wine, and at the same time tempts producers there to practice extensive adulterations. Nothing will effect a substantial temperance reform so certainly and speedily as the production of good wines in such quantity as to place them within the means of the poor as well as the rich; and every man who plants a vine will be a useful co-operator in the beneficent work of relieving the country from the evils of intemperance by the substitution of a healthy beverage for the various forms of poisons which take the name of spirits and concentrate and diffuse misery over the land.

Hay and clover.—The hay crop of 1849 was 13,838,642 tons; in 1859 the quantity reported is 19,129,128 tons. This increase is not proportionate to the increase of live stock in the country, but it appears that, with better farming, more roots and cut straw and other rough fodder are used, and therefore less hay is required. Without adding to the present extent of meadow lands, the hay crop might probably be greatly increased by the careful introduction of the best varieties of grass.

The quantity of clover-seed grown in 1849 was 468,978 bushels; in 1859 the amount was 929,010 bushels. This increase is important not only in a commercial point of view, but still more so as indicative of improvement in our agricultural system.

Orchard products.—These consist principally of apples and peaches, dried and undried. Their value in 1849 was \$7,723,186; in 1859 it had reached \$19,759,361. This large increase is principally due to the fact that for several years great attention has been paid to the introduction and cultivation of improved varieties of fruit, and to processes for the preservation of fruits by artificial means, which now occupy a great amount of capital. The pear, which for several years was almost left out of general cultivation on account of what was termed the "blight," has of late been less affected by this injury than formerly, and is now extending rapidly in public estimation, being justly regarded as one of the most delicious and profitable of fruits.

Silk.—The production of raw silk in the United States still remains considerable in comparison with what was at one time expected. It has, however, been demonstrated that many parts of the country are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and that the production of silk is profitable. Were silk-raising pursued steadily wherever the climate is suitable, very profitable employment would be afforded to thousands of persons, especially females, who are now almost without such employment during a considerable portion of their time. The best way to make silk-growing profitable to individuals and the country, is to encourage its production in small quantities by many families, rather than for a few persons to undertake its production on a large scale; at least, such is the lesson taught by all silk-producing countries. By such means the cost would prove trifling, but the aggregate product would be immense. The value of silks of all kinds imported in the year ending June, 1860, exceeded \$33,000,000.

Improvements.—No better evidence of the progressive improvement of American agriculture need be adduced than the great amount of animal forces employed to assist the labor of man. The number of horses, mules, and oxen engaged in agricultural labor is probably greater than the number of men, a proportion that

has no parallel in any other country. All of this animal force is, of course, made available through some form of machinery. Since the preceding census the use of the reaper and mower has become not merely general but almost universal. Some of the most important crops are now seeded, cultivated, gathered, and prepared for use or market with little or no labor from man except where he is aided by mechanical appliances and animal force. The employment of steam in agricultural operations is much less common in the United States than in Great Britain, but is gradually increasing.

Draining.—This important improvement has made great progress in the estimation and practice of our farmers. Tile factories have been established extensively in many parts of the country, and consequently the material for making permanent drains is much cheapened.

Should the next ten years witness an equal advance in this direction, underdraining will be regarded as among the most indispensable operations of the farm, and its benefits will soon be fully realized.

Underground draining involves an amount of wealth not yet appreciated, though rapidly becoming realized by the American farmer. It is an undoubted fact that the most productive portions of our farms, and which are fertile in fevers, lie neglected and worse than useless for the want of knowledge or the absence of enterprise. An assistant marshal in the State of New York made report of one farmer near Geneva, who has laid on a moderate-sized farm some fifty miles of tiles, and acquired wealth as the result. A single year's crop from land before useless, has sometimes paid all the expense of the improvement, and the drains made twenty years since are as efficient as when first constructed. For health and wealth nothing contributes more where circumstances admit of it—and where do they not, to a greater or less extent?—than underground drainage. An implement of great value has recently been patented, which opens and covers a furrow of considerable depth, and lays at the same time pipe for introducing or carrying off water.

Irrigation.—This is already found to be necessary or highly beneficial in Utah, New Mexico, and California, and is there extensively practiced. To systematic irrigation we may look for covering with luxuriant vegetation millions of acres now commonly regarded as unfit for cultivation. It will doubtless be found to prove remunerative in many of the older States where it has not yet been adopted.

Progress of invention in threshing instruments.—As next in point of importance to the production of grain consists the facility for its early and economical preparation for market, the value of implements and machinery tending to this end cannot be overestimated; and as the progress whereby perfection is attained in any improvement so valuable as that which has, through a long process of years, attended the construction of threshing implements, is interesting to the political economist as well as the farmer and statesman, we have endeavored to group together all the essential facts connected with their history. The plough, hay and grain cutters, and some other implements of husbandry, have attained to such perfection within a short period, and their history is so generally known to the present generation, that special allusion to them may with propriety be deferred to a future period.

It appears that the number of patents granted in the United States for threshing-machines, exclusive of a considerable number for threshing clover, and those combining threshing apparatus with cider or grist mills, straw-cutters, &c., was *three hundred and fifty-four*—a larger number than had been given for any other instrument or process, except the plough and the water-wheel.

Some kind of mechanical means for separating grain from the ear appears to have been early contrived. A complete history of the successive changes in the means and instruments for effecting this would be a curious and interesting

chapter in the record of the world's progress. Such a retrospect, could it be made, would show a remarkable uniformity in the methods adopted throughout the world in ancient and modern times. It would show that, until within a recent period, mankind has been altogether unsuccessful in originating or transmitting any essential improvement upon the most ancient plan of which we have any record.

The primitive mode of "treading out the corn" upon a smooth circular "threshing floor" in the open air, beneath the feet of the unmuzzled ox, or other animals, has prevailed among eastern nations from remote antiquity. This trituration process, however, appears from very early times to have been facilitated by certain instruments. Thus, "threshing instruments of iron" are mentioned by the prophet Amos; and "a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth," at a later period, by Isaiah. Smaller grains, having a less adhesive envelope, appear to have been separated by implements analogous to the flail, as elsewhere mentioned by the same prophet: "For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod." Cummin is threshed by the same mode in Malta at the present day, and in Syria may still be seen in common use the representative of the new, sharp threshing instrument with teeth. It is described as a thick plank or sledge drawn by oxen, and having inserted upon its under surface pieces of stone, flint, or iron, projecting from three-quarters to half an inch, by which the ears of corn are torn asunder. Its more ancient form among the Hebrews was frequently that of a square frame with rollers, encircled by three rings or wheels serrated in the manner of a saw. It sometimes resembled in form a cart, by which name it is called in the passage quoted. The threshing floor of level, hard-rolled earth was sometimes covered so as to afford shelter to the laborers during harvest; as that of the wealthy Boaz, which has furnished so interesting an illustration of the simplicity of ancient manners and customs. It was usually constructed upon an elevation exposed to currents of wind, to carry off the chaff; as that of Ornan, the Jebusite, occupied the rocky eminence of Mount Moriah, and, with the threshing instruments and oxen, was purchased by David to be forever honored as the site of the holy temple. Hesiod, who soon after wedded the muse to agriculture, directs the threshing floor to be so placed:

"Smooth be the level floor on gusty ground,
Where winnowing gales may sweep in eddies round."

That the threshing instruments employed had great mechanical effect upon the sheaves over which they were drawn may be inferred from their frequent use in the imagery of the prophets as descriptive of violence and ruin. The *tribula*, as the same implement was called by the Romans, has furnished our language with a synonym for the worst forms of affliction.

It is uncertain at what time the flail was first introduced. But it was in common use among the Romans, and throughout the greater part of the empire, as well as among most nations of modern Europe, for several centuries superseded nearly every other implement. This highly efficient but tedious and laborious instrument still holds its place upon small farms, and for certain kinds of crops upon large ones, in Great Britain and America. There are few, whose privilege it is to have been born in the country, who are not familiar with an article pleasantly associated with the rural literature and experience of ancient and modern times.

The earliest attempt on record to produce an implement of the character of the modern threshing-machine was made toward the middle of the last century.

The genius of mechanics appears about that time to have suddenly invaded the domain of rural economy. The horse-hoe, the drill-plough, and many other valuable contributions were made by it to the labor of the farm and the fireside.

In place of the spinning-wheel and the distaff, it supplied the spinning mill and the jenny. The threshing floor of clay, the trampling of oxen, and the flail of the thresher—

"Sweating over his bread
Before he eats it; the primal curse;
But softened into mercy, made the pledge
Of cheerful days and nights without a groan,"

it sought to replace by the threshing-machine. For the dash of the water-wheel and the moil of men and brutes it substituted the Briarean arms and tireless energy of the steam-engine. These and a thousand other substitutions in agricultural and general mechanics, if less picturesque than the objects they have supplanted, have made ample amends by their pre-eminent service to mankind; and if mowing, reaping, and threshing machines shall ever have their protean forms arrested and fixed in a definite and recognizable shape, they may in time gather about them as many agreeable associations as their earlier and simple representatives—the scythe, the sickle, and the flail.

It is an interesting fact that as the first specific mention of the production of artificial light from coal gas was made nearly two hundred years ago in an historical account of Virginia, given to the Royal Society of England, by the Rev. John Clayton, of Yorkshire, so the earliest proposition on record, probably, to apply machinery, and perhaps water-power to the threshing of grain, occurs in a work upon that colony of still earlier date. It is found in a tract published in London, in 1650, by Ed. Williams. He urges a vigorous prosecution of the plan of colonization in that quarter, and states, among other reasons, that it would stimulate the invention of labor-saving engines, which were necessary to half-peopled plantations, but were regarded as oppressive monopolizers of labor in over-populous countries. He gives an "explication of the saw-mill, an engine wherewith, by force of a wheel in the water, to cut timber with great speed." This mechanism he proposed to introduce into Virginia, and finishes his description of it by saying that the artificer might "easily convert the same to an instrument of threshing wheat, breaking of hemp or flax, and other as profitable uses." It does not appear that the machine was at that early period ever applied to any of those "profitable uses." A number of the first attempts, however, to construct threshing mills in this country were made in the Old Dominion.

We propose to glance at some of the early attempts to introduce this class of machinery upon American farms and at some of the results of later invention to show that our people have not been slow to appreciate the advantages of such mechanism nor unsuccessful in supplying it. It is proper, however, before speaking of American machines to look a little at what has been done in Great Britain, where they were first invented. Our own progress may thus be better understood.

The first person who ever projected a threshing-machine is said to have been the celebrated Jethro Tull, of Shelborne, in Berkshire, the inventor of the drill-plough, and the father of the horse-hoeing husbandry and of systematic agriculture in England, who died in 1740. In constructing an effective threshing-machine he was far from successful. His attempt was immediately followed by that of Michael Menzies, a Scotchman, belonging to the fertile grain district of East Lothian. His more successful machine, patented in 1732, is considered the initial instrument of its class. It consisted of a system of flails attached to a revolving cylinder, driven by a water-wheel, and was pronounced by a committee of the Society of Improvers, in Scotland, "of great use to farmers both in threshing the grain clean from the straw and in saving a great deal of labor, for one man would be sufficient to manage a machine which would do the work of six." The next attempt appears to have been made about twenty years after by Michael Sterling, who made a machine on a very different principle,

that of the flax-hulling machine, in common use. It was found to break off the heads, and to be only well adapted for threshing oats. In 1766 a machine, which could be moved either by horse or water power, and was said to thresh great quantities of corn in a short time, was presented to the London Society of Arts, by Mr. Evers, of Swillington, in Yorkshire, the inventor of a winnowing-machine deposited with the society.

Messrs. Alderton and Stewart, of Northumberland, in 1772, devised a machine, with an indented drum six feet in diameter and a number of fluted rollers, between which the grain was rubbed from the ear. "A mill for separating grain from straw," patented in 1785 by William Winlan, of Marylebone, was constructed upon the principle of the coffee-mill, and performed more than it promised by grinding as well as threshing the grain. The price of this machine was about £15, as appears from a letter of General Washington, dated November 1, 1787, to Arthur Young, in the sixth volume of whose *Annals of Agriculture* he had seen a cut and description of it. He requested Mr. Young to procure one, if he was able to recommend it and thought it sufficiently simple to be kept in order by common laborers. In a subsequent letter the general says he is convinced that a Scotch machine, described by his correspondent, was superior to Winlan's, and he concluded to wait a little before he procured one. Some other machines, constructed upon the rubbing principle, were found to damage the grain—an objection thought by some to lie against all machines when used for seed-wheat, and were laid aside.

In 1792 Mr. Willoughby, of Bedford, in Notts, returned to the system of flails introduced by Menzies, and constructed a machine with loose beaters attached to a horizontal axis or cylinder, turned rapidly by means of a horse-wheel and made to act upon a grated flooring. A Mr. Jubb, of Lewes, in 1795, also made a threshing-machine in which the straw was carried by feeding rollers between two rapidly revolving beaters, whence the corn fell into a winnowing-machine.

During the next year the model of a threshing-machine was presented to the Society of Arts of which we have no description. About the same time the description of a curious machine, worked by one horse, walking in a circle of forty feet and moving a cylinder upon which were placed thirty-two flails, making twenty revolutions to one of the horse-wheel was given to the same society. It did not prove to be an efficient agency.

In October of that year John Steedman, of Trentham, patented a machine having a number of flails fixed upon a rotary cylinder, while a circular table, revolving horizontally, brought the straw beneath their strokes. All the foregoing machines and a machine with flails, invented by J. Wardrop, of Virginia, introduced the same year in England, have long been regarded as nearly impracticable in principle.

The machine which was more properly the basis of those now in use in Scotland and elsewhere, was brought out in 1785, by Andrew Meikle, of Tynningham, in East Lothian, through a gentleman named Stein, who had long seen the defect of the rubbing process and agreed with the son of Mr. Meikle to build him a perfect instrument. The machine was completed in 1786.

It introduced the corn between two rollers and threshed it by four beaters fixed upon a revolving drum. Previous to obtaining a patent, an improvement was made upon the original form of the beaters by substituting for a flat surface a comparatively sharp edge, thus "scutching out the grain," as he termed it, by acting in the direction of the ear, a modification not easily explained without a cut. The inventor, according to Sir John Sinclair, received substantial evidence of the gratitude of his countrymen, whose "voluntary donations" made a comfortable provision for his old age and for his family after him. Professor Low remarks, that "to Andrew Meikle, beyond a question, belongs the honor of having perfected the threshing-machine," although many changes have since

been made in many parts. It was probably the instrument referred to in the letter of General Washington.

In 1789 the first machine with a rake and fan attached, to perfect the cleaning of the grain, was invented, it is believed, by J. Bailey, of Chillingham. In 1795 Mr. Wigfall, of Lynn, patented some improvements, in which he attempted to combine the stroke of the flail with revolving beaters. The latter were loosely attached by short bits of chain instead of being fixed, as in Meikle's scutchers. The grain was carried to the fan by a shaking screen and rolling cloth on an endless arch.

About the year 1800 or 1801 the Society of Arts first offered a premium of thirty guineas or a gold medal for a threshing-machine. The medal was accordingly adjudged by the society, in 1810, to H. P. Lee, esq., of Maidenhead Thicket, who, finding the machines then in use so complicated, inefficient, and liable to get out of order, had one constructed under his own directions, which was highly commended for its simplicity and effectiveness. In it rollers were first dispensed with for feeding the straw to be threshed. It was three feet in diameter and two and a half feet in length, and, with two horses, would thresh about twelve bushels in an hour. It consisted of four vanes or beaters, fixed to an axis revolving within a drum or cylinder, formed of iron plates grooved or ribbed parallel to the axis, and connected by wooden curbs so as to admit of being placed nearer or further from the beaters, according to the kind of grain to be threshed. It was made at a cost, including the horse-wheel by which it was carried, of £40. It was subsequently improved by Mr. William Lester, of Paddington. Another invention called the bolting-machine, afterward much improved by R. Garrett & Son, of Leicester, was highly spoken of at a later period. A patent was taken out in England over twenty years ago by Joseph Atkinson, of Braham Hall, Yorkshire, for a machine said to have been previously patented in this country by S. Turner, of New York.

Many other threshing-machines of various degrees of merit were introduced in Great Britain during the first half of this century. Hand threshing-machines were quite common, and received several improvements by Ransom and other large manufacturers. The machines in use in Scotland twenty years ago were generally on the principle of Meikle's, and combined all the later improvements. Those in use in the eastern part of England were generally portable threshers, without rakes or fanners attached.

There was much difference in the performance of different machines. A machine erected for J. Hanning, esq., of Dorset, about 1801, would thresh, clean, and sack, it was said, in twelve hours, with the assistance of five men, four hundred bushels of grain. A report on the Scotch machines in 1796 states that those carried by water, or four horses, would generally thresh from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty bushels per diem. Arthur Young states in a report of Norfolk, in 1804, that machines built by Wigfall cost from £120 to £210, and worked by six or seven men and four to six horses, would thresh in a day, of wheat, from eighty to one hundred and sixty bushels; of barley, one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty-six; and of oats or peas, from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty bushels. The only threshing mill in use in Kent, in 1805, R. Boy's, had by many improvements and alterations been brought to work extremely well. Operated by four horses and twelve men it would thresh, of wheat one hundred and ninety-two bushels, of barley two hundred and fifty-six, and of oats three hundred and twenty bushels daily. A machine of R. Kerr's, described by Sir John Sinclair in 1812 would, with six horses, four men, and four women, thresh about three hundred bushels of wheat in a day, at a saving of one-half the expense of the ordinary mode of threshing. Steam was applied to the business of threshing upon the example farm of Lord Ducie, at Whitfield, where a machine with some valuable modifi-

cations was constructed under the directions of his manager, John Morton, and was driven by an engine of six-horse power.

Thus it is apparent that considerable skill and enterprise had been expended upon this class of machines at an early period in the present century. Although tolerably successful, the inventors do not appear to have as yet produced instruments devoid of considerable complication and expense, both in the construction and working of them, which would preclude their general use on farms of moderate size. The early attempt to introduce from abroad into the United States did not, on these accounts, meet with much success. Their high cost, complexity, and liability to get out of order, as well as the amount of horse power and manual assistance required, were objections which led many to doubt the utility of such machines upon American farms.

The flail, therefore, and the primitive system of treading out grain by cattle, continued in use as the favorite modes during many years of the present century. The former prevailed in most of the northern States, while in parts of Pennsylvania, in Delaware, the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and, we believe, in Rhode Island, grain was generally trodden out by oxen or horses as the more expeditious method. Horses were preferred for this work. A crop of 3,000 bushels could thus be threshed and secured from "the best laid schemes of mice and men" in ten days, which would employ five threshers with the flail for one hundred days. The treading floors were from forty to one hundred and thirty feet, more commonly sixty to one hundred feet in diameter, with a path twelve to fourteen feet wide near the periphery upon which the grain was laid. The horses were led round at a slow trot, in platoons equidistant from each other, so that four ranks could preserve the distance of one-fourth of a circle and represent the four cardinal points. The floors were sometimes removed from field to field, but permanent floors made hard and smooth, and kept so by careful use, were preferred. They were commonly fenced round, sometimes with an outer and inner fence.

Toward the end of the last century Mr. Benjamin Sylvester, of Caroline county, Maryland, introduced the use of a roller to be attached to the horses upon the treading floor. It consisted of a good piece of white oak six and one-half feet long by twelve to fifteen inches square, which was reduced to an octagon or eight square, and encircled at each end with an iron ring, and had an iron axis in each end. Each of the eight planes were bored with about a dozen two-inch holes, in which were inserted stout pegs of oak, alternating with those in the next row, and made shorter at one end of the roller than the other to fit them for running in a circle. This appendage to the threshing floor cost about twelve dollars, and drawn by three horses, with four men to turn the straw, would thresh a floor of thirty bushels in favorable weather in two hours, or from sixty to eighty bushels in a day. It was introduced into Kent county, Delaware, by Judge John Clayton, who, after an experience of over twenty years in preparing for market an annual crop of five hundred to eight hundred bushels of wheat, and as many of oats, considered it superior to any other known mode of threshing. George Cummins, esq., a senator from that county and a large farmer, continued its use for the same length of time, and with Mr. Nicholas Ridgely, of Dover, whose account of it was published in the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1816, and other experienced farmers, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Clayton. Although a Scottish threshing-machine was about that time introduced into some parts of the State, the wheat from Kent county was all threshed in the manner above described, and was said to be more sought after and to bring a better price at Wilmington than any other.

A good threshing machine of moderate cost was a desideratum, however, with the mass of farmers, and as the Scotch machines were expensive, the attention of American farmers and mechanics had been long turned to the construction of

an instrument adapted to the circumstances of the country. An effort in this direction appears to have been made before the revolution. In the *Pennsylvania Magazine* or *American Monthly Museum*, vol. 1, for 1775, is a plate and description of a threshing-machine constructed with some improvements after a model shown by Mr. Ferguson in his lectures in London. In the account of it the maker is said to have heard of machines for threshing grain erected in America, but had never seen or heard a description of them. We have met with no other reference to such inventions in this country during the colonial period. We find our mechanics, however, immediately upon the organization of the Patent Office, prepared to put on record their inventions in this line, and it is probable some of them may have been made much earlier.

The first patent issued by the Secretary of State for a threshing-machine, was dated March 11, 1791, being the seventh on the records of the office. It was to Samuel Mulliken, of Philadelphia, who on the same day received letters patent for machines for breaking and swingling hemp, for cutting and polishing marble, and for raising a nap on cloth, &c., all of which could scarcely have fallen ready armed and equipped for use from his fertile brain. On the second of August of the same year another patent was recorded for a threshing-machine by William Thompson, of Virginia. In the following year Colonel Alexander Anderson, of Philadelphia, an extensive distiller who made some important improvements in the application of steam to his own branch of manufacture, endeavored to supply the desideratum of a threshing-machine. His machine, a model of which was deposited with the American Philosophical Society, was not patented. But one erected upon its plan in Maryland was found to answer well. After a time the wheel warped so as to impede its action, and from want of confidence or energy in the owner, and the absence of the inventor, it was laid aside.

In 1794 two patents for threshing-machines were taken out by Virginians—one dated April 28, by William Hodgson, and the other November 5, by James Wardrop, of Amptill, in that State. Wardrop's machine, as already mentioned, was introduced in England in 1796. It was made with flails or elastic rods twelve feet in length, of which twelve were attached in a series having each a spring requiring a power of twenty pounds to raise it three feet high at the point. A wallower shaft with catches or teeth, in its revolution successively lifted each flail in alternate movements, so that three of the flails were operated upon by the whole power, viz, twenty pounds. The whole weight to be overcome was one hundred and twenty pounds, and the machine was worked by two men. The flails beat upon a grating, to which the corn to be threshed was fed by hand. We cannot say what success it met with in England.

Patents were taken out in March, 1797, by William Booker, also of Virginia, and in November by Richard B. Elliott, of Massachusetts, who were followed in June, 1798, by Thomas C. Montin, who patented a threshing-machine, making nine inventions of that kind in eight years. The next machine brought before the public was that of Christopher Hoxie, of Hudson, New York, patented August 20, 1801. It was considered more promising than any of its predecessors, but did not come into general use.

During the year 1802 a Mr. Prentiss, from Edinburg, erected in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, six or seven machines upon the Scotch principle, which were found to answer well. But on account of the extreme care required in feeding them and the inability of common workmen to keep them in repair, the builder being engaged in another business at a distance, prevented their general adoption. The increased demand for American bread-stuffs in Europe during the continental wars, and the impulse given to American agriculture about this time, produced frequent attempts to project a threshing-machine adapted to general use. In July of this year two patents were issued for threshing and cleaning grain—one to Ezekiel Miller, of New York, and one to Joseph Pope, of Boston, afterwards of Hallowell, Maine, a very ingenious

mechanic and the inventor of an orrery which was purchased by Harvard College. Twenty years after, and four years before his death, Pope received another patent for a machine for the same purpose. In October, 1803, J. F. Turner, of Delaware, followed with a threshing-machine, and during the following year patents were issued to Thomas Barnatt, of Philadelphia, for threshing and cleaning grain; to Samuel Houston, of Virginia, for the Columbian threshing, break, and cleaning fan; and to James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the same State, for an improvement in threshing-machines. B. B. Bernard, of Virginia, and Simon Willard, jr., of Hudson, New York, took patents in 1807, the former for a simple thresher, and the latter for threshing and cleaning. But one patent was given in 1808, four in 1809, and six in 1810, for threshing and cleaning grain, including one by Isaiah Jennings, of Brookfield, New York, the inventor of the patent burning fluid so extensively used in late years.

The number of threshing-machines patented during the next twenty-five years, including those which combined other operations and horse power, was over 240, or nearly ten annually upon an average.

In 1815 the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture offered, among others, a premium of one hundred dollars for the most approved machine for threshing and separating grain, adapted to a farm of medium size, to be claimed before the first of June, 1816. In the summer of the last-mentioned year a Mr. Dumbleton, from England, introduced in the middle States a threshing-machine which was thought at the time to supply all that was desirable. He erected one at Port Penn, Delaware, which gave complete satisfaction. It was speedy, clean in its threshing, easy of management, and portable. We have not seen a full description of it.

A machine patented by Seth Ballou, of Livermore, in Maine, in 1821, was the subject of patented improvements by Messrs. Boyd and Ketchum, of Pennsylvania, in 1825, by the inventor in 1826, and by George Jessup, of Troy, New York, in 1830. During the latter year the large number of thirty-four patented inventions connected with the threshing of grain were recorded, and in the following year thirty-eight—the largest number in any year of the period before mentioned. Many of our most ingenious mechanics exercised their skill upon these machines, including Moses Pennock, of Kennett square, Pennsylvania, the inventor of the revolving horse-rake; Jacob Perkins, the inventor of the machine for cut-nails, and numerous others. Pennock patented a vibrating thresher in May, 1827. A machine patented in January, 1831, by Samuel Turner, of Aurelius, New York, was, a few years after, patented in England by a Mr. Atkinson, of Yorkshire. It appears to have been upon the principle of those now in use, having a drum surrounded by a series of pegs so arranged as to pass a similar row of pegs placed on a concave, surrounding nearly one-half the circumference of the drum.

In the year 1831 two patents were issued for horse power for threshing-machines to N. P. Stanton, of Syracuse, New York, and to John Lammon, of Macedonia, in that State. These, which now form an important branch of the business of the manufactures of agricultural machinery, have been the subject of 147 patents up to 1857.

The great exhibition in London, in 1851, gave an immense impulse to the use and construction of agricultural machines in England and America. Europe was on that occasion first made acquainted with the extent and excellence of American inventions in this department, in which our greatest triumphs were achieved. A great variety of threshing-machines were there exhibited, adapted to steam and horse power. All the English horse-power machines required from four to eight horses to work them. Only one, which was exhibited by the Messrs. Allen, of New York, was operated by a single horse.

New York manufacturers have shown much enterprise in the department of rural mechanics. In July, 1852, under the direction of the executive committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, an extended and thorough trial of agricultural implements, lasting eight days, was made at Geneva before a select committee. Trials were, on that occasion, made of simple threshers entered by Messrs. Emory & Co., of Albany; George Westinghouse, of Central Bridge; Eddy & Co., Union Village; Ezra W. Badger, of Fly Creek, and George F. Jerome, of Hempstead. The Messrs. J. A. Pitts, of Buffalo; Harris Scovill, of Tompkins county; Daniel Woodbury, of Palmyra; J. Rapalje & Co., of Rochester, and Hall & Thompson, of Rochester, exhibited threshers and separators combined. Nearly all of this large number from a single State were found to be highly efficient machines. One of the largest of them was found to be capable of threshing and cleaning, with eight horses and seven men, 250 bushels of grain in a day, at a cost of four cents and seven mills per bushel. A less efficient machine, requiring double the time to perform the same work, would thresh, without cleaning, 135 bushels, with the aid of five men and two horses, at a cost of four cents and four mills per bushel. The balance of economy generally was found to be in favor of the large machines. The price of the larger machine was \$150, and of the smaller but \$35. Of nine competing machines the price of three was \$150; of one, \$145; of two, \$40; and of three, \$35 each.

The horse power exhibited by the same manufacturers was also subjected to careful tests. They were both upon the chain or railroad principle and upon that of the sweep or lever, and cost about \$100 each.

We thus perceive what an immense gain had been effected in the economy of threshing over the most approved methods and instruments in use in England and America only forty or fifty years before.

The World's Fair in New York, in 1853, brought together also splendid illustrations of the progress of the United States in the application of mechanics to the business of the farm. There was a good representation of threshing-machines, of which the following were the principal, which may be supposed to exhibit the highest perfection which the instrument had then attained:

The "Farmer's Labor-saving Machine," for threshing, separating, cleaning, and bagging grain, ready measured for the market at one operation, was designed for two horses, and was said to be capable of threshing and cleaning 100 bushels per day. It was patented in June, 1848, by E. S. Snyder, of Charlottesville, Virginia, who also exhibited the model of another thresher with an upright cylinder.

The rotary seed and grain thresher, with revolving flails, invented by R. W. Palmer, of North Carolina, possessed some new features; and a machine on the old spiked cylinder plan, exhibited by the same manufacturer, contained several improvements. Mr. Palmer took out a patent in England in 1853, and in the United States the next year.

Hathaway's combined threshing, hulling, and cleaning machine for all kinds of grain and seeds patented in 1848 by Bradford G. H. Hathaway, of Yates county, New York, was said by the inventor to be capable of threshing and cleaning 600 to 800 bushels of wheat in a day.

Gilbert's excelsior thresher and cleaner, patented by Joseph C. Gilbert, of New York, possessed some peculiarities in the construction of the cylinder, for which superiority to all others was claimed; A No. 3 machine of this patent, costing \$110, would thresh and clean, it was said, with two horses, 10 to 1,200 bushels of wheat in a day.

The improved threshing and separating machine, patented by J. R. Moffit, of Piqua, Ohio, differed in many respects from any other. It was a powerful machine with much complicated but ingenious mechanism.

Moffit's machine was introduced in England soon after the New York exhibition. It was put in operation upon the farm of Mr. Mechi, at Tiptree Hall, in Essex.

and driven by a steam power of four horses, and threshed 256 bushels of wheat in four hours, cleaning it in perfect readiness for the market. Of barley it afterwards threshed 56 quarters or 448 bushels in six hours, turning out the grain clean and ready for malting or sale; it turned out 10 quarters in 73 minutes, and outstripped all the exertions of the feeders. Its weight was 12½ hundred-weight without wheels and driving gear, and cost in America \$115.

During the Paris exhibition, a trial of mowing, reaping, and threshing machines was made about thirty miles from Paris, which attracted a great concourse from the capital. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Six men were set to threshing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's work:

" Six threshers with flails	60	litres of wheat.
Pitt's American thresher.....	740	" "
Clayton's English thresher.....	410	" "
Dunoir's French thresher.....	250	" "
Pinet's Belgium thrasher.....	150	" "

In regard to Pitt's machine the "Moniteur" says: "Pitt's machine has, therefore, gained the honors of the day; this machine literally devours the sheaves of wheat; the eye cannot follow the work which is effected between the entrance of the sheaves and the end of the operation.

"It is one of the greatest results which it is possible to obtain.

"The impression which this spectacle produced upon the Arab chiefs was profound."

The "Moniteur" might have added that the effect was no less wonderful to the Prince Napoleon, who returned twice to the machine and declared that it was "frightful to look at,!" as it must have been to all those who never before saw a genuine, fast American thresher.

The machine of Dunoir is used almost exclusively in France, but already the demand for the Buffalo machine is so great that without doubt it will supersede all others.

A machine by G. F. S. Zimmerman, of Virginia, the patentee combined operations for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging all kinds of small grain at one and the same time. For this machine it was claimed that with six or eight horses it would prepare for the mill 300 to 500 bushels of wheat, and with twelve horses and as many men 800 to 1,000 bushels in a day.

Mr. R. L. Allen, of New York, and perhaps other manufacturers also, exhibited threshing-machines, and the Messrs. Von Brocklin, Winter & Co., of Brantford, Canada East, sent a machine of their invention and manufacture, having some resemblance to Moffit's, and which had the appearance of being simple, strong, and efficient.

The portable steam-engines for farm purposes began, about twenty years ago, to be advocated by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and are now in very general use. They travel, with or without threshers attached, from farm to farm to do the threshing and other work. They are from three to eight or ten horse power, and consume about one hundred weight of coals per diem for each horse power. One of the smallest size named will thresh 20 quarters or more daily.

Most of the large farms in England and Scotland have also fixed steam-engines of four to ten horse power for threshing and other uses. Their average cost in 1844 was about \$600 each, but is now much reduced.

By the use of steam and improved threshing-machines the crop is now threshed in the field in about the same time it would take to remove it to the barn.

Steam-engines and steam-threshers have within a few years been introduced in Ohio and other parts of the west.

A machine of about ten-horse power was several years ago built at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was employed in threshing grain in the fields of the farmers. With

three men accompanying it, and some assistance from the farm hands, it did the work of seventy flails, threshing about 100 bushels an hour, or 700 bushels in a day.

It was estimated that the counties of Ross and Pickaway, in Ohio, would require thirty steam-threshers to prepare for market an average wheat crop, the united savings of which would be equal to the labor of forty thousand men.

The immense importance of the threshing-machine with steam as a motive power, as well to the grain-grower as to the manufacturer, when they shall have been more generally introduced throughout our extended country, may be readily inferred. To the farmer, in enabling him to take advantage of any sudden rise in the price of grain, and to secure it from mischances by fire, weather, or otherwise, its value is very apparent.

Messrs. Hoard & Brodferd, of Watertown, New York, were among the first in this country to manufacture steam-engines for farm use. The specimens exhibited by them at the World's Fair in London were, perhaps, not inferior in merit to the best of a large collection.

New domestic animals.—Camels and Cashmere goats have been successfully introduced, and strong hopes are entertained of their perfect acclimation and permanent utility. Italian bees have also been brought into the country, and are believed to possess many advantages over the common black variety.

Associations and exhibitions.—Among the means and incentives to improvement enjoyed by the farming community we cannot overlook the influence of associations and annual exhibitions. These are not new, but they prove none the less useful, are now established in most of the States, and in almost every county of some of them. A somewhat new and important application of the association principle has been made in many towns and neighborhoods by the organization of local societies or *farmers' clubs*. The great advantage of these township associations consists in their adaptation to bring agricultural improvement home to all the people.

Agricultural schools and colleges.—But few agricultural schools are in successful operation, although several have been established. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, and Iowa, have each one, and one or more are about to be established in other States. It does not argue well for the agricultural taste of our people, that while we are in advance of most European countries in the number of our common schools and colleges, we are greatly behind some of them in institutions designed to teach the innumerable applications of science to agriculture, and to elevate and throw a charm around this noble employment.

Periodicals.—The number and excellence of agricultural and horticultural periodicals leave little to be desired except that some of them were in the hands of every farmer. Forty papers and magazines, devoted almost exclusively to topics pertinent to farming and gardening, are published in the country.

Diseases of animals.—Among the embarrassments which still interfere seriously with farming operations are the diseases of domestic animals. Two forms of disease have more especially attracted attention—the pleuro-pneumonia of neat cattle in Massachusetts, and what is known as hog-cholera in the western States. In reference to the former, the people of the whole Union have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude to the State in which it first appeared, for the prompt and energetic measures adopted to prevent its diffusion. The disease which prevailed among swine caused great destruction, and unfortunately but small success attended any efforts devised to arrest its progress.

These visitations, with others of more common occurrence, cannot fail to sug-

gest the necessity of a class of well-educated veterinary surgeons. In this particular most European countries are greatly in advance of the United States. It is believed there is nothing about the rural economy of the Old World from which we may so profitably learn a lesson as in securing skilful, medical, and surgical treatment for domestic animals. This necessity has been made still more apparent by recent losses of army horses. We are of the opinion that the country, in the purchase and loss of horses during the insurrection, has incurred expenses already which, under other circumstances, could have been avoided, to an amount greater than would have been required to maintain a national veterinary school or college on an extended scale for half a century. In truth, we are not sure that the interest on the amount lost would not permanently support such an institution. The multiplication and cost of insurances on live stock furnishes proof of the little reliance placed on the skill of the professed cattle and horse doctor.

Destructive insects.—In many instances whole armies of destructive insects have rendered the labors of the husbandman unprofitable or fruitless. The wheat midge, the chinch bug, and the army worm, besides those that have for years preyed on the products of the orchard and garden, occasion the loss of millions of dollars annually. By the labors of entomologists we have been taught to know these enemies more fully, and led to cherish the hope that we shall yet learn how to protect our crops from their ravages.

Meteorological observations.—The want of meteorological knowledge, and consequent want of adaptation of our industry to the laws of climate, both general and local, is a frequent source of loss to the farmer.

Through the system of meteorology inaugurated by the Surgeon General of the United States army, and that now efficiently carried on by the Smithsonian Institution, the climate of the United States will soon be as well understood as its geology or geography. When the knowledge thus obtained is thoroughly popularized we may expect to see it beneficially applied.

For information respecting agricultural products, not referred to in the foregoing notes, the reader is referred to the tables of agriculture appended to the report. The great labor required in the preparation of tables involving such vast interests and varied details has precluded their completion prior to the moment when it becomes necessary to submit them to the printer, a circumstance which is sufficiently explanatory of what some may be disposed to consider a meagre commentary upon a matter of so great importance.

It is not improbable that some inconsiderable errors may be detected in the foregoing notes, attributable to the tables having, in some cases, been slightly varied after their adoption as the text for comment. It is confidently believed, however, that no material error or discrepancy will be found to exist in any part of the report.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 37.)

Among the elements which determine the characteristics of a people no branch of social statistics occupies a more important place than that which exhibits the number, variety, and diffusion of newspapers and other periodicals. Composing, as they do, a part of the reading of all, they furnish nearly the whole of the reading which the greater number, whether from inclination or necessity, permit

themselves to enjoy, and it was in virtue of this fact that the most philosophical of British statesmen signalized "newspaper circulations" as a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined in his day. The writers of these papers, he added, "are indeed, for the greater part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for a twelvemonth, and he will become our master."

And if such was the idea of Burke respecting the influence of the public press, it is equally true that the quality and the dissemination of its fugitive sheets may be said to stand as an exponent at once of the intelligence and the domestic economy of any people.

It was in this view that Lord John Russell, in his great speech on Parliamentary reform, delivered in the year 1822, cited the multiplication and improvement in newspapers as gratifying evidences of the augmented wealth and expanding culture of the middle classes in Great Britain. And it was in this view, also, that a great Greek scholar was accustomed to say that a single newspaper published in the age of Pericles (had that age produced any such phenomenon) would, if handed down to us, be a better index of Athenian life and manners than can now be found in any existing memorials of the Grecian civilization.

The newspaper and periodical press, now covering so wide a field of activity in every department of thought, has won its way to the commanding position it occupies from very small beginnings. Taking its origin in Italy, and under a form bearing some resemblance to that of modern times, capable of being traced to the sixteenth century, the newspaper has in our day enlarged equally the area of its diffusion and the character of its contents, while the celerity with which it is disseminated equalizes throughout large tracts of country the conditions of that popular intelligence which make up an enlightened public opinion. The earliest English newspaper, entitled the "Mercurie," was little more than the present "Court Circular" in respect of its matter, while its periodical visits from London to York were, in the time of Cromwell, accomplished "in the brief space of a fortnight or three weeks,"

At the present day the newspaper and the periodical have become "popular educators."

Instead of mere chronicles of formal proceedings or passing events they are vast depositories of discussion and information on all topics which engage the thoughts or enlist the activity of men in the figure of society. A free press has thus become the representative and, for the masses, the organ of that free speech which is found indispensable to the development of truth, either in the religious, the political, the literary, or the scientific world. In each and all of these domains the newspaper and the periodical have accordingly become most efficient agents.

And in no country has their influence been more sensibly witnessed, or more widely extended, than in the United States. The universal diffusion of education, combining with the moderate prices at which the daily visits of the public press may be secured, has given to the newspaper a very great currency among us. And where so large a share of the popular activity is, from the very nature of our civil institutions, engrossed in social and political discussions, it is easy to predict that the public press must here ever exert a power which renders it mighty for good or for evil, according to the intelligence and the virtue of those who preside over its conduct.

The tabular statement appended to this report, relating to this subject, strikingly illustrates the fact that the people of the United States are peculiarly "a newspaper-reading nation," and serves to show how large a portion of their reading is political. Of 4,051 papers and periodicals published in the United

States, at the date of the census of 1860, three thousand two hundred and forty-two, or 80.02 per cent., were political in their character. Two hundred and ninety-eight, or 7.38 per cent., are devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of two hundred and seventy-seven, or 6.83 per cent., while two hundred and thirty-four, or 5.77 per cent., are classed as miscellaneous.

The last decade in our civil history has been one of extraordinary political agitation. Accordingly we find that there has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and periodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding census. In 1850 their number was 1,630. In 1860 it was 3,242, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1850 the number of religious papers and periodicals was 191. In 1860 it was stated at 277, being an increase of 45 per cent. In 1850 the number of papers and periodicals of every class in the United States was 2,526. In 1860 the aggregate under this head reaches, as before stated, 4,051, showing a rate of increase of 60.37. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to 426,409,978 copies. In 1860 the annual circulation is stated at 927,951,548 copies, showing a ratio of increase of 117.61.

The total white population of the United States was stated at the date of the census of 1850 to be 19,553,114. In 1860 the census returns report it at 27,008,081, the ratio of increase being 38.12. These figures show how largely the increment of the newspaper and periodical circulation has exceeded the increase of population during the last ten years.

In 1850 the annual circulation of all kinds afforded 21.81 copies to each white person in the Union. In 1860 the total circulation was at the rate of 34.36 per person.

New Hampshire and South Carolina are the only States which, as compared with the data of 1850, show any considerable decline in the number of copies of papers and periodicals published within their limits. In the States of Maryland and Vermont, and in the District of Columbia, the emissions of the public press at the two dates are nearly uniform. The largest increase, as might have been expected, occurs in the State of California. Of the total circulation in the country, three States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, furnish 539,026,124 copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DECADE OF 1850-'60.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 38.)

The decade which terminated in 1860 was particularly distinguished by the progress of railroads in the United States. At its commencement the total extent in operation was 8,588.79 miles, costing \$296,260,128; at its close, 30,598.77 miles, costing \$1,134,452,909; the increase in mileage having been 22,004.08 miles, and in cost of construction \$838,192,781.

While the increase in mileage was nearly 300 per cent., and the amount invested still greater, the consequences that have resulted from these works have been augmented in vastly greater ratio. Up to the commencement of the decade our railroads sustained only an unimportant relation to the internal commerce of the country. Nearly all the lines then in operation were local or isolated works, and neither in extent nor design had begun to be formed into that vast and connected system which, like a web, now covers every portion of our wide domain, enabling each work to contribute to the traffic and value of all, and supplying means of locomotion and a market, almost at his own door, for nearly every citizen of the United States.

Previous to the commencement of the last decade only one line of railroad had been completed between tide-water and the great interior basins of the country, the products of which now perform so important a part in our internal

and foreign commerce. Even this line, formed by the several links that now compose the New York Central road, was restricted in the carriage of freight except on the payment of canal tolls, in addition to other charges for transportation, which restriction amounted to a virtual prohibition. The commerce resulting from our railroads consequently has been, with comparatively slight exceptions, a creation of the last decade.

The line next opened, and connecting the western system of lakes and rivers with tide-water, was that extending from Boston to Ogdensburg, composed of distinct links, the last of which was completed during 1850. The third was the New York and Erie, which was opened on the 22d of April, 1851. The fourth, in geographical order, was the Pennsylvania, which was completed in 1852, although its mountain division was not opened till 1854. Previous to this time its summit was overcome by a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines, constructed by the State. The fifth great line, the Baltimore and Ohio, was opened, in 1853, still further south. The Tennessee river, a tributary of the Mississippi, was reached, in 1850, by the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia, and the Mississippi itself, by the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in 1859. In the extreme north the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, now known as the Grand Trunk, was completed early in 1853. In 1858, the Virginia system was extended to a connexion with the Memphis and Charleston and with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads.

The eight great works named, connecting the interior with the seaboard, are the trunks or base lines upon which is erected the vast system that now over-spreads the whole country. They serve as outlets to the interior for its products, which would have little or no commercial value without improved highways, the cost of transportation over which does not equal one-tenth that over ordinary roads. The works named, assisted by the Erie canal, now afford ample means for the expeditious and cheap transportation of produce seeking eastern markets, and could, without being overtaxed, transport the entire surplus products of the interior.

Previous to 1850 by far the greater portion of railroads constructed were in the States bordering the Atlantic, and, as before remarked, were for the most part isolated lines, whose limited traffics were altogether local. Up to the date named, the internal commerce of the country was conducted almost entirely through *water* lines, natural and artificial, and over ordinary highways. The period of the settlement of California marks really the commencement of the new era in the physical progress of the United States. The vast quantities of gold it produced imparted new life and activity to every portion of the Union, particularly the western States, the people of which, at the commencement of 1850, were thoroughly aroused as to the value and importance of railroads. Each presented great facilities for the construction of such works, which promised to be almost equally productive. Enterprises were undertaken and speedily executed which have literally converted them into a net-work of lines, and secured their advantages to almost every farmer and producer.

The progress of these works in the aggregate, year by year, will be seen by the tabular statements at the close of the report. The only important line opened in the west, previous to 1850, was the one from Sandusky to Cincinnati, formed by the Mad River and Little Miami roads. But these pioneer works were rude, unsubstantial structures compared with the finished works of the present day, and were employed almost wholly in the transportation of passengers. Within the decade, in place of this one line, railroads have been constructed radiating from lakes Erie and Michigan, striking the Mississippi at *ten* and the Ohio at *eight* different points, and serve as trunk lines between the two great hydrographic systems of the west. These trunk lines are cut every few miles by cross lines, which, in the States east of the Mississippi, are sufficiently

numerous to meet every public and private want, and to afford every needful encouragement to the development of the resources of this country.

The southern States have been behind the northern in their public enterprises, though, at the date of the census, they were prosecuting them with great energy and vigor. The progress inland of the great trunk lines of the south has been already noted. The opening of the Mobile & Ohio, and of the Mississippi Central, which will soon take place, will give completeness to the system of the southwestern States, and leave little to be done to make it all that is wanted for that section of the country.

West of the Mississippi less has been done, for the reason that the settlements there are of a more recent date, and the people less able to provide the means for their construction than those of the older States. But even upon our western frontier extensive systems have been undertaken and very considerable progress made in their execution.

A more interesting subject than the progress of our public works would be their results, as shown in the increased commerce and wealth of the country. But such inquiries do not come within the scope of this report. It is well ascertained, however, that our railroads transport in the aggregate at least 850 tons of merchandise per annum to the mile of road in operation. Such a rate would give 26,000,000 tons as the total annual tonnage of railroads for the whole country. If we estimate the value of this tonnage at \$150 per ton, the aggregate value of the whole would be \$3,900,000,000. Vast as this commerce is, more than three-quarters of it has been created since 1850.

To illustrate the correctness of the estimate made, the following statement is added of the tonnage transported by the railroads of the State of New York for 1860, with the estimated value of the same. The classifications are made by the companies :

Kinds of freight.	Tons carried.	Value per ton	Total value.
Products of the forest.....	373,494	\$20 00	\$7,468,480
Products of animals.....	895,519	200 00	179,103,800
Vegetable food.....	1,103,640	50 00	55,182,000
Other agricultural products.....	143,219	15 00	2,148,055
Manufactures.....	511,916	250 00	127,979,000
Merchandise.....	783,811	500 00	391,905,500
Other articles.....	930,244	10 00	9,302,440
Totals.....	4,741,773	163 00	773,069,275

If we make a deduction of one-quarter for duplications—a portion of the tonnage passing over more than one road—the aggregate would be 3,556,330 tons, having a value of \$579,681,790.

The railroads of Massachusetts transported, for the same year, 4,094,269 tons; or, making the deductions for duplications, 3,070,027 tons, and having a value of \$500,524,201. The number of miles of railroad employed in the transportation of freight being 2,569 in the State of New York and 1,317 in the State of Massachusetts, with the deductions named, the amount of freight transported in these States average 1,700 tons per mile. We have estimated the tonnage of all the railroads of the United States to average one-half the amount

of the roads in these States. That this is not an overestimate is shown by the following statement of the tonnage of several interior lines :

Roads.	Length of miles.	Tons transported.
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati.....	141	295, 635
Little Miami.....	120	343, 961
Cleveland and Toledo.....	147	250, 463
Michigan Central.....	969	378, 570
Michigan Southern.....	525	399, 679
Illinois Central.....	700	496, 390
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy.....	310	536, 670
Chicago and Rock Island.....	228	331, 668
Galena and Chicago.....	259	361, 186
Total.....	2, 719	3, 386, 393

Average per mile, 1,250 tons.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Tons.
The total tonnage of the United States in the year 1814 was.....	1, 368, 127
Since which period have been built (to June, 1861, inclusive).....	8, 307, 397
Total owned and built since 1814.....	9, 675, 524
The total tonnage owned at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1861) was.....	5, 539, 812
Showing the total decrease in forty-seven years, by decay, wreck, and other loss, to have been.....	4, 135, 712

It would appear that the loss by wear and tear, decay, wreck, fire, and other causes, was in forty-seven years 42.75 per cent., while in the past ten years alone it has been about twenty-five per cent.

The rapid advance in the ship-building interest during the last forty-seven years, in which the northern States have largely participated, is shown in the following tabular statement of the tonnage built in each decade since 1821, and in the seven years previous :

	Tonnage built in United States.	Annual average.
	Tons.	Tons.
Seven years, 1815—1821.....	638, 563	91, 223
Ten years, 1822—1831....	901, 598	90, 159
Ten years, 1832—1841.....	1, 178, 693	117, 867
Ten years, 1842—1851.....	1, 999, 963	199, 996
Ten years, 1852—1861.....	3, 589, 300	358, 930
Total forty-seven years.....	8, 307, 417	176, 753

The total tonnage of the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1851 was 3,772,439 tons. If to this we add the tonnage since built and officially reported as 3,589,200 tons, it will show a total of 7,361,639 tons.

	Tonnage own'd in the United States.	Year built.	Tons.	At the end of the year—	
				Presumed ton- nage.	Actual ton- nage.
June 30, 1851	3, 772, 439	1851-'2	351, 493	4, 123, 932	4, 128, 440
1852	4, 138, 440	1852-'3	425, 471	4, 553, 911	4, 407, 010
1853	4, 407, 010	1853-'4	535, 616	4, 943, 626	4, 802, 902
1854	4, 802, 902	1854-'5	583, 450	5, 386, 352	5, 212, 001
1855	5, 212, 001	1855-'6	469, 393	5, 681, 394	4, 871, 632
1856	4, 871, 632	1856-'7	378, 804	5, 950, 456	4, 940, 543
1857	4, 940, 843	1857-'8	242, 286	5, 183, 129	5, 049, 508
1858	5, 049, 808	1858-'9	156, 601	5, 206, 409	5, 143, 037
1859	5, 145, 037	1859-'60	212, 892	5, 357, 929	5, 353, 868
1860	5, 353, 868	1860-'1	233, 194	5, 587, 062	5, 539, 812
Tons			3, 589, 200	51, 287, 200	49, 461, 373
Presumed loss in ten years					1, 821, 827
					51, 283, 900

This is equivalent to a total loss in ten years, from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1861, of 1,821,827 tons, viz :

	Tons.
Existing June 30, 1851	3, 772, 439
Built since, (ten years, to June 30, 1861)	3, 589, 200
Total owned and built in ten years	7, 361, 639
Actually reported June 30, 1861	5, 539, 812
Loss in ten years by decay, wreck, and other causes	1, 821, 827

According to the United States treasury report, the loss in ten years has been 1,821,827 tons, or nearly twenty-five per cent., or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. What portion of this loss is by wreck, and what portion by actual decay, are not shown. Unfortunately the statistics of wrecks and of total and partial losses are not preserved by authority of law, but, in view of their importance, it seems proper that they should be carefully ascertained by private enterprise or public authority.

The total tonnage of the United States, at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1861, was 5,539,812 tons, of which the State of New York owned 1,740,940 tons, or nearly thirty per cent. of the whole. During the same fiscal year the tonnage built was 233,194 tons, of which New York built 46,359 tons, or nearly twenty per cent. The tonnage owned in each district of the State, and built during the two years 1859-1861, was as follows :

Tonnage owned in New York and built in 1859-'61.

	Tonnage built 1859—1860.	Tonnage built 1860—1861.	Tonnage owned June 30, 1861.
New York.....	23,484	33,199	1,539,355
Buffalo.....	3,766	8,992	108,984
Oswego.....		4,718	55,552
Greenport.....	381		7,080
Bag Harbor.....	150	166	5,621
Dunkirk.....			4,374
Oswegatchie.....			7,332
Genesee.....			2,982
Champlain.....			1,791
Cape Vincent.....		61	5,228
Cold Spring.....			1,839
Sackett's Harbor.....	3,988		688
Niagara.....	116		774
State of New York.....	31,905	46,359	1,740,940
All other States.....	180,986	186,835	3,798,872
Total tons.....	212,891	233,194	5,539,812
1859—1860.....		212,891	5,353,868
1858—1859.....		156,602	5,145,037
1857—1858.....		242,986	5,049,808
1856—1857.....		378,804	4,940,843

Maine takes the lead as a ship-building State; New York is the second. The other prominent ones are as follows for the past three years, showing a more rapid advance in New York than in other States:

States.	1860—1861.	1859—1860.	1858—1859.	Total tons, three years.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Maine.....	57,343	57,867	40,905	156,115
New York.....	46,359	31,936	16,313	94,608
Massachusetts.....	37,306	33,461	31,270	101,937
Pennsylvania.....	24,754	21,615	14,476	60,845
All other States.....	67,532	68,013	53,638	189,183
Tons built, years 1859—1861.....	233,194	212,892	156,602	602,688

Thus New York, which in 1858-'9 built but little over ten per cent., has, in the last year, built about twenty per cent. of the whole, and is the second instead of the fourth State in this industrial work. The immense value of this large property in tonnage, owned by our people in 1861, both as a source of temporary profit to the owners, and as an active and permanent means of extending abroad and at home the commerce and manufactures of the country, can scarcely be overestimated. Assuming the average value per ton at forty dollars, the value of this tonnage may be stated at \$221,592,480, viz:

State of New York..... 1,740,940 tons = \$69,637,600, or 31.41 per cent.
Other States 3,798,872 tons = 151,954,880, or 68.59 per cent.

Total, U. S., June, 1861.. 5,539,812 tons = 221,592,480

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

During my superintendency of the seventh census, the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Census Board, directed me to proceed to Europe to investigate the manner of conducting statistical operations in other countries, that we might avail ourselves of all useful information attainable as to the best plan of arranging the details of our census, and my instructions enjoined it upon me to effect, if possible, some arrangement whereby the results of periodical censuses should be ascertained as nearly uniform in time and details as practicable, and the facts classified upon like principles as far as circumstances would admit, in order to allow of the more ready comparison of their details. In my report of December, 1851, representation was made of the course pursued for accomplishing the objects of my mission, and it now gives me pleasure to state that the views of my superior officers here, being at the same time cordially advocated by Baron Quetelet, of Belgium, Doctor Farr, of London, and other distinguished men of science, an important general movement occurred throughout Europe resulting in arrangements for an international congress to elevate the science and improve the administration of statistics, to be held at Brussels the succeeding year, which, however, on account of the unsettled state of Europe, was postponed to the latter days of August, 1853, when the first statistical congress convened at that city, and closed on the 2d of September. In the opening address Baron Quetelet referred complimentarily to my efforts as those of one of the originators of this great movement, and expressed his regret that a political change had severed my connexion with the administration of the census and occasioned my absence. Encouraged by the success attending the convention at Brussels, congresses have since been held at Paris in the month of September, 1855, at Vienna, in September, 1857, and lastly in London, in July, 1860; and arrangements have been made for a fifth congress to be held in Berlin in 1863. I was present at the congress of Paris, and presented a paper which was read and is published at length in its proceedings. As at the first congress held at Brussels, so in the last convened in London, an unequivocal tribute was paid to the agency of this country in directing public attention to the importance of this movement. All these congresses have been attended by many of the most distinguished scientific men of Europe, and their proceedings, which form several quarto volumes, in three languages, contain perhaps the most valuable contributions to statistical science which have ever been published.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

It may not be improper in this connexion to express the opinion that the establishment of a permanent bureau of statistics would prove of inestimable advantage to the country. Such a bureau is maintained by every enlightened government of Europe, and the want of one here has been seriously felt by Congress and the people. Such a bureau has been frequently recommended by Presidents and heads of departments. Eighteen years since the subject was referred to a select committee of the House of Representatives, which made an able report, from which the following extracts are made:

"The *importance* of statistical knowledge is proved by the circumstance that scarcely any civilized government exists in the world where a *department* or *bureau* has not been established for the purpose of collecting, recording, and arranging statistical facts, and for the dissemination of correct information upon the fiscal, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the respective countries wherein such institutions are established. England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, &c., and several of the smaller powers of Germany and Italy, have, in some shape or other, and under various desig-

inations, long possessed the advantages of correct official information upon their several national statistics."

"Correct and extensive statistical information is no less necessary to the mass of the people, in order that they may desire, appreciate, and understand correct legislation, than it is for the legislator to enable him to comprehend and to promote the best interests of his constituents. The want of such of a bureau, or rather the want of the information which it would be the means of collecting and disseminating, has long been felt and acknowledged, and by none more than by those members of the national legislature who have been anxious to legislate correctly and impartially, and thereby best advance the true interests of the nation. In many cases the information which has been necessary, owing to the want of a systematic and regular arrangement of materials, cannot be procured but after very great delay; and, in some cases, no diligence or exertion of the department upon which the call has been made can furnish the necessary replies. There are now calls on some of the departments remaining unanswered which were made *two years ago*; and such is the quantity of extra labor thrown upon the departments by these calls for information that, in one office, the number of *extra clerks* employed is greater than that of the *regular clerks* of the department."

"Such a bureau would furnish correct information respecting the commercial, the financial, the navigating and shipping, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests of the country; a digested body of facts relative to the revenue, the custom-house, the post office, the land office, and the Indian department; correct statements respecting the population, the expenses and details of the army and navy, the progress of internal improvements, the state of banks and other institutions, and of monetary affairs and exchanges; and, in short, a regular, connected, and methodized arrangement of every subject to which facts and figures bear any relation, and which are in any way connected with the history, the progress and the condition of the nation at large, and those of the various States and Territories. And here it may be remarked, that, by a full and complete arrangement of the prices of stocks, the rates of exchanges, the quantity of unemployed capital, as exhibited by the amount of deposits in banks and other variations in the money market, the best opportunities for the execution of government financial operations would be ascertained, and the public interest materially promoted."

"The duties of the bureau would extend to the arrangement, condensation, and elucidation of the *statistics of foreign nations*, and to all the various branches of *international commercial intercourse*, materials for which are daily accumulating, especially from consuls and other public agents abroad."

The labors of a statistical bureau would most essentially contribute to the increase of sound knowledge upon all subjects connected with national and international affairs among the people. The theories, often conflicting, of political economists would give place to the practical results of experience, the sober truths of figures, and the unerring demonstrations of facts.

The true interests of the people of the country, as a people *one and indivisible*, would be perceived and understood. Knowledge of the most important kind would be given to the community; additional power, the result of knowledge, be placed in the hands of the legislature; the welfare of the country advanced by its interests being better understood; and legislation would be consistent and onwards, uniformly conducing to individual happiness and national honor and prosperity. It is hoped that nations will no longer seek to conquer by war or physical force, but by an honorable rivalry in the cultivation of the arts of peace, of commerce, of agriculture, of manufactures, and of science. Practical and useful information must be furnished to our people, to enable them to compete with other nations in their laudable career. The object of this bureau would be to furnish this information, and thus place the materials for sound thought, and the foundation for correct action, within the grasp of

every American citizen. The committee above referred to closed their report with these words:

"It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that the establishment of a statistical bureau would be a measure *highly advantageous to the public interests*, one of very *easy and ready practicability*, and productive of not only a saving of time and labor, but an *absolute diminution of the annual expenses of the general government*."

No words of mine could add force to such representations, which are doubly applicable in the present condition of the country.

It may not inappropriately be added that the census has become so cumbersome on account of the vast area embraced within its operations, and the increasing numbers of population, and enlargement of our material interests, that its successful management demands administrative talent only to be acquired by experience, and must require most of the years of a decade for its completion. With the facilities this office possesses, it would add but little comparatively to its labors to prepare an annual report on population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, internal improvements, &c., &c., while its permanent establishment would insure the maintenance of a valuable repository of statistical information important to the legislator and statesman. In my opinion, a permanent bureau of statistics, having charge of the census, would add but little to the expenses of the government, as its effect would be to obviate the necessity of employing the vast clerical force now requisite because of their inexperience, and for the reason that the great statistical facts of the country are collected by the census but once in ten years.

THE BRITISH CENSUS FOR 1861.

The population returns of the British census for 1861 have been courteously furnished to this office in advance of the publication of the full results. They show the number of inhabitants, the division of the sexes, the amount of emigration during the preceding ten years, and, as to Ireland, the religious profession of the people, together with a few other particulars.

The census was taken on the 8th of April, and on that day the population of England and Wales, and of the islands in the British seas, was 20,205,504. It was estimated that the portion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen out of the country belonging to England and Wales, not enumerated, was 162,021. The actual increase of population in these divisions of the kingdom was 2,169,576, which was greater than in any previous decade, though the *rate of increase* has somewhat diminished, owing, it was supposed, to emigration to the United States and elsewhere. The islands in the British seas had a population of 143,779.

In respect to the sexes, there were 9,825,246 males and 10,380,258 females, showing an excess of 555,012 females. The disparity is in part accounted for by the absence of men in the army, navy, and merchant service, and from the greater number of males than females who emigrate.

The number of inhabited houses enumerated was 3,745,463, of uninhabited 153,494, total 3,898,957; being an increase of 467,424 since 1851. This gives 5.33 inmates for each inhabited house, and would appear to afford a very comfortable amount of aggregate accommodation in regard to shelter to the inhabitants.

The progress of population in England and Wales for sixty years has been surprisingly regular. In 1801, the whole number of inhabitants was 9,156,171; in 1811, 10,454,529; in 1821, 12,172,664; in 1831, 14,051,986; in 1841, 16,035,198; in 1851, 18,054,170; in 1861, 20,223,746. The rates of increase per cent. during these several decades, beginning with the end of 1801, was 14, 16, 15, 14, 15, 12. As has been observed, the falling off in the rate per cent. of increase from 1851 to 1861 was accidental, emigration having carried out of the kingdom during the ten years no less than 2,287,205 persons.

In eleven districts there was an excess of registered births over registered deaths of 2,260,576, and in the same districts there was an ascertained increase of 2,134,116 persons.

The census of Scotland, taken on the same day, exhibits a total population of 3,061,251, of whom 1,446,982 were males and 1,614,269 females. There were 679,025 separate families, and 393,289 inhabited houses. The number of children attending school between the ages of five and fifteen was 456,699. The increase in the whole population since 1851 was 172,509, or a trifle over six per cent. The females outnumbered the males in Scotland by 167,287.

In the returns for Scotland a list of seventy-six cities and towns is given, containing 1,244,578 inhabitants. Whether this comprises the entire urban, as distinguished from the rural population, does not appear; but such is probably the fact, since a few of the places named are mere villages or hamlets of less than five hundred inhabitants. The number of inhabited houses in these cities and towns was 89,520, showing 13.90 inmates to each house. The number of separate families is stated to be 286,585, giving 4.28 individuals to each family. Edinburgh, the capital, contains 9,820 inhabited houses, and a population of 168,000; each house, therefore, contains 17.12 inhabitants. Glasgow is the principal commercial city. Its population is 394,857, and it has 13,873 houses which are inhabited, showing that each house accommodates 28.45 persons.

Ireland.—It was found that on the 8th of April, 1861, Ireland contained 5,764,543 inhabitants, of whom 2,804,961 were males and 2,959,582 females. The decrease of the whole population from 1851, as shown by this return, was 787,842, being at the rate of 12.02 per cent. during the ten years. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, and in 1851 6,552,385. The falling off during that decade was 1,622,739, or 19.85 per cent. The only localities in which an increase of population was shown by the last census, were Dublin and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, where there is a gain of 18.88 per cent. on the returns of 1851. In explanation of the general decrease of population in Ireland, it is stated that of 2,249,255 emigrants leaving the ports of the United Kingdom from the 31st March, 1851, to the 8th April, 1861, 1,230,986 were Irish, of whom 1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. It is remarked that the whole of the last decade was remarkably free from famine, pestilence, riots, and civil commotions, so that the condition of the country was such as ordinarily produces an increase rather than a decline of population. But the effects of the great calamities of 1846 and subsequent years extended over the first few years of the last decade, precluding the restorative energies of the country from coming into force and action.

As to religion, the Irish people are divided as follows: 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics; 678,661 belong to the established church of England, and 586,563 are Protestant Dissenters. The last-named class includes 528,992 Presbyterians and 44,532 Methodists. The Protestant population are chiefly found in the province of Ulster, where they are about equal in numbers to the Catholics. The commissioners, in their report, note it as a fact worthy of remark, that no objections were made to the inquiries directed to be put on the subject of religion, and that fifteen complaints were made to them of the inaccuracy of the results.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland in 1861 was 993,233; in 1851, 1,046,223; and in 1841, 1,328,839. This shows a falling off corresponding with the decrease of population. The diminution of inhabited houses from 1841 to 1851 was at the rate of 21.27 per cent., and the decrease since 1851 was 5.08 per cent. It was found that there were 1.14 families in each house.

The number of families returned was 1,129,218, showing a decrease of 75,101, or 6.24 per cent. on the returns for 1851. The decrease from 1841 to 1851 was 268,468 families, being at the rate of 18.23 per cent.; (the average number of

persons to a family in 1861 was 5.10; in 1851, 5.44; in 1841, 5.54;) results showing a gradual thinning out of the households, attributable to emigration and the other causes leading to a decline in the population. From these statements it will be perceived that the people of Great Britain and Ireland but little exceeds twenty-nine millions, and that the population of the United States has not only, for the first time, reached that of the mother country, but has run beyond her near two and a half millions of people.

DISEASES, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 6.)

[Continuation of the chapter on mortality, ending page 32.]

In the previous discussion of mortality statistics from other points of view, the conclusion was reached (p. 30) that the actual deaths in the United States occur at the rate of one in forty-five or forty-six of the whole population, and that they amounted to about 680,000 during the year 1860. It will further be admitted, in respect to the corresponding prevalence of sickness and invaliding, that twice the number of annual deaths in a large community will exhibit very nearly the number that are constantly sick. This rule is practically confirmed by numerous statistical comparisons, and though applicable more directly to manhood than to infancy and old age, yet on the whole it is found to furnish a near and convenient approximation. Accordingly, doubling the number of deaths, we readily obtain 1,360,000 for the number constantly sick during the year of the census.

The number of sick will be seen to constitute about one twenty-third part of the whole population. Besides watch-care, maintenance, and other attendant charges, so much is the efficiency of our population in respect to labor diminished, and so much is lost to industry and production. It is true that a certain prevalence of disease must be deemed, in the course of nature, "the inevitable lot," yet a large portion is needless, being clearly traceable to the neglect of temperance and the laws of health. The diminution of the current rate of sickness and mortality evidently pertains to the general prosperity and happiness, and may well constitute the leading idea in examining the statistics of disease.

What diseases are most influenced by the vicissitudes of climate, and what by the conditions of place? The former depending on the condition of the atmosphere, and attacking many persons at the same time, have long since been designated epidemic diseases; of which fever, dysentery, influenza, smallpox, and scarlatina or scarlet fever, are examples. The diseases arising from some peculiarity of the soil and surface have been similarly termed endemic; thus, ague is endemic in some marshy districts. More recently it has been proposed to include both epidemic and endemic, together with contagious diseases under the single title of *zymotic diseases*. The *zymotic*, from a Greek word signifying leaven or fermentation, are the first division in the general classification of diseases by Dr. Farr, whose researches now constitute a fundamental portion of the system of vital statistics.

Among *zymotics* are arranged four diseases which are contagious, and which can visit the same individual, as a general rule, but once in the lifetime; these are *smallpox*, *measles*, *scarlatina*, and *whooping-cough*. The last three prevail among children more especially. Other maladies under this head, such as dysentery, fevers, and cholera, are noted for wide fluctuations in different periods. Such peculiarities give to this category the greatest interest, and the question whether one particular year or locality is more healthy than another chiefly depends on the relative mortality from zymotic diseases. All other diseases may be regarded as isolated disorders, such as apoplexy, consumption, dropsy, which bear off nearly the same proportion of the living in every year.

Zymotic diseases.

	Deaths, 1850.	Deaths, 1860.	Proportions, 1860.	Proportions 1850.
Cholera	965	33,074	0.98	11.87
Cholera infantum	4,804	3,960	1.35	1.45
Croup	15,186	10,706	4.25	3.94
Diarrhoea	7,847	6,366	2.90	2.98
Dysentery	10,461	90,556	2.93	7.38
Erysipelas	2,756	2,786	0.77	1.00
Fever, intermittent	4,447	964	1.25	0.35
Fever, remittent	11,109	18,496	3.11	6.63
Fever, typhoid, typhus	19,207	13,099	5.38	4.69
Fever, yellow	657	785	0.18	0.98
Influenza	387	252	0.11	0.09
Measles	3,900	2,963	1.09	1.07
Scarlatina	26,363	2,584	7.39	3.44
Smallpox	1,963	2,352	0.35	0.84
Syphilis	231	146	0.07	0.05
Thrush	554	494	0.16	0.15
Whooping-cough	6,400	5,980	2.35	1.90
Total zymotic	118,569	131,613	33.22	47.96
Other specified diseases	218,961	134,803	61.14	48.36
Violent deaths	20,115	12,174	5.64	4.36
Unknown	36,648	44,233	.....	.....
Grand total	393,606	323,023	100.00	100.00

Here the wide and striking difference between the proportions of zymotic disease, 33 and 47 per cent., at once indicates the year ending June 1, 1850, to have been one of unusual mortality. The prevalence of Asiatic cholera has already been mentioned.—(Page 23.) It will be seen that *dysentery* and *remittent or common fever* also prevailed in excess during the same year with the Asiatic or epidemic cholera. But deaths from *intermittent fever* (fever and ague) and from *scarlatina* (scarlet fever) were more frequent in the year of 1860 than from the same diseases in the former year.

Cholera, meaning primarily a vomiting or purging of bile, has the three varieties of cholera morbus, Asiatic cholera, and cholera infantum. The first two have been classed under the single head of cholera, since both have similar characteristics. It is usually after long intervals that some contagion in the air gives the disease a malignant type, as above noted. Of the deaths returned in 1850 there were 1,568 from cholera morbus, although there appears no very definite line of distinction between this and epidemic cholera.

Cholera infantum, allied to diarrhoea, is one of the summer diseases of children, which proves most fatal with those from three to eighteen months old, and during the process of teething. The deaths from this disease appear to have been almost equally distributed in 1850 and 1860, and very many of them have probably occurred in the large cities.

Yellow fever appears not to have prevailed extensively in either year. Only 785 deaths from this cause were reported in 1850, and only 657 in the year 1860. At intervals of years this disease takes a malignant type and prevails a dreaded scourge in tropical climates along the sea-coast.

The whole population increased in the last ten years about 35 per cent. Therefore, by adding a little more than one-third to the deaths by each disease

in 1850 the results can then be compared with those of 1860 on an equal basis of population. By this method it will be found that *measles* and *thrush* (cancerous sore mouth) occurred with equal rates of mortality in both years; *croup* and some other diseases nearly so, as will be seen by inspection of the preceding statistics.

The inquiry, What maladies have been the most fatal in the United States? is answered by the table given in the Appendix. A slight inspection will show that the number of deaths by *consumption* is the greatest of all. Next to this is the family of *fevers*, of which the mortality has just been stated. The deaths from consumption and some other noted diseases have been as follows:

Diseases.	Deaths in 1860.	Deaths in 1850.
Consumption	48,971	33,516
Pneumonia	27,076	12,130
Pleurisy	1,262	2,167
Scrofula	2,683	1,880
Delirium tremens, intemperance	1,504	951
Droopy	12,034	11,217
Diphtheria	1,663	.....

Consumption, according to medical authority, "begins with a change in the constitution, followed by the deposit of a cheese-like matter, forming tubercles in the lungs and other parts, ending in ulceration. When this tuberculous matter is deposited in the glands of the neck and in the bones and joints it constitutes *scrofula*; in the glands of the abdomen, mesenteric disease; neither of which affections differs from consumption in its essential anatomical cause." Consumption is believed to prevail more extensively in the northern States, as fevers predominate in the southern States. *Pneumonia* is characterized by inflammation of the lungs, and *pleurisy* by inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs. The total deaths in 1860 from consumption, pneumonia, and pleurisy were 77,309.

Delirium tremens, or *mania à potu*, "a disease caused by the abuse of spirituous liquors, is characterized by tremor, sleeplessness, and delirium." Under the same head are brought the deaths returned from intemperance, making a total of 1,504, and showing the large increase of 58 per cent. during the past ten years.

Diphtheria is the most recent name of a disease characterized by a thick membranous exudation in the throat. It is allied to *croup* and to *scarlet fever*, with which it is sometimes confounded. It is asserted to be not contagious, but curable in a large majority of cases. In 1850 the name had attracted little or no attention; and in 1860 the number of deaths from this cause were but 1,663, a number much less than the notoriety of the disease would imply. It belongs to the zymotic class.

Lastly, the statistics of *Violent Deaths* will be found interesting, as the causes of demise are more intelligible or less shrouded in mystery than those of disease. It appears that only 5,669 "accidental deaths" of females were reported, against 12,399 deaths of males by accident. A still greater disparity of the same kind is shown in the subdivisions of "drowning, fall, fire-arms, freezing," and "rail-road" accidents. The deaths by "suffocation," however, are quite evenly distributed among the two sexes. But among the deaths by "burns and scalds" the predominant loss ranges decidedly to the side of females, a result of fire naturally following from domestic avocations and difference in attire. On the whole, taking the accidental deaths as the measures of risk during that year contrasted with the present, the implied inference may be expressed that the male class are fully twice as much exposed to dangers as the female class, in their usual habits of life.

Under the head of *suicides* are counted 794 deaths of males and 208 of females, or nearly as four to one. Among these desertions from life, "hanging" is the principal resort. To complete the dark picture in which has been given to the "unproportioned thought, its act," 458 deaths by justifiable and unjustifiable "homicide" are also reported, together with 526 "murders" and 61 "executions." So many distinct cases have been gathered, and a considerable number more have doubtless escaped registration.

For further details, until the full returns of the census are published, reference may be made to the table of diseases and violent deaths in the Appendix. As to arrangement, the alphabetical list of diseases extends across four successive pages for the first group of States from Alabama to Illinois, inclusive; then a second group of States from Indiana to Michigan is inserted in the same manner; and so on, making five groups in all, with a final aggregate for the whole United States.

NOTES.

THE RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES, IN AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION, RATIO OF INCREASE, AND INCREASE ACCORDING TO AREA.

The diagram and table which precede the population tables in the Appendix are designed to illustrate the relative rank and position of the several States from different points of view.

The diagram exhibits the numerical position according to gross population. The light lines indicate the slaveholding States, the black lines the free States. Virginia, for example, having the largest population in 1790, maintained that position until 1810, after which she successively sunk to the second, third, fourth, and, in 1860, to the fifth place. Ohio, which was first included in the census in 1800, then standing eighteen, stood thirteen in 1810, five in 1820, four in 1830, three in 1840, 1850, and 1860. The upper figures, with the circles, give the decennial ratios of increase. The detached column of circles contains the *mean* ratios of increase.

The table gives the numerical position in 1860 of the several States in point of area, population, population per square mile, average ratios of increase for the time during which each State has been represented in the census, and actual numerical increase of population per square mile from 1850 to 1860, and also from 1790 to 1860 for those States which were included in the first census. Were we to continue the erroneous estimate of the area of Iowa entertained in 1850, that State would occupy an improper position in this table. The correct area is 55,045 miles, population per square mile 12.26, absolute increase per square mile, 1850 to 1860, 8.77.

POPULATION OF CITIES.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 40.)

The table above referred to shows the population of some of the more prominent cities of the United States, as returned by the census of 1850 and of 1860, respectively; also the increase and decrease, and rate per cent. of increase and decrease in population from 1850 to 1860.

The average increase in the population of the cities above enumerated is 78.62 per cent.; the increase of the whole population of the United States during the same period (as is shown in another table) is 36.59 per cent.

The average decrease of the ten cities in the table, whose population has diminished since the returns of the census of 1850, is 14.66 per cent.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Cities.	From 1840 to 1850.	From 1850 to 1860.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
New York.....	64.86	56.27
Philadelphia*.....	54.27	65.43
Boston.....	19.68	99.90
Baltimore.....	65.23	85.65
Cincinnati.....	149.11	39.51
Saint Louis.....	372.96	106.49
New Orleans.....	13.87	44.94
Chicago.....	570.31	264.65

* The bounds of Philadelphia were extended in the year 1850 so as to embrace the entire county, which accounts to some extent, for the great and unusual increase of population during the last decade.

CONCLUSION.

It has been my endeavor in the foregoing statement, to represent impartially the condition of the material interests of the country for the year ending June 1, 1860; that previous to the one in which the unhappy rebellion, at present existing against the integrity of the government, assumed shape and form. However imperfect in detail and deficient in completeness, it has been my aim to impart all the information available, in a form acceptable to the general reader.

The figures which we have given, make it appear that during the decade from 1850 to 1860 our population, in the aggregate, has increased more than thirty-five per cent. More than fifty millions of acres of land were brought into cultivation. The productions of agriculture multiplied in ratio greater than the population. The products of manufacture increased nine hundred millions of dollars, or at the rate of eighty-six per cent. The banking capital ran up from \$227,469,074 in 1850, to \$421,880,095 in 1860, while the circulating currency was augmented \$52,089,560. The amount of insurances increased about \$311,000,000. More than 22,000 miles of railroad were completed, and the capital involved increased from \$296,640,148 in 1850, to \$1,151,560,829 in 1860; while to indicate on the map of our country the lines of telegraph would be to represent the web of the spider over its entire surface. Our internal and foreign trade kept pace with our advance in production and increase of capital. Education, free to a great extent, has been made more accessible, and crime has rather diminished. We experienced no effects of wide-spread pestilence, and our country seemed the chosen abode of prosperity and peace.

Admitting that the insurrection has tended to depress commerce, to paralyze many branches of industry, and plunged the nation into a debt of surpassing magnitude, and while the ordinary internal trade, so vast in its amount, has been suspended between the North and West and the South, there may be found abundant causes for thankfulness that the mass of our population has thus far experienced but gently, the sufferings and desolation usually attendant upon a revolution of so wide-spread and serious a nature as this has proved. The na-

CHANGES OF AREA.

By such as desire to institute a very minute consideration of the progress of particular States, and the District of Columbia, for all periods, the fact should not be lost sight of, that for a period of near half a century a portion of Virginia, including the city of Alexandria, was enumerated as part of the District of Columbia, but for the last two censuses has been included in Virginia—a circumstance which affected the ratio of progress from the sixth census of Virginia and the District. In this connexion it may be mentioned for the benefit of future inquirers, that since the taking of the eighth census, two towns (Seekonk and Pawtucket) of Massachusetts have been assigned to and have become part of Rhode Island, and Fall River, of the latter State, has become a part of the city of Fall River, Massachusetts. By the eighth census the population of these places was as follows, viz: Seekonk, 2,662; Pawtucket, 4,200; Fall River, 3,377. This arrangement gives to Rhode Island 6,862 of the population of Massachusetts, and to the latter State the population of Fall River, resulting in the gain to the former State of 3,485 on the number returned by the census, and the loss of that number to the State of Massachusetts.

FIRE-ARMS.

[Continued from page 75.]

The first rifles made by machinery to use the Minie ball, or its equivalent, were made at Hartford, Connecticut, and Windsor, Vermont, for the English government. The machinery and tools for the armory at Enfield, England, were made at Windsor, Vermont; Hartford, Connecticut; and Chicopee, Massachusetts. Robbins & Lawrence did most of the work on such machinery and tools, and James T. Ames, agent of the Chicopee Works, got out the stocking machinery, and some other parts.

tion may seem to bend with its present burdens, but the American people possess a buoyancy and energy equal to the emergency. The truth is, the mass of our people feel some of the calamitous effects of the insurrection less than those of other governments experience them, and the singular and anomalous fact is apparent to all, that, while the people of the United States beyond the direct influence of the rebellion, and who constitute a large proportion of its inhabitants, are prospering in every branch of industry, and while our government securities are being eagerly absorbed, and the stocks of the Northern States are coveted at a premium, many of the powerful nations of Europe witness the prostration of their manufactures and decline of commerce with serious apprehensions lest the pressure on their people may lead to deplorable sufferings.

The manufactures of the North and the agriculture of the vast West have progressed with a vigor altogether beyond expectation, and while the influx of gold and the unexampled exports of breadstuffs, and the demand for army supplies, in provisions, forage, horses, and various fabrics of our own production, have protected the North and West from financial convulsions and pecuniary suffering, the spirit of self-dependence which the comparatively helpless condition of many of the Southern States, cut off from foreign supplies, has compelled them to encourage in the promotion of manufactures, will doubtless exercise a wholesome effect upon their future prosperity.

That, amid the immense and unexampled exportations of grain and provisions, the large withdrawal of labor from agriculture and manufacturing pursuits, the country should possess, as it does, an immense surplus of provisions, and that the means of subsistence should have scarcely appreciated in value, or the cost of labor should not have greatly risen, affords the strongest proofs of the energies of our people and the inexhaustible nature of the resources of the land; and it is hoped that the truth as presented by the census, will teach us the importance of union and harmony, and stimulate a proper pride in the country and people as one and indivisible. A people who have in twenty-five years doubled their numbers and much more than quadrupled their wealth need not apprehend with misgiving any inability to pay all the national debt which has been incurred.

That we have suffered and lost materially, and temporarily in national dignity, notwithstanding what we continue to enjoy, must be evident to all; but, as in the convulsions of nature and the physical sufferings of communities or desolations of cities, the evil is generally but transitory, often resulting in accelerated prosperity, by the sweeping off of the feeble elements and bringing new energies and resources into action, we may not unreasonably hope that a few years will obliterate most of the painful reminiscences resulting from our present unhappy condition, and that while history will point to this period as one of dire calamity in our experience as a nation, we will, before the taking of the ninth census, be restored to harmony, and, profiting by the past, realize the importance of peace and the blessings of prosperity, with a good assurance of the long continuance of both.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

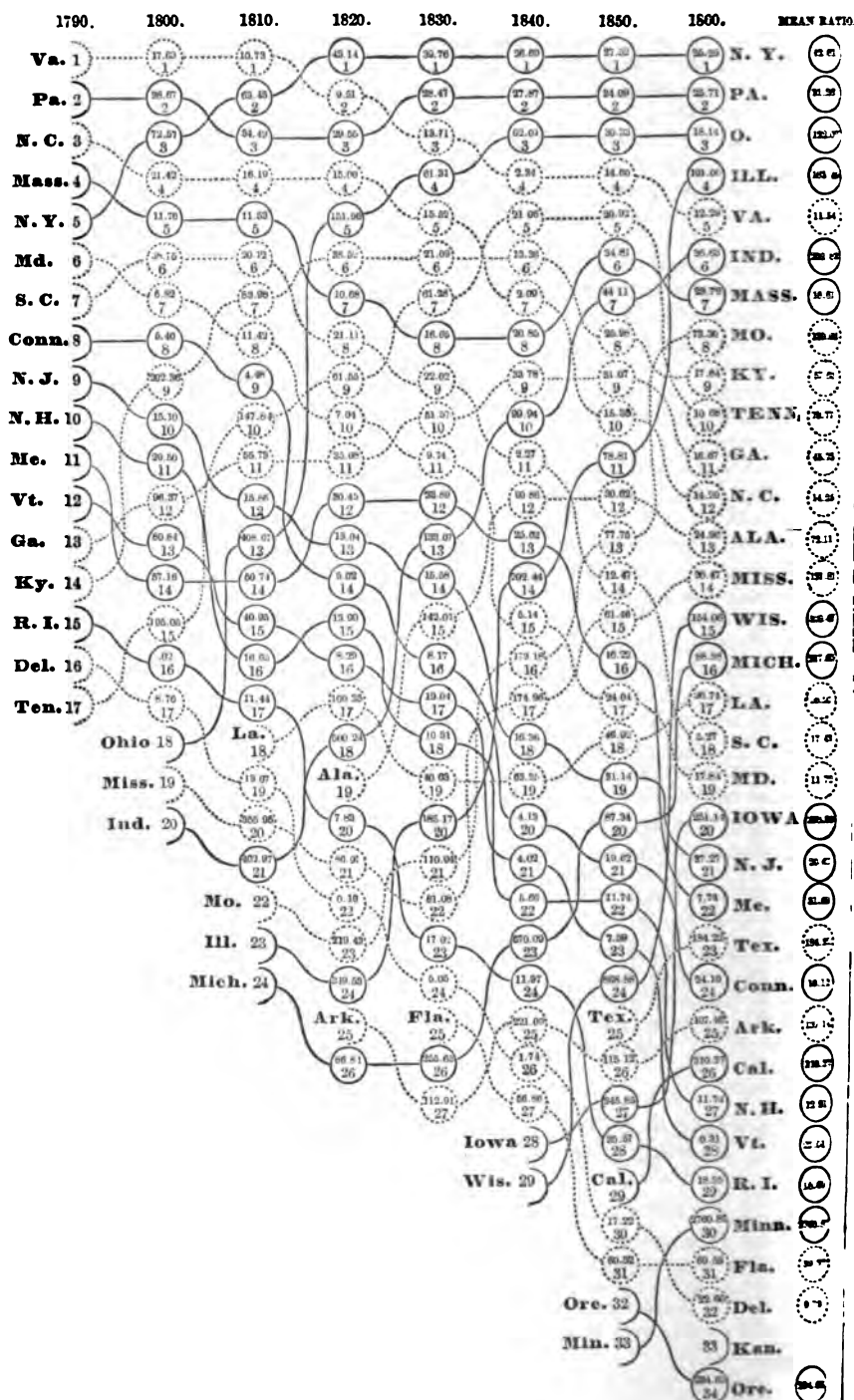
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,

Superintendent.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.



Illustrating the relative course and position of each State, with ratio of increase, from 1790 to 1860.



States in the order of their area and population.

ARRANGEMENT OF STATES ACCORDING TO—

Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Mean ratio.	Absolute increase of population per square mile.	
				1790 to 1860.	1850 to 1860.
1. Tex.. 237,391	1. N. Y.. 3,880,735	1. Mass. 157.83	1. Minn. 2,760.87	1. Mass. 109.28	1. Mass. 30.33
2. Cal.. 188,969	2. Pa... 2,908,115	2. E. I.. 133.71	2. Wis.. 590.47	2. E. I.. 80.79	2. N. J.. 21.93
3. Ore.. 95,974	3. Ohio. 2,339,502	3. Conn. 98.45	3. Cal.. 310.37	3. N. Y.. 76.97	3. E. I.. 20.74
4. Minn. 83,531	4. Ill... 1,711,951	4. N. Y.. 84.36	4. Iowa. 298.99	4. N. J.. 58.64	4. Conn. 19.12
5. Mo.. 67,380	5. Va... 1,596,318	5. N. J.. 80.77	5. Ore.. 294.65	5. Pa... 53.74	5. N. Y.. 17.03
6. Va... 61,352	6. Ind.. 1,350,428	6. Md... 73.43	6. Mich. 217.65	6. Conn. 47.50	6. Ill... 15.54
7. Fla.. 59,268	7. Mass. 1,231,066	7. Pa... 63.18	7. Ind.. 202.83	7. Mo.. 39.36	7. Pa... 12.93
8. Ga... 58,000	8. Mo.. 1,169,012	8. Ohio. 58.54	8. Tex.. 184.22	8. Ky.. 28.73	8. Md.. 11.06
9. Mich. 56,943	9. Ky... 1,155,684	9. Del.. 58.93	9. Ill... 183.40	9. Del.. 25.05	9. Ind.. 10.72
10. Ill... 55,405	10. Tenn. 1,109,801	10. Ind.. 39.93	10. Ark.. 139.14	10. Vt... 24.26	10. Del.. 9.76
11. Iowa. 55,045	11. Ga... 1,057,286	11. N. H. 35.14	11. Miss. 131.81	11. Tenn. 23.55	11. Ohio. 8.99
12. Wis.. 53,924	12. N. C. 992,622	12. Vt... 34.79	12. Mo... 130.92	12. N. H. 19.85	12. Wis.. 8.99
13. Ark.. 52,196	13. Ala.. 964,201	13. Ill... 30.90	13. Ohio. 122.07	13. S. C. 18.55	13. Iowa. 8.77
14. Ala.. 50,722	14. Miss. 791,305	14. Ky... 30.67	14. Tenn. 79.77	14. Me.. 17.72	14. Mo.. 7.43
15. Miss. 47,156	15. Wis.. 775,881	15. S. C.. 28.72	15. Ala.. 72.11	15. Ga... 16.81	15. Mich. 6.25
16. La... 46,431	16. Mich. 749,113	16. Va... 26.02	16. Fla.. 59.32	16. Va... 13.83	16. La... 4.65
17. N. Y. 46,000	17. La... 708,002	17. Tenn. 24.34	17. La... 58.20	17. N. C. 13.31	17. Ky.. 4.60
18. Pa... 46,000	18. S. C.. 703,708	18. N. C. 22.06	18. Ky.. 57.60	.....	18. Ark.. 4.32
19. Tenn. 45,600	19. Md.. 687,049	19. Me.. 20.94	19. Ga... 45.75	.....	19. Miss. 3.93
20. N. C. 45,000	20. Iowa. 674,948	20. Ala... 19.01	20. N. Y. 42.61	.....	20. Ala.. 3.80
21. Ohio. 39,964	21. N. J.. 672,035	21. Ga... 18.23	21. Me.. 31.69	.....	21. Va.. 2.85
22. Ky.. 37,680	22. Me... 628,279	22. Mo... 17.54	22. Pa... 31.26	.....	22. N. C. 2.76
23. Ind.. 33,809	23. Tex.. 604,915	23. Miss. 16.78	23. Vt... 23.01	.....	23. Ga... 2.61
24. Me... 30,000	24. Conn. 460,147	24. La... 15.25	24. N. J.. 20.62	.....	24. Tenn. 2.35
25. S. C.. 24,500	25. Ark.. 435,450	25. Wis.. 14.30	25. Mass. 18.61	.....	25. Minn. 1.98
26. Md.. 9,356	26. Cal.. 379,994	26. Mich. 13.32	26. E. I. 18.60	.....	26. Tex.. 1.66
27. N. H. 9,260	27. N. H. 326,073	27. Iowa. 12.26	27. S. C. 17.43	.....	27. Cal.. 1.53
28. Vt... 9,056	28. Vt... 315,098	28. Ark.. 8.34	28. N. C. 14.25	.....	28. Me.. 1.50
29. N. J.. 8,320	29. R. I.. 174,630	29. Tex.. 2.55	29. N. H. 12.91	.....	29. S. C. 1.44
30. Mass. 7,800	30. Minn. 173,855	30. Fla.. 2.37	30. Md... 11.72	.....	30. Fla.. .89
31. Conn. 4,674	31. Fla.. 140,425	31. Minn. 2.06	31. Va... 11.54	.....	31. N. H. .88
32. Del.. 2,120	32. Del... 112,216	32. Cal.. 2.01	32. Conn. 10.12	.....	32. Vt... .11
33. E. I.. 1,306	33. Kan.. 107,906	33. Ore.. .55	33. Del.. 9.79	.....	.....
	34. Ore.. 52,465	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX,

COMPRISING

TABLES REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories from*

NOTES.—(*) Indicates all persons, except Indians, not taxed. (†) Added or deducted to make the aggregates.

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1790.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama				
Arkansas				
California				
Connecticut	232,581	2,801	2,759	238,141
Delaware	46,310	3,899	8,867	59,076
Florida				
Georgia	52,886	396	29,264	82,546
Illinois				
Indiana				
Iowa				
Kansas				
Kentucky	61,133	114	11,630	73,077
Louisiana				
Maine	96,002	538		96,540
Maryland	208,649	8,043	103,036	319,728
Massachusetts	373,254	5,463		378,717
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri				
New Hampshire	141,111	630	158	141,899
New Jersey	169,954	2,762	11,423	184,139
New York	314,142	4,654	21,324	340,120
North Carolina	288,204	4,975	100,572	393,751
Ohio				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	424,099	6,537	3,737	434,373
Rhode Island	64,689	3,469	952	69,110
South Carolina	140,178	1,801	107,094	249,073
Tennessee	32,013	361	3,417	35,791
Texas				
Vermont	85,144	255	17	85,416
Virginia	442,115	12,766	263,437	718,318
Wisconsin				
TERRITORIES.				
Colorado				
Dakota				
Nebraska				
Nevada				
New Mexico				
Utah				
Washington				
District of Columbia				
	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827
	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.—1810.*

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1810.				RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1800 TO 1810.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama.....								
Arkansas.....								
California.....								
Connecticut.....	255,379	6,453	310	262,042	4.31	21.06	67.04	4.40
Delaware.....	55,361	13,136	4,177	72,674	11.05	58.87	32.11	12.07
Florida.....								
Georgia.....	145,414	1,801	105,218	252,433	43.01	76.74	77.19	56.73
Illinois.....	11,501	613	168	12,282				
Indiana.....	23,680	303	237	24,220	421.95	141.01	75.55	402.97
Iowa.....								
Kansas.....								
Kentucky.....	324,237	1,713	80,561	406,511	80.26	131.17	99.69	83.36
Louisiana.....	34,311	7,585	34,680	76,576				
Maine.....	227,736	969		228,705	50.91	18.45		30.74
Maryland.....	235,117	33,927	111,502	380,546	8.68	73.21	5.55	11.42
Massachusetts.....	465,303	6,737		472,040	11.63	4.41		11.53
Michigan.....	4,618	190	94	4,902				
Minnesota.....								
Mississippi.....	23,024	240	17,088	40,352	344.56	31.86	369.76	355.85
Missouri.....	17,227	607	3,011	20,845				
New Hampshire.....	212,380	970		213,350	16.67	13.31		16.65
New Jersey.....	226,861	7,843	10,851	245,555	16.26	78.16	12.64	15.28
New York.....	918,699	25,323	15,017	959,049	65.22	144.19	26.18	63.45
North Carolina.....	376,410	10,266	168,894	555,560	11.44	45.76	26.65	16.19
Ohio.....	228,861	1,899		230,760	408.26	463.05		408.67
Oregon.....								
Pennsylvania.....	786,804	22,492	795	810,091	34.24	54.46	53.39	34.49
Rhode Island.....	73,314	3,809	108	77,031	19.03	9.93	71.65	11.44
South Carolina.....	214,196	4,554	196,365	415,115	9.14	42.98	34.35	20.12
Tennessee.....	215,875	1,317	44,535	261,727	135.30	326.21	227.84	147.84
Texas.....								
Vermont.....	216,963	750		217,713	40.26	34.64		40.35
Virginia.....	551,534	30,570	392,518	974,622	7.24	59.09	13.51	10.73
Wisconsin.....								
TERRITORIES.								
Colorado.....								
Dakota.....								
Nebraska.....								
Nevada.....								
New Mexico.....								
Utah.....								
Washington.....								
District of Columbia.....	16,079	2,549	5,395	24,023	59.73	225.54	66.30	70.46
	5,845,925	183,897	1,185,969	7,215,791	36.13	70.89	33.26	36.26
	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814	36.18	72.00	33.40	36.45

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.—1820.*

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1820.				RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1810 TO 1820.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	85,451	571	41,879	127,901 ^{*18}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	12,579	59	1,617	14,255	.....	.....	.....	.....
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....^{*100}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	267,161	7,844	97	275,102	4.65	21.55	268.07	5.09
Delaware	55,922	12,958	4,509	72,749	10.14	11.35	7.94	0.10
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....^{*4}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	186,566	1,763	149,654	340,983 ^{*49}	30.36	*2.01	42.23	35.06
Illinois	53,788	457	917	55,162	367.68	125.44	445.83	349.53
Indiana	145,758	1,230	190	147,178	510.12	212.97	119.83	500.94
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....^{*189}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	434,644	2,759	126,732	564,135 ^{*484}	34.05	61.06	57.31	36.82
Louisiana	73,363	10,476	69,064	152,923 ^{*66}	113.87	36.11	99.26	100.39
Maine	297,340	929	.....	298,269	30.56	14.12	.....	30.45
Maryland	260,223	39,730	107,307	407,260	10.67	17.01	13.68	7.04
Massachusetts	516,419	6,740	.....	523,159 ^{*121}	10.96	0.04	.....	10.86
Michigan	8,591	174	.....	8,765	86.03	45.00	.....	86.81
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	42,176	458	32,814	75,448 ^{*28}	83.18	90.83	92.02	86.97
Missouri	55,968	347	10,222	66,537 ^{*139}	225.00	142.83	239.48	219.43
New Hampshire	243,236	786	.....	244,028 ^{*142}	13.96	118.96	.....	13.90
New Jersey	257,409	12,480	7,557	277,446 ^{*701}	13.46	58.86	130.35	13.04
New York	1,332,744	29,279	10,088	1,372,111	45.06	15.57	132.82	43.14
North Carolina	419,200	14,612	205,017	638,829 ^{*139}	11.36	42.33	21.43	15.00
Ohio	576,572	4,723	.....	581,295	151.93	148.07	.....	151.96
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....^{*1,251}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,017,094	30,202	211	1,047,507 ^{*44}	99.26	34.27	173.45	29.55
Rhode Island	79,413	3,554	48	83,015	8.31	11.52	155.55	7.83
South Carolina	237,440	6,826	258,475	502,741 ^{*52}	10.85	49.89	31.62	21.11
Tennessee	336,927	2,727	80,107	429,761	57.46	107.06	79.87	61.55
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....^{*15}	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	224,846	903	.....	225,749 ^{*250}	8.24	20.04	.....	8.29
Virginia	603,067	36,889	425,153	1,065,129	9.34	20.67	8.31	9.31
Wisconsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TERRITORIES.	7,838,317	229,456	1,531,748	9,605,522	34.10	24.77	28.85	33.11
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	22,614	4,048	6,377	33,039	40.64	58.08	18.02	37.53
	7,861,931 ^{† Add 6}	223,504 ^{† Add 20}	1,536,125 ^{† Less 87}	9,621,560 ^{† Less 60}	34.11	25.23	28.79	33.13

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.—1830.*

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1830.				RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1790 TO 1830.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama.....	190,406	1,572	117,549	309,527	192.89	175.03	180.68	142.01
Arkansas.....	25,671	141	4,576	30,388	104.07	136.98	169.99	112.91
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	289,603	8,047	25	297,675	8.04	2.58	74.92	8.17
Delaware.....	57,601	15,855	3,292	76,748	4.19	22.35	26.99	5.05
Florida.....	18,385	844	15,501	34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	296,806	2,486	217,531	516,823	56.57	41.00	45.35	51.57
Illinois.....	155,061	1,637	747	157,445	188.98	258.02	18.53	185.17
Indiana.....	339,399	3,629	3	343,031	132.85	195.04	98.42	133.07
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	517,787	4,917	165,213	687,917	19.19	78.21	30.36	21.09
Louisiana.....	89,441	1,190	109,588	215,739	21.88	59.05	58.67	40.63
Maine.....	398,263	16,710	2	399,455	33.94	28.09	.....	33.89
Maryland.....	291,108	52,938	102,994	447,040	11.86	33.94	4.09	9.74
Massachusetts.....	603,359	7,048	1	610,408	16.83	4.56	.....	16.65
Michigan.....	31,346	261	32	31,639	264.87	50.00	.....	255.65
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	70,443	519	65,659	136,621	67.02	13.31	100.09	81.08
Missouri.....	114,785	569	25,081	140,435	105.03	63.97	145.46	110.94
New Hampshire.....	268,721	604	3	269,328	10.47	23.15	.....	10.31
New Jersey.....	300,266	18,303	2,254	320,823	16.64	46.89	70.17	15.58
New York.....	1,673,663	44,870	75	1,918,608	40.58	53.24	99.25	39.76
North Carolina.....	472,843	19,543	245,601	737,987	19.79	33.74	19.79	15.52
Ohio.....	928,329	9,568	6	937,903	61.00	102.58	.....	61.31
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1,309,900	37,930	403	1,348,233	28.78	25.58	90.99	28.47
Rhode Island.....	93,621	3,561	17	97,199	17.69	0.19	64.58	17.02
South Carolina.....	257,863	7,921	315,401	581,185	8.06	16.04	22.02	15.06
Tennessee.....	535,746	4,555	141,603	681,904	57.06	67.03	76.76	61.26
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	279,771	881	.....	280,652	19.12	2.43	.....	19.04
Virginia.....	694,300	47,348	469,757	1,211,405	15.12	28.35	10.49	13.71
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10,509,815	313,447	2,002,994	12,826,186	34.07	36.60	30.76	33.53
TERRITORIES.								
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	27,563	6,152	6,119	39,834	21.28	51.97	4.04	20.57
	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020	34.03	36.87	30.61	33.49

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.—1840.*

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1840.				RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1830 TO 1840.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756	76.03	29.07	115.68	90.86
Arkansas	77,174	465	19,235	97,574	200.62	229.78	335.64	221.09
California								
Connecticut	301,666	8,105	17	309,778	4.23	0.72	32.001	4.13
Delaware	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085	1.66	6.71	20.861	1.74
Florida	27,943	817	25,717	54,477	51.98	3.191	65.09	56.86
Georgia	407,695	2,753	280,944	691,392	37.36	10.74	99.15	33.78
Illinois	472,254	3,598	331	476,183	204.56	119.79	55.681	202.44
Indiana	678,698	7,165	3	685,866	99.97	97.43		99.94
Iowa	42,994	172	16	43,112				
Kansas								
Kentucky	590,253	7,217	182,258	779,828	13.99	48.81	10.31	13.36
Louisiana	158,457	25,502	168,452	352,411	77.16	52.61	53.71	63.35
Maine	800,438	1,355		801,793	25.65	13.86		25.62
Maryland	318,204	62,078	89,737	470,019	9.03	17.26	12.871	5.14
Massachusetts	729,030	8,689		737,699	20.82	22.99		20.83
Michigan	211,560	707		212,267	574.91	170.88		570.09
Minnesota								
Mississippi	179,074	1,266	185,211	375,651	154.21	163.19	197.31	174.96
Missouri	393,888	1,574	58,240	383,702	182.14	176.62	132.11	173.18
New Hampshire	264,036	537	1	264,574	5.69	11.091	66.661	5.66
New Jersey	351,568	21,044	674	373,306	17.09	14.97	70.091	16.36
New York	2,378,690	50,037	4	2,428,921	26.96	11.49	94.661	26.60
North Carolina	484,870	22,732	245,817	753,419	2.54	16.31	0.08	2.09
Ohio	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467	61.08	81.25	50.001	62.01
Oregon								
Pennsylvania	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033	27.85	26.16	24.111	27.87
Rhode Island	105,587	3,238	5	108,830	12.78	9.071	70.591	11.97
South Carolina	256,084	8,276	327,038	594,398	0.47	4.48	3.68	2.27
Tennessee	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210	19.57	21.27	29.27	21.06
Texas								
Vermont	291,218	730		291,948	4.69	17.131		4.02
Virginia	740,858	49,652	449,087	1,239,797	6.07	5.28	4.041	2.34
Wisconsin	30,749	185	11	30,945				
	16,100			16,100				
	14,165,038	377,942	2,482,761	17,025,741	34.78	20.57	23.96	32.74
TERRITORIES.								
Colorado								
Dakota								
Nebraska								
Nevada								
New Mexico								
Utah								
Washington								
District of Columbia	30,657	8,361	4,694	43,712	11.22	35.09	23.281	9.74
	14,125,695	326,303	2,487,455	17,069,453	34.72	20.87	23.81	32.87

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.—1850.*

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1850.				RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1840 TO 1850.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	428,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	27.34	11.08	35.92	30.62
Arkansas.....	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	110.16	30.75	136.96	115.12
California.....	91,635	962	.....	92,597	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	363,099	7,693	.....	370,792	0.28	5.08	.....	19.62
Delaware.....	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	21.52	6.82	12.09	17.22
Florida.....	47,203	932	39,310	87,445	68.92	14.07	52.85	60.52
Georgia.....	531,572	2,931	381,682	906,185	27.03	6.46	35.85	31.07
Illinois.....	846,034	5,436	.....	851,470	79.14	51.06	.....	78.81
Indiana.....	977,154	11,262	.....	988,416	43.97	57.55	.....	44.11
Iowa.....	191,881	333	.....	192,214	347.02	93.60	.....	345.85
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	761,413	10,011	910,981	962,405	28.99	36.81	15.75	25.96
Louisiana.....	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	61.23	31.52	45.32	46.92
Maine.....	581,813	1,356	.....	583,169	16.96	0.07	.....	16.22
Maryland.....	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	31.34	20.36	0.70	21.04
Massachusetts.....	925,450	9,064	.....	994,514	35.17	4.55	.....	34.21
Michigan.....	395,071	2,583	.....	397,654	66.74	265.34	.....	87.34
Minnesota.....	6,038	30	.....	6,077	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	295,718	930	306,678	606,596	65.13	31.91	58.74	61.46
Missouri.....	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	22.78	66.32	50.10	77.75
New Hampshire.....	317,456	520	.....	317,976	11.76	3.16	.....	11.74
New Jersey.....	465,509	23,810	236	489,555	32.04	13.14	64.96	31.14
New York.....	3,046,325	49,069	.....	3,097,394	28.14	1.91	.....	27.52
North Carolina.....	553,026	27,463	288,548	869,039	14.05	20.81	17.38	15.35
Ohio.....	1,955,050	25,279	.....	1,980,329	30.15	45.76	.....	30.33
Oregon.....	13,067	207	.....	13,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	2,256,160	53,626	.....	2,311,786	34.72	12.06	.....	34.69
Rhode Island.....	143,675	3,670	.....	147,545	36.26	13.34	.....	25.57
South Carolina.....	274,563	8,960	384,984	668,507	5.97	8.26	17.71	12.47
Tennessee.....	756,236	6,422	234,459	1,002,717	18.13	16.25	30.60	20.92
Texas.....	154,034	397	58,161	212,592	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	313,402	718	.....	314,120	7.61	1.64	.....	7.59
Virginia.....	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	20.77	8.98	5.21	14.60
Wisconsin.....	304,756	635	.....	305,391	691.01	242.24	.....	666.69
TERRITORIES.								
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	61,547	.....	.....	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	11,354	.....	26	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	37,941	10,059	3,687	51,687	23.75	20.30	21.45	18.24
	19,442,272	424,390	3,200,600	23,067,262	37.25	12.28	28.91	35.46
	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,676	37.74	12.46	28.82	35.57

TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.—1860.*

STATES.	CENSUS OF 1860.				RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1850 TO 1860.			
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama	526,431	2,690	435,080	964,201	23.43	18.76	27.18	24.96
Arkansas	394,191	144	111,115	435,450	99.88	81.25 ^a	135.91	107.46
California	361,353	4,086	.....	365,439	294.34	324.74	.....	310.37
Connecticut	451,590	8,627	.....	460,147	94.35	12.14	.....	42.10
Delaware	90,569	19,829	1,796	112,216	97.28	9.72	21.48 ^a	22.60
Florida	77,748	932	61,745	140,425	64.70	.....	57.07	60.59
Georgia	591,588	3,500	462,198	1,057,286	13.42	19.41	21.10	16.67
Illinois	1,704,323	7,628	.....	1,711,951	101.45	40.32	.....	101.06
Indiana	1,339,000	11,428	.....	1,350,428	37.03	1.47	.....	36.63
Iowa	673,844	1,069	.....	674,913	251.18	231.53	.....	251.14
Kansas	106,579	625	2	107,206	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	919,517	10,684	225,463	1,155,684	90.76	6.72	6.87	17.64
Louisiana	357,629	18,647	331,726	708,002	39.98	6.78	35.50	36.74
Maine	626,959	1,327	.....	628,279	7.76	2.14 ^a	.....	7.74
Maryland	515,918	83,942	67,189	667,049	23.14	12.35	3.52 ^a	17.4
Massachusetts	1,221,464	9,602	.....	1,231,066	23.95	5.93	.....	23.79
Michigan	742,314	6,799	.....	749,113	87.69	163.22	.....	88.28
Minnesota	171,864	259	.....	172,123	2,775.06	709.38	.....	2,760.67
Mississippi	353,901	773	433,631	791,305	19.68	16.88 ^a	40.90	30.47
Missouri	1,063,509	3,572	114,831	1,182,012	79.64	36.44	31.47	73.36
New Hampshire	325,579	494	.....	326,073	2.56	5.00 ^a	.....	2.55
New Jersey	646,699	25,318	18	672,035	38.92	6.33	92.37 ^a	37.27
New York	3,631,730	49,005	.....	3,680,735	25.70	6.13 ^a	.....	25.29
North Carolina	631,100	30,463	331,050	992,622	14.12	10.92	14.73	14.20
Ohio	2,302,838	36,673	.....	2,339,511	17.79	41.12	.....	18.14
Oregon	52,337	128	.....	52,465	299.92	38.16 ^a	.....	294.65
Pennsylvania	2,840,266	56,849	.....	2,906,115	26.18	6.01	.....	25.71
Rhode Island	170,668	3,952	.....	174,620	18.62	7.68	.....	18.35
South Carolina	291,388	9,914	402,406	703,708	6.13	10.65	4.53	5.27
Tennessee	226,783	7,300	975,719	1,109,801	9.94	13.67	15.14	10.68
Texas	421,294	355	182,566	604,215	173.51	10.58 ^a	213.89	184.92
Vermont	314,369	709	.....	315,098	0.31	1.25 ^a	.....	0.31
Virginia	1,047,411	58,042	490,865	1,596,318	17.06	6.83	3.68	12.53
Wisconsin	774,710	1,171	.....	775,881	154.20	8.44	.....	154.06
TERRITORIES.	26,703,425	476,536	3,950,531	31,148,047	37.37	12.30	23.44	35.04
Colorado	34,231	46	.....	34,277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota	2,576	.....	.....	2,576	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	28,759	67	15	28,841	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	6,812	45	.....	6,857	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	82,994	85	.....	83,009	34.73	.....	.....	51.94
Utah	40,214	30	29	40,273	254.18	.....	11.53	253.69
Washington	11,138	30	.....	11,168	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	60,764	11,131	3,183	75,080	60.15	10.66	13.69 ^a	45.26
	26,973,843	487,970	3,953,780	31,443,392	37.97	12.33	23.39	35.59

^a Indians.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Ratio of increase of population of the States and Territories, &c.

STATES.	RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1790 TO 1880.				Representative population.	Representation under the apportionment.			Representation as increased by the law of Mar. 4, 1890, in the 35th Congress.
	White.	Free colored.	Slave.	Total.		In the 35th Congress.	Loss.	Gain.	
Alabama.....	a516.06	371.10	938.90	653.87	790,169	6	1	....	6
Arkansas.....	a2,477.94	144.07	6,771.68	2,850.87	391,004	3	....	1	3
California.....	b294.34	394.74	.....	310.37	365,439	3	....	1	3
Connecticut.....	94.13	908.00	.....	93.22	460,147	4	....	....	4
Delaware.....	95.61	466.57	179.76	89.88	111,496	1	....	....	1
Florida.....	c329.89	10.43	298.33	304.33	115,727	1	....	....	1
Georgia.....	1,018.60	779.40	1,479.41	1,180.81	872,406	7	1	....	7
Illinois.....	d14,718.92	1,144.37	.....	13,838.70	1,711,951	13	....	4	14
Indiana.....	e29,154.97	6,911.04	.....	27,601.09	1,350,498	11	....	....	11
Iowa.....	f1,469.85	541.86	.....	1,465.57	674,918	5	....	3	6
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,906	1	....	....	1
Kentucky.....	1,404.13	9,271.92	1,806.03	1,481.45	1,065,490	8	2	....	9
Louisiana.....	d942.33	145.84	857.09	824.82	575,311	5	....	1	5
Maine.....	553.06	146.65	.....	550.80	628,279	5	1	....	5
Maryland.....	147.37	943.67	115.38	114.88	652,173	5	1	....	5
Massachusetts.....	227.25	75.76	.....	225.06	1,231,066	10	1	....	10
Michigan.....	d15,974.36	5,565.83	.....	15,631.06	749,113	6	....	2	6
Minnesota.....	b2,775.06	564.10	.....	2,760.87	172,193	1	1	....	2
Mississippi.....	e5,733.38	394.73	12,414.50	8,841.30	616,652	5	....	....	5
Missouri.....	d6,073.50	488.47	3,717.03	5,570.48	1,136,039	9	....	2	9
New Hampshire.....	130.73	131.59	.....	129.79	336,073	2	....	....	2
New Jersey.....	280.51	816.65	63,361.11	264.98	672,027	5	....	....	5
New York.....	1,119.74	952.96	.....	1,040.99	3,880,725	31	2	....	31
North Carolina.....	118.98	512.32	229.18	152.09	860,198	7	1	....	7
Ohio.....	e5,014.24	10,782.19	.....	5,057.08	2,339,511	18	3	....	19
Oregon.....	b299.92	438.16	.....	294.65	58,465	1	....	....	1
Pennsylvania.....	571.80	769.65	.....	569.03	2,906,115	23	2	....	24
Rhode Island.....	163.82	13.99	.....	159.67	174,620	1	1	....	2
South Carolina.....	107.87	450.47	275.75	182.53	542,745	4	2	....	4
Tennessee.....	2,482.65	1,922.16	7,969.04	3,000.78	999,513	8	2	....	8
Texas.....	d173.51	110.58	213.89	184.22	521,188	4	....	2	4
Vermont.....	269.24	178.04	.....	268.90	315,098	2	1	....	3
Virginia.....	136.90	354.66	67.29	113.33	1,399,972	11	2	....	11
Wisconsin.....	f2,219.46	532.97	.....	2,407.29	775,881	6	....	3	6
741.87	701.41	466.06	692.65	29,553,273	233	....	....	....	241
750.30	720.65	466.53	700.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a From 1820.

b From 1850.

c From 1830.

d From 1810.

e From 1800.

f From 1840.

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Table showing the number of the Inhabitants of the States and Territories at each Census from 1790 to 1860, inclusive, and the number of Whites, Free Colored, and Slaves, respectively, together with the rate of increase of each class during the several decennial terms and for the whole period.

Aggregate population.	1790.	1800.	Rate per cent. of increase.	1810.	Rate per cent. of increase.	1820.	Rate per cent. of increase.	1830.	Rate per cent. of increase.	1840.	Rate per cent. of increase.	1850.	Rate per cent. of increase.	1860.	Rate per cent. of increase.	Rate per cent. of increase from 1790 to 1860.
Total population.....	3,929,827	5,305,925	35.02	7,529,814	36.45	9,638,131	33.13	12,886,090	33.49	17,069,453	32.67	23,191,676	35.87	31,445,392	35.89	700.16
Total white population.....	3,179,464	4,304,459	35.68	5,862,004	36.18	7,861,937	34.11	10,557,378	34.03	14,185,685	34.72	19,553,114	37.74	26,973,843	37.97	750.30
Total free colored population..	50,466	108,395	82.28	186,446	72.00	253,594	25.23	319,599	36.87	386,303	20.87	434,449	12.46	467,970	12.33	790.65
Total free population	3,231,930	4,412,854	36.54	6,048,450	37.06	8,095,461	33.84	10,856,977	34.11	14,561,988	34.31	19,987,563	37.07	27,461,813	37.40	747.66
Total slave population	687,897	893,041	27.97	1,191,364	33.40	1,538,038	28.79	2,009,043	30.61	2,487,455	23.81	3,204,313	28.92	3,853,760	23.39	466.53
Total colored population	757,363	1,001,436	32.93	1,377,810	37.58	1,771,562	28.56	2,328,642	31.45	2,873,758	23.41	3,638,768	26.62	4,441,730	22.07	466.46

Total population in 1860, including Indian tribes.

Total population of the States and Territories	31,445,392
White population of Indian Territory west of Arkansas.....	1,988
Free colored population of Indian Territory west of Arkansas	404
Slave population of Indian Territory west of Arkansas.....	7,389
Population of Indian tribes, (according to table on page 136).....	984,631
	<hr/>
	31,747,514

TABLE NO. 2.
Table showing the population of the States and Territories by Sexes, according to the Eighth Census, 1860.

STATES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alabama	270,190	256,081	526,271	1,954	1,436	2,690	81	79	160	592,121	217,766	217,314	435,080	964,201
Arkansas	171,477	152,666	324,143	72	73	144	94	94	48	324,325	56,174	54,941	111,115	435,450
California	939,856	98,149	338,005	2,827	1,959	4,086	8,299	6,986	14,555	379,994	.....	.....	.....	379,994
.....
.....
Connecticut	221,851	229,653	451,504	4,136	4,491	8,627	7	9	16	460,147	.....	.....	.....	460,147
Delaware	45,940	44,649	90,589	9,889	9,940	19,829	.....	.....	.....	110,418	880	838	1,798	112,316
Florida	41,126	36,619	77,747	454	478	932	1	.....	1	78,680	31,348	30,367	61,745	140,425
Georgia	301,066	290,484	591,550	1,669	1,831	3,500	17	21	38	595,080	229,103	223,005	462,108	1,057,288
Illinois	898,941	805,350	1,704,291	3,809	3,819	7,628	11	21	32	1,711,951	.....	.....	.....	1,711,951
Indiana	692,348	645,392	1,338,710	5,791	5,637	11,428	121	169	290	1,350,428	.....	.....	.....	1,350,428
Iowa	353,900	319,679	673,779	566	503	1,069	27	38	65	674,013	.....	.....	.....	674,013
Kansas	58,806	47,584	106,390	286	339	625	86	103	189	107,204	.....	2	2	107,206
Kentucky	474,193	445,291	919,484	5,101	5,583	10,684	18	15	33	920,201	113,009	112,474	225,483	1,155,684
Louisiana	189,648	167,808	357,456	8,279	10,368	18,647	90	83	173	376,276	171,977	159,749	331,726	708,092
Maine	316,327	310,420	626,747	639	668	1,307	3	2	5	628,279	.....	.....	.....	628,279
Maryland	256,839	259,079	515,918	32,746	44,196	83,942	.....	.....	.....	599,860	44,313	42,876	87,189	687,049
Massachusetts	592,921	629,201	1,221,432	4,469	5,133	9,602	13	19	32	1,231,066	.....	.....	.....	1,231,066
Michigan	359,919	340,860	709,799	2,567	3,222	6,799	1,208	1,307	2,515	749,113	.....	.....	.....	749,113
Minnesota	91,604	77,691	169,495	186	133	320	1,254	1,115	2,369	172,123	.....	.....	.....	172,123
Mississippi	186,273	167,626	353,899	373	401	773	2	.....	2	354,674	219,201	217,320	436,621	791,305
Missouri	563,131	500,358	1,063,489	1,697	1,875	3,572	13	7	20	1,067,081	57,960	57,571	114,861	1,169,019
New Hampshire	159,563	166,016	325,579	823	941	404	.....	.....	.....	326,073	.....	.....	.....	326,073
New Jersey	322,723	323,966	646,689	12,319	13,008	25,318	.....	.....	.....	672,017	.....	.....	.....	672,017
New York	1,910,379	1,921,311	3,831,690	23,178	25,887	49,065	75	65	140	3,880,725	6	12	18	3,880,735
North Carolina	213,070	216,279	429,349	14,880	15,543	30,423	697	561	1,258	431,633	160,469	164,590	321,059	992,632

TABLE No. 3.—*Indian Territory west of Arkansas, Whites, Free Colored, and Slaves.*

Subdivision.	White.		Total.	Free colored.		Total.	Total free.	Slave.		Total.	Aggregate.
	Males	Fems.		Males	Fems.			Males.	Fems.		
CHOCTAW NATION.											
Counties.											
Boklookloo	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	10	5	8	13	23
Eagle	16	10	26	.....	.....	.....	26	90	92	182	208
Red River	9	4	13	.....	.....	.....	13	177	167	344	357
Townson	86	63	149	2	3	5	154	135	144	279	433
Nashoba	10	5	15	24	23	47	62	5	5	10	72
Klamitta	39	90	59	.....	.....	.....	59	179	201	380	439
Cedar	7	10	17	.....	.....	.....	17	31	49	80	97
Blue	183	90	273	4	3	7	280	144	115	259	539
Gaines	30	2	32	5	3	8	40	45	51	96	136
Sugar Loaf and Skallyville.	24	16	40	.....	.....	.....	40	27	24	51	91
Skallyville	70	58	128	.....	.....	.....	128	93	108	201	329
Samboy and Skallyville....	27	13	40	.....	.....	.....	40	14	17	31	71
Wade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	42	42
Jacksfork .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	21	48	48
Atoka .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12	12
Cole .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	140	269	269
	507	295	802	35	32	67	869	1,125	1,172	2,297	3,166
CHEROKEE NATION.											
Cherokee Nation	502	211	713	8	9	17	730	1,222	1,362	2,584	3,314
CREEK NATION.											
Creek Nation	204	115	319	151	126	277	596	811	840	1,651	2,247
CHICKASAW NATION.											
Counties.											
Tishomingo	53	26	79	1	.....	1	80	119	121	240	320
Panola	26	14	40	.....	.....	.....	40	150	170	320	360
Pickens	18	9	27	5	7	12	39	121	119	240	279
Pontotoc .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	59	117	117
	97	49	146	6	7	13	159	449	469	917	1,076
SEMINOLE COUNTY.											
Seminole County	6	2	8	18	12	30	38	.....	.....	.....	38
Total	1,316	672	1,988	218	186	404	2,392	3,606	3,783	7,389	9,761

Indian population in the States and Territories not enumerated in the Census and retaining their tribal character.

West of Arkansas	65,680	Oregon	7,000
California	13,540	Tennessee	181
Georgia	377	Wisconsin	2,533
Indiana	384	Colorado Territory	6,000
Kansas	8,189	Dakota Territory	39,064
Michigan	7,777	Nebraska Territory	5,072
Minnesota	17,900	Nevada Territory	7,350
Mississippi	900	New Mexico	55,100
New York	3,785	Utah Territory	20,000
North Carolina	1,499	Washington Territory	31,000
			294,421

TABLE No. 4.

Manumitted slaves, according to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census, (1860,) respectively.

STATES.	SEVENTH CENSUS.				EIGHTH CENSUS.			
	Slaves.	Manu- mitted.	One out of—	Per cent.	Slaves.	Manu- mitted.	One out of—	Per cent.
Alabama	342,844	16	21,437	.0046	435,080	101	4,310	.0231
Arkansas	47,100	1	47,100	.0021	111,115	41	2,711	.0389
Delaware	2,290	277	8	12.0960	1,798	12	149	.6674
Florida	39,310	22	1,786	.0559	61,745	17	3,632	.0275
Georgia	381,682	19	20,088	.0049	462,198	160	4,360	.0329
Kentucky	210,981	152	1,388	.0720	225,483	176	1,281	.0780
Louisiana	244,809	159	1,539	.0649	331,726	517	641	.1558
Maryland	90,368	493	183	.5455	87,189	1,017	85	1.1664
Mississippi	309,878	6	51,646	.0019	436,631	182	2,399	.0416
Missouri	87,422	50	1,748	.0571	114,931	89	1,291	.0774
North Carolina	288,548	2	144,274	.0006	331,059	258	1,283	.0779
South Carolina	384,984	2	192,492	.0005	402,406	12	33,533	.0029
Tennessee	220,459	45	5,381	.0187	275,719	174	1,584	.0630
Texas	58,161	5	11,632	.0085	182,566	31	5,889	.0169
Virginia	472,528	218	2,167	.0461	490,865	277	1,771	.0564
District of Columbia					3,185	8	398	.2514
	3,200,364	1,467	2,181	.0458	3,853,696	3,018	1,309	.0763

TABLE No. 5.

Fugitive slaves, according to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census, (1860,) respectively.

STATES.	SEVENTH CENSUS.				EIGHTH CENSUS.			
	Slaves.	Fugitives.	One out of—	Per cent.	Slaves.	Fugitives.	One out of—	Per cent.
Alabama ..	342,844	29	11,822	.0084	435,080	36	12,086	.0082
Arkansas ..	47,100	21	2,242	.0445	111,115	28	3,968	.0252
Delaware ..	2,290	26	88	1.1353	1,798	12	150	.6674
Florida ..	39,310	18	2,184	.0457	61,745	11	5,613	.0177
Georgia ..	381,682	20	4,288	.0233	462,198	23	20,096	.0049
Kentucky ..	210,981	26	2,198	.0155	225,483	119	1,895	.0527
Louisiana ..	244,809	90	2,720	.0366	331,726	46	7,211	.0138
Maryland ..	90,368	279	324	.3088	87,189	115	758	.1318
Mississippi ..	309,878	41	7,558	.0132	436,631	68	6,422	.0153
Missouri ..	87,422	60	1,457	.0086	114,931	99	1,161	.0860
North Carolina ..	288,548	64	4,508	.0222	331,059	61	5,262	.0184
South Carolina ..	384,984	16	24,061	.0041	402,406	23	17,501	.0057
Tennessee ..	220,459	70	3,421	.0222	275,719	29	9,509	.0105
Texas ..	58,161	29	2,005	.0498	182,566	16	11,410	.0087
Virginia ..	472,528	83	5,693	.0175	490,865	117	4,194	.0228
	3,208,364	1,011	3,165	.0315	3,850,511	803	4,919	.0203

TABLE

Table of Mortality in the United States from June 1, 1859,

STATES AND TERRITORIES	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	638	482	554	596	698	530	634	521	781	667	477	475
Arkansas	496	376	505	367	545	453	478	386	414	353	288	295
California	231	124	182	105	210	106	247	103	268	148	196	75
Connecticut	274	241	265	248	306	273	309	297	289	308	207	129
Delaware	52	54	51	54	54	54	48	60	42	74	43	40
District of Columbia	63	63	49	42	70	75	58	45	60	50	54	39
Florida	93	62	102	70	85	64	77	73	98	91	47	50
Georgia	576	507	610	593	568	554	557	555	733	699	515	511
Illinois	779	690	843	741	1,078	885	866	767	834	728	568	572
Indiana	622	549	649	706	813	784	715	678	731	679	481	441
Iowa	290	241	315	309	394	348	355	283	319	303	170	157
Kansas	66	48	53	30	67	43	74	58	51	56	37	37
Kentucky	749	646	775	701	752	750	832	735	845	820	658	566
Louisiana	691	420	580	369	592	413	619	550	809	615	633	524
Maine	305	295	313	322	384	409	379	345	402	443	226	245
Maryland	319	284	319	294	358	336	379	340	378	368	299	285
Massachusetts	825	864	804	763	946	936	863	895	940	937	750	677
Michigan	336	279	347	322	406	355	359	358	399	325	206	207
Minnesota	34	43	56	44	57	55	50	50	73	60	34	22
Mississippi	558	456	501	490	542	515	576	554	783	689	486	422
Missouri	769	596	758	683	911	728	831	759	849	671	620	472
New Hampshire	157	165	197	212	250	218	220	266	216	211	125	129
New Jersey	357	266	353	326	429	410	411	351	464	409	285	224
New York	2,232	1,975	2,303	1,987	2,689	2,300	2,442	2,189	2,649	2,447	1,629	1,465
North Carolina	544	483	505	526	563	566	586	579	806	791	555	605
Ohio	1,056	981	1,172	1,117	1,340	1,301	1,253	1,123	1,362	1,210	860	794
Oregon	17	9	14	15	10	15	14	10	13	17	3	9
Pennsylvania	1,418	1,250	1,547	1,343	1,841	1,644	1,687	1,443	1,785	1,495	1,106	902
Rhode Island	104	103	74	95	126	100	112	103	116	121	78	76
South Carolina	422	363	378	397	483	425	433	399	538	504	403	422
Tennessee	678	579	671	596	789	680	693	660	757	707	552	594
Texas	439	375	452	395	435	404	490	414	547	447	327	316
Vermont	118	125	155	146	182	196	147	184	170	173	109	107
Virginia	861	804	921	885	1,112	1,120	1,067	1,035	1,260	1,269	1,011	1,004
Wisconsin	296	284	304	319	472	380	420	362	309	352	216	157
Dakota	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	16	13	16	20	17	12	17	12	17	19	16	11
New Mexico	71	38	69	72	77	55	55	59	81	81	64	48
Utah	16	17	10	5	12	11	16	15	35	10	8	13
Washington	3	1	2	2	3	7	5	1	3	2	2	1
Total	17,576	15,190	17,847	16,239	20,617	18,512	19,376	17,632	21,438	19,441	14,350	12,351
Grand total	32,766		34,086		39,129		37,008		40,879		27,636	

No. 6.

to May 31, 1860, inclusive, by months, ages, and sexes.

JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		Unknown male.	Unknown female.	Total male.	Total female.	Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
535	586	554	486	560	509	499	461	400	374	464	415	26	35	6,753	6,007	12,760
367	350	351	377	375	367	334	283	281	229	301	264	35	22	4,738	4,122	8,860
179	81	158	74	182	79	189	111	195	106	225	112	11	8	2,473	1,232	3,705
247	187	289	279	244	250	262	254	219	208	252	234	5	2	3,168	2,970	6,138
76	55	79	84	44	45	50	36	38	30	40	42	1	...	618	628	1,246
79	72	68	56	47	33	31	35	48	32	48	37	10	20	655	590	1,245
63	60	76	60	78	64	88	72	67	51	63	62	22	11	970	790	1,769
535	509	527	476	523	496	491	425	433	355	480	419	63	51	6,651	6,156	12,807
764	643	1,050	924	1,149	977	957	794	686	523	680	624	66	50	10,340	8,923	19,263
534	489	769	731	843	790	684	680	481	428	507	394	12	...	7,841	7,364	15,205
217	186	391	309	478	433	409	370	271	227	259	213	6	5	3,876	3,384	7,260
78	66	89	71	101	84	80	62	59	49	52	50	...	...	807	636	1,443
737	640	736	646	688	645	618	620	592	490	594	565	39	32	8,611	7,856	16,467
597	334	564	386	530	367	496	335	508	271	575	370	80	61	7,254	5,075	12,329
965	298	312	315	343	340	294	310	260	306	294	265	8	6	3,785	3,829	7,614
359	311	359	353	276	268	206	211	241	207	289	234	67	48	3,831	3,539	7,370
843	851	1,232	1,212	1,082	1,044	877	875	706	741	790	794	25	12	10,680	10,621	21,304
278	229	428	342	351	344	261	217	265	218	289	229	14	13	3,921	3,478	7,399
47	23	42	46	47	60	65	48	44	30	44	28	4	...	594	515	1,109
569	546	554	534	454	427	427	342	347	241	451	365	177	138	6,425	5,789	12,214
783	645	976	863	994	922	820	676	693	497	694	458	29	...	9,587	7,976	17,557
145	145	199	217	177	216	167	161	166	167	163	168	4	6	2,186	2,283	4,469
311	276	361	307	282	284	241	204	227	183	278	229	25	12	4,024	3,501	7,525
1,961	1,511	2,172	1,942	1,914	1,677	1,633	1,405	1,607	1,310	1,803	1,464	147	106	25,080	21,601	46,681
451	523	499	517	458	470	447	475	389	399	427	367	33	41	6,263	6,342	12,607
1,068	943	1,100	992	1,019	964	947	825	788	716	857	803	46	46	12,686	11,836	24,524
8	7	7	4	4	9	12	10	13	9	17	7	...	...	130	121	251
1,222	1,067	1,274	1,122	1,123	910	1,108	915	905	637	1,165	1,014	49	40	16,232	13,982	30,214
106	92	153	124	129	130	89	82	78	97	106	83	1	1	1,272	1,207	2,479
451	434	417	367	372	420	379	354	293	282	352	289	38	21	4,950	4,786	9,735
663	606	637	635	678	679	616	565	466	411	528	528	39	47	7,765	7,407	15,172
328	303	377	305	347	346	487	330	430	313	391	354	71	46	5,121	4,246	9,369
130	102	109	145	148	132	119	127	127	132	141	138	2	1	1,647	1,708	3,355
994	953	1,011	925	834	834	752	771	633	639	767	715	115	68	11,472	11,002	22,474
244	183	336	269	319	278	301	215	219	194	265	218	1	6	3,242	3,247	7,129
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
12	3	25	26	26	26	20	17	12	6	7	15	...	...	201	180	381
63	37	43	45	53	33	53	33	49	26	56	41	2	3	736	560	1,335
18	6	21	10	17	23	25	23	22	12	15	14	.....	.....	215	159	374
9	.....	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	9	2	3	5	.....	.....	27	23	50
16,230	14,402	18,347	16,608	17,229	15,887	15,500	13,732	13,320	11,383	14,642	12,629	1285	958	207,727	185,879	393,606
30,622		34,855		33,176		29,232		24,603		27,371		2,253		393,606		393,606

TABLE No. 6.—*Table of Mortality*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Under 1.		Under 2.		Under 3.		Under 4.		Under 5.		Under 10.		Under 15.		Under 20.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama	1,787	1,506	825	614	368	331	194	181	141	147	379	371	233	246	322	300
Arkansas	914	772	402	336	272	244	163	175	138	156	410	383	274	246	306	319
California	340	252	146	156	137	99	94	75	71	57	127	121	30	30	47	40
Connecticut	492	399	208	168	134	130	100	80	77	74	183	165	55	84	116	118
Delaware	120	112	55	59	36	40	18	19	17	9	41	48	27	24	27	38
Dist. of Columbia.	166	150	75	45	19	32	22	18	13	15	37	35	12	22	30	33
Florida	164	155	84	77	57	40	36	31	29	37	82	59	48	35	32	37
Georgia	1,889	1,585	800	659	362	322	184	202	144	129	299	359	230	241	262	305
Illinois	2,412	1,970	1,384	1,177	625	672	459	431	297	274	733	773	309	305	361	338
Indiana	1,696	1,438	880	839	566	533	341	350	247	230	640	711	241	302	342	364
Iowa	971	805	546	412	277	274	154	155	106	100	260	260	117	105	135	149
Kansas	164	185	75	71	55	37	30	29	18	20	52	52	35	22	33	20
Kentucky	2,123	1,677	898	735	501	456	334	265	218	228	684	635	336	367	345	493
Louisiana	1,126	1,001	592	539	407	370	290	197	158	141	438	432	213	214	268	252
Maine	496	427	222	196	156	142	81	80	72	63	180	172	69	147	211	304
Maryland	805	716	367	320	236	242	127	121	96	75	229	194	109	98	138	170
Massachusetts ...	2,250	1,920	910	744	464	440	247	300	224	211	508	492	216	225	246	282
Michigan	753	672	353	300	231	229	148	151	117	94	262	274	126	95	151	177
Minnesota	154	129	65	44	35	38	17	17	19	10	30	32	14	14	13	22
Mississippi ...	1,581	1,411	745	613	362	334	237	200	154	162	443	441	264	276	295	325
Missouri	2,239	1,765	1,187	1,055	690	684	370	315	235	260	665	682	261	313	296	320
New Hampshire...	343	275	106	100	71	68	33	37	31	31	91	80	53	67	94	119
New Jersey	809	689	366	318	243	192	168	176	119	113	296	264	107	105	125	119
New York	4,458	3,545	2,313	2,046	1,580	1,430	1,103	1,022	717	685	1,784	1,702	639	636	816	776
North Carolina...	1,629	1,391	715	611	399	333	171	204	142	140	354	376	216	253	255	306
Ohio	2,594	2,054	1,221	1,149	896	673	608	563	462	458	1,078	1,126	377	444	459	565
Oregon	32	30	12	8	9	11	9	4	8	3	13	15	3	8	3	8
Pennsylvania	3,185	2,475	1,432	1,200	962	889	668	606	438	442	1,162	1,110	462	485	556	636
Rhode Island	237	183	121	101	57	51	33	35	29	15	77	53	25	33	38	51
South Carolina...	1,281	1,191	520	467	285	272	155	134	105	104	347	305	173	216	219	251
Tennessee	1,988	1,675	790	709	431	377	277	210	193	163	508	476	296	304	370	445
Texas	1,115	932	508	432	284	261	165	146	117	107	316	328	187	186	266	221
Vermont	190	157	81	73	62	51	47	45	38	21	87	67	55	60	64	108
Virginia	2,864	2,376	1,094	976	627	503	370	330	228	256	696	730	374	429	462	549
Wisconsin	981	675	433	347	300	225	169	153	108	95	284	265	121	107	133	115
Dakota .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	64	60	15	17	9	11	4	9	3	9	14	12	7	7	7	6
New Mexico. ...	140	112	44	63	44	28	13	11	12	16	32	29	24	20	25	38
Utah	82	45	39	31	14	9	4	4	1	6	7	10	5	.....	4	6
Washington	2	3	1	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	3
Total	44,636	36,915	20,633	17,798	12,537	11,176	7573	7084	5342	5156	13,830	13,662	6303	6784	8142	9222
Grand total	81,551		38,431		23,715		14,657		10,498		27,492		13,177		17,434	

in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Under 25.		Under 30.		Under 40.		Under 50.		Under 60.		Under 70.		Under 80.		Under 90.		Over 90.		Unk'n ages.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
26	376	267	267	436	477	386	351	319	240	328	259	190	198	74	83	50	56	8	11
370	317	239	231	418	429	318	913	917	140	163	97	87	49	29	20	8	10	8	2
139	70	289	82	585	130	230	48	148	31	48	21	19	5	5	3	....	4	19	8
112	154	149	169	269	280	252	129	233	183	286	245	276	269	177	209	40	62	9	6
35	40	25	37	54	43	42	40	37	27	32	37	36	32	10	17	2	5	2	....
21	26	36	42	72	45	55	30	48	27	39	25	28	21	12	10	2	5	....	....
65	53	43	52	80	64	56	50	73	31	49	28	29	19	13	10	11	9	28	3
338	361	235	292	433	451	343	334	287	257	363	279	221	193	122	119	65	61	31	7
487	472	412	408	691	660	579	392	525	338	425	296	244	204	100	86	18	14	59	56
364	412	307	333	551	608	455	373	423	315	301	282	244	219	108	9	19	94	6	....
144	156	163	138	230	299	216	148	211	140	180	194	97	87	49	23	10	8	6	1
47	33	55	37	89	54	52	37	54	19	28	19	15	7	4	1	....	....	1	....
433	533	346	358	550	592	450	406	434	345	398	271	310	250	184	166	50	69	23	10
516	288	558	305	981	480	750	316	483	183	260	159	133	75	55	49	40	33	34	11
261	283	294	260	278	350	242	244	284	232	337	306	368	335	256	230	46	67	....	1
195	204	146	183	268	292	287	233	249	193	240	209	201	161	97	96	21	41	....	1
425	564	689	767	985	1,039	834	763	764	637	738	682	686	732	363	477	69	132	3	4
209	221	170	187	283	298	262	226	312	169	258	169	192	134	70	56	19	93	5	3
24	30	37	35	63	47	47	44	36	26	19	13	13	9	7	5	1	....	....	....
371	372	266	283	472	449	391	306	285	208	271	199	128	106	60	57	55	43	5	4
522	467	452	388	772	623	606	380	487	309	345	250	186	90	72	78	90	18	42	....
110	144	103	174	159	190	149	140	183	156	191	180	252	250	169	231	43	39	3	2
160	182	157	167	287	298	294	172	232	172	260	180	223	210	121	139	23	28	24	7
1,034	1,009	1,163	1,135	2,174	1,871	1,801	1,337	1,597	1,084	1,575	1,215	1,357	1,202	752	741	161	194	56	41
308	346	231	228	389	479	331	347	325	312	296	357	297	272	162	187	56	88	....	12
526	612	474	555	861	895	777	605	675	488	703	541	630	504	371	275	61	68	53	43
3	7	8	12	11	11	6	2	6	2	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
760	771	659	685	1,262	1,066	1,075	784	1,010	646	1,044	776	929	820	465	470	80	93	43	28
61	64	52	65	109	119	85	82	84	75	102	84	78	98	47	50	13	27	26	21
236	243	185	157	305	367	257	264	239	223	272	246	215	166	88	111	60	65	7	3
428	517	316	430	525	598	419	417	373	299	364	289	256	271	164	144	60	67	11	16
358	293	342	231	488	393	352	257	267	152	170	115	83	64	32	29	16	11	55	28
87	104	62	88	104	146	101	138	118	138	152	146	215	180	148	143	34	41	2	1
543	609	385	496	672	898	657	634	645	555	741	626	612	508	326	354	116	164	60	10
124	163	142	166	258	285	220	191	208	164	193	125	140	93	57	46	2	8	....	....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	6	11	8	17	13	19	8	10	10	6	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1
55	36	56	39	99	65	69	35	49	28	33	21	11	9	7	11	11	5	12	1
14	7	14	5	12	13	2	8	10	9	4	3	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....
2	2	5	1	7	4	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,425	10,569	9,477	9,585	16,270	15,405	13,508	10,546	11,925	8,543	11,306	8,845	9,014	7,844	4,791	4,729	1,282	1,582	645	342
21,014		19,022		31,675		24,052		20,468		20,151		16,858		9,520		2,864		987	

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States and Territories from divers specific causes, (alphabetically arranged,) during the year from the 1st day of June, 1859, to the 31st day of May, 1860, inclusive.

Causes of death.	ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.		CALIFORNIA.		CONNECTICUT.		DELAWARE.		DIST. COLUMBIA.		FLORIDA.		GEORGIA.		ILLINOIS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abscess	7	3	4	5	15	4	9	6	1	1	1	2	5	.....	9	6	11	5
Abscess, lumbar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Anemia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Angina pectoris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Aneurism .....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Apoplexy	57	50	13	16	30	11	57	39	2	1	6	1	2	5	35	27	54	35
A-cities	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asthma	15	21	3	1	6	1	1	.....	2	1	2	1	3	4	17	13	9	10
Bowel, disease of	67	63	9	13	13	6	15	10	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	69	51	15	11
Brain, disease of	29	58	111	85	40	27	42	26	4	1	12	7	16	17	51	36	169	125
Brain, softening of .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Bronchitis	35	28	20	12	11	9	11	3	5	7	2	4	.....	.....	41	35	41	33
Cancer	24	49	14	18	11	7	26	48	2	0	6	5	5	6	35	43	50	69
Canker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16
Canker,	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Caruncle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cephalitis	221	144	107	181	63	58	79	51	17	18	17	8	25	28	158	113	380	321
Child birth .....	.....	124	.....	86	.....	49	.....	53	.....	17	.....	6	.....	30	.....	135	.....	323
Cholera	18	7	5	4	1	1	14	5	4	1	1	1	3	.....	6	5	52	18
Cholera infantum,	67	30	25	17	16	10	71	52	13	23	15	15	3	3	65	63	167	148
Chorea .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	4
Cold water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colitis	44	80	11	15	4	.....	9	.....	5	9	1	1	9	2	29	20	93	23
Consumption	352	344	160	169	367	157	506	673	94	107	132	193	83	44	196	203	986	963
Convulsions	48	56	42	23	13	13	33	37	5	2	23	13	3	5	64	49	143	85
Croup	382	303	218	150	43	30	83	81	36	23	17	14	19	11	279	194	622	536
Cynanura .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cystitis	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1

Debility	284	29	4	9	14	12	13	38	6	6	3	3	3	1	1	27	31	29	30
Delirium tremens	5	...	3	...	13	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	10	2	97	3
Diarrhea	202	126	40	50	24	15	13	7	8	20	26	19	...	40	31	200	158	313	204
Diabetes	7	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	5	13	5
Diphtheria	16	31	4	6	24	24	13	12	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	8	0	24	19
Dropsy	277	283	111	120	56	10	80	122	16	19	9	10	6	64	47	243	253	203	203
Dysentery	167	146	101	77	48	22	65	58	23	24	14	6	...	26	21	223	171	457	388
Dyspepsia	22	11	8	2	2	2	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	4	3	28	15	24	7
Enteritis	58	53	67	20	41	36	47	34	18	8	10	9	...	8	11	63	53	155	123
Epilepsy	9	3	...	4	4	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	8	14	7
Erysipelas	23	34	50	26	7	5	31	33	5	1	4	2	...	4	5	35	40	85	96
Fever, intermittent	106	83	207	167	41	22	1	1	1	3	6	5	...	26	16	82	81	259	205
Fever, remittent	231	208	303	269	85	39	65	58	10	7	2	4	...	56	49	129	208	361	321
Fever, typhoid	450	383	287	227	84	30	123	91	21	31	16	27	...	50	38	472	415	634	539
Flu .....	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fits	35	34	31	33	9	13	66	51	5	10	7	3	...	7	8	31	42	78	60
Gastritis	15	28	16	29	2	7	4	7	1	3	...	3	...	...	2	12	10	15	15
Gout	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heart, disease of	33	51	19	13	67	23	103	73	8	15	17	15	...	11	4	59	53	106	86
Heat	8	3	7	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	4	20	1
Hemorrhage	23	20	10	10	17	7	20	22	2	2	10	3	...	9	3	21	17	23	16
Hepatitis	1	3	3	2	3	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	7	7
Hernia	5	...	2	...	9	1	3	4	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	5	2	9	7
Hip disease	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Hydrocephalus	15	12	3	3	18	16	42	45	2	2	13	20	...	1	2	13	14	104	52
Hydrophobia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3
Hydrothorax	20	31	5	9	4	1	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	15	19	4	...
Ileus .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile	144	120	27	13	17	14	15	16	10	7	28	29	...	23	22	104	86	189	184
Inflammation	14	10	11	13	10	1	11	8	1	2	1	1	...	2	4	37	35	37	25
Influenza	9	9	3	6	...	9	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	11	6	9	5
Insanity	2	7	4	...	5	1	6	7	4	6	9	6	...	...	...	4	5	11	6
Intemperance	32	2	11	...	25	4	10	1	10	2	4	...	...	5	1	25	...	22	2
Intussusception	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
Ischuria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	13	6	7	11	2	...	5	6	3	...	4	3	...	...	1	11	15	18	15

Rheumatism.....	53	13	915	929	8	3	18	17	6	6	8	9	5	3	29	26	193
Scarlatina.....	118	133	922	915	6	7	186	301	36	38	34	37	3	111	106	855	843
Scrofula.....	39	41	14	85	6	7	19	19	9	1	1	1	1	35	35	68	60
Skin, disease of.....	88	80	102	55	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	6	7	115	78	43
Smallpox.....	9	4	...	...	4	...	5	8	9	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	4
Spina bifida.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spine, disease of.....	28	14	8	4	6	...	7	4	5	1	1	3	4	15	13	28	25
Splenitis.....	2	1	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Still-born.....	33	37	6	8	20	23	17	9	...	...	...	...	3	4	25	22	59
Stomach, disease of.....	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	4	4	3	8
Stone.....	16	5	5	2	1	...	13	1	4	1	1	...	3	1	28	3	93
Stricture of urethra.....	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Sudden death.....	28	10	6	10	4	6	13	7	1	...	3	3	3	1	18	20	9
Syphilis.....	9	5	...	1	23	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	4	1
Tabs mesenteria.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething.....	930	177	33	33	26	26	31	21	2	4	16	10	27	22	168	151	96
Tetanus.....	91	60	12	3	9	1	13	3	2	...	2	2	11	11	40	38	29
Throat, disease of.....	33	33	23	25	16	9	23	25	3	7	1	...	3	...	26	20	81
Thrush.....	15	17	7	8	2	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	1	2	19	10	16
Tumor.....	3	4	1	1	4	2	1	18	1	2	1	1	2	...	7	12	11
Ulcers.....	19	12	7	12	6	2	3	3	1	...	...	1	2	2	19	11	14
Ulcer of intestines.....	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9
Unknown.....	808	890	532	575	145	103	168	127	69	64	68	61	118	106	984	932	819
Uterus, disease of.....	...	17	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	94	...
Whooping cough.....	153	181	87	100	7	16	40	57	6	11	18	15	4	10	159	174	183
Worms.....	75	88	64	69	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	...	22	17	112	84	18
Yellow fever.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	3	1	1
Totals.....	6,204	5,651	4,474	4,009	2,054	1,189	2,976	2,896	575	614	655	585	880	740	6,104	5,714	9,747
Aggregates.....	11,855	8,483	6,483	6,483	3,243	3,243	5,872	5,872	1,189	1,189	1,940	1,630	1,630	1,630	11,818	11,818	18,481
Total of violent deaths.....	905	377	377	377	463	463	266	266	57	57	35	139	139	139	989	989	758
Grand totals.....	12,760	8,860	8,860	8,860	3,705	3,705	6,138	6,138	1,946	1,946	1,975	1,769	1,769	1,769	12,807	12,807	19,263

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Causes of death.	INDIANA.		IOWA.		KANSAS.		KENTUCKY.		LOUISIANA.		MAINE.		MARYLAND.		MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abscess.....	5	2	3	2	.....	.....	12	4	9	10	8	6	2	7	21	12	5	6
Abscess, lumbar.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Anemia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....
Angina pectoris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Apoplexy.....	42	30	22	20	1	1	47	34	79	25	33	13	34	20	110	84	24	21
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Asthma.....	10	7	3	7	.....	.....	5	9	17	5	5	4	8	8	28	19	6	4
Bowels, disease of.....	24	12	6	5	3	2	19	14	20	13	31	28	12	10	150	121	12	12
Brain, disease of.....	116	111	57	58	12	16	91	57	131	77	84	72	52	42	247	183	104	81
Brain, softening of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	21	12	1	.....
Bronchitis.....	39	31	17	28	3	1	46	38	33	25	6	7	21	7	32	21	8	6
Cancer.....	30	56	18	38	4	5	28	66	18	36	50	62	21	41	95	199	29	30
Canker.....	6	10	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	35	33	.....	.....	80	80	6	12
Carbuncle.....	6	2	2	1	.....	.....	5	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
Cephalitis.....	345	297	173	141	31	21	264	214	157	131	69	44	99	89	92	84	116	77
Child-birth.....	.....	150	.....	61	.....	11	.....	135	.....	148	.....	58	.....	84	.....	251	.....	97
Cholera.....	24	11	10	3	6	.....	21	15	29	20	20	16	13	7	43	33	15	5
Cholera infantum.....	81	75	51	50	10	8	81	68	53	40	20	16	39	43	436	387	17	13
Chorea.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cold water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colitis.....	31	23	14	5	3	2	25	20	26	10	15	8	10	10	7	8	14	3
Consumption.....	848	856	317	431	53	54	722	1,020	547	286	871	1,298	541	656	2,168	2,677	553	634
Convulsions.....	99	77	65	48	8	7	85	63	60	61	8	9	48	46	133	76	71	64
Croup.....	400	378	235	225	59	31	441	346	91	80	68	51	150	149	307	294	140	111
Cyanosis.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Cystitis.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	9	1	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1
Debility.....	20	22	11	6	3	4	26	23	66	62	14	10	14	19	70	60	11	15

	17	6	99	25	15	92	1	70	15	3	40	4	75	27	3	5	.....
Delirium tremens	151	137	135	99	25	15	106	84	306	143	53	108	75	97	3	5	.....
Diarrhoea	13	5	6	1	1	1	14	.....	1	1	1	7	9	96	60	61	47
Diabetes	91	30	98	17	.....	1	45	36	43	45	.....	1	.....	91	8	5	1
Diphtheria	171	105	71	84	16	13	946	237	175	144	108	138	129	940	303	94	138
Dropsy	283	291	152	112	17	94	126	103	285	165	66	71	109	278	290	114	117
Dysentery	27	13	10	1	2	1	91	15	12	4	8	6	10	15	2	10	4
Dyspepsia	125	73	60	58	14	7	113	70	83	66	35	31	39	92	118	60	61
Enteritis	13	6	0	8	1	1	9	13	5	6	6	1	5	3	27	12	4
Epilepsy	87	74	41	94	9	7	60	62	94	94	30	20	9	83	70	27	35
Erysipelas	185	180	122	108	69	76	116	123	116	73	1	1	5	3	50	43	43
Fever, intermittent	221	215	124	111	58	39	260	274	284	254	85	95	65	126	124	112	104
Fever, remittent	490	472	225	188	59	40	473	493	317	341	212	222	123	363	337	164	163
Fever, typhoid	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Fiatalia	68	69	37	92	3	2	54	47	49	48	44	44	37	120	116	69	47
Fle	17	33	8	8	3	1	33	44	17	18	2	1	13	26	22	8	5
Gastritis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Goat	62	76	34	37	2	4	85	77	79	56	139	107	82	369	316	59	58
Heart, disease of	10	1	12	.....	.....	.....	13	1	25	9	1	.....	.....	7	1	4	.....
Hemorrhage	15	24	9	4	.....	1	26	22	13	18	17	7	15	44	40	12	10
Hepatitis	4	6	3	.....	.....	.....	6	2	13	7	.....	2	4	2	.....	1	1
Hernia	9	4	5	5	1	.....	9	5	9	4	11	5	2	6	4	8	1
Hip disease	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	11	8	1	1
Hydrocephalus	39	28	29	20	1	1	30	23	12	8	63	73	25	241	227	55	39
Hydrophobia .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Hydrothorax	3	7	3	6	.....	.....	2	4	8	7	3	3	5	2	9	3	2
Ileus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infantile	109	92	91	56	12	23	215	172	91	62	26	18	64	337	283	34	24
Inflammation	14	13	9	9	2	.....	11	12	25	14	12	10	1	28	26	35	23
Influenza	4	4	2	3	.....	1	7	8	14	5	10	13	.....	1	19	26	1
Insanity	4	2	3	1	.....	.....	3	9	11	5	6	5	1	34	28	4	.....
Intemperance	26	.....	6	.....	5	.....	48	4	47	9	5	.....	.....	1	26	19	1
Intussusception	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1
Ischuria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jaundice	17	13	8	8	2	1	14	9	8	8	4	4	9	11	13	13	5
Joint, disease of .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Causes of death.	INDIANA.		IOWA.		KANSAS.		KENTUCKY.		LOUISIANA.		MAINE.		MARYLAND.		MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Kidney, disease of.....	19	2	8	2	1	.....	22	4	19	3	29	3	46	2	13	9	3	3
Laryngitis.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1
Liver, disease of.....	59	44	32	18	7	3	44	38	39	16	41	91	72	23	72	83	36	30
Lungs, disease of.....	42	33	56	30	9	8	64	64	36	23	65	55	171	15	143	68	92	92
Malformation.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1
Malaria.....	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	10	10	21	20	.....	.....	5	4	20	22	3	3
Measles.....	92	104	20	24	2	.....	73	80	121	95	15	16	61	50	81	60	20	33
Metritis.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Mortification.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	8	2	14	1	6	1	1	.....	9	14	7	2
Necrosis.....	7	4	20	12	.....	.....	8	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Nephritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nephritis.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	2	3
Neuralgia.....	21	31	12	12	2	.....	19	25	2	5	3	7	7	3	7	20	10	3
Old age.....	114	128	65	46	8	3	185	217	128	94	196	225	104	150	381	535	87	104
Ovarian dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Parietis.....	58	72	28	22	3	6	88	80	32	17	88	82	66	68	170	206	34	94
Paranoma.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	9	9	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Parotitis.....	2	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Pericarditis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	7	8	.....	2
Pleuritis.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	10	16	7	8	3	2	17	15	75	35	10	7	38	16	51	50	15	6
Pneumonia.....	688	461	343	228	91	50	589	420	774	449	160	133	900	117	534	467	280	246
Prostate, disease of.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purpura fever.....	47	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purpura and scurvy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	68	.....	34	.....	4	.....	9	.....	26	.....	16
Quincy.....	16	23	4	3	1	.....	10	19	7	5	9	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	40	20	9	8	7	1	41	25	20	17	18	12	34	12	57	30	11	12

Scarlatina.....	677	725	177	160	31	97	773	753	311	193	163	159	393	427	326	321
Scrofula.....	90	62	30	97	7	2	102	99	90	15	99	91	55	55	98	12
Skin, disease of.....	98	18	6	6	...	9	79	70	93	10	5	9	1	10	5	9
Smallpox.....	7	9	...	5	...	1	8	7	7	9	35	91	997	174	6	9
Spina bifida.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spine, disease of.....	90	99	7	7	...	4	18	93	15	4	11	14	33	99	19	19
Splenitis.....	3	9	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
Still-born.....	19	91	69	58	9	8	71	49	13	7	1	...	70	98	5	5
Stomach, disease of.....	4	5	9	9	...	...	1	3	4	7	6	3	9	9	9	4
Stone.....	93	9	8	...	1	1	29	9	9	1	19	4	9	30	7	13
Stricture of urethra.....	...	...	4	9	...	...	9	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sudden death.....	13	6	5	9	9	1	15	19	12	5	6	8	92	15	93	4
Syphilis.....	9	...	1	1	...	...	9	4	19	6	1	3	...	1	15	3
Tuberc mesenteria.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething.....	30	37	99	18	3	3	37	97	938	951	93	13	61	167	196	99
Tetanus.....	10	8	4	9	...	...	41	90	148	96	9	1	14	1	16	4
Throat, disease of.....	119	169	...	...	9	9	65	61	79	99	95	39	93	18	57	19
Thrush.....	17	14	10	3	...	9	8	13	8	8	...	...	19	10	5	7
Tumor.....	8	10	3	9	1	...	6	9	3	7	9	93	7	6	98	5
Ulcers.....	7	4	3	5	1	...	10	11	9	9	1	9	...	9	9	9
Ulcer of intestines.....	3	1	1	1	...	...	9	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Unknown.....	650	649	349	991	61	46	1,178	1,071	598	483	139	137	519	444	303	937
Uterus, disease of.....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	91	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough.....	138	184	84	198	91	17	197	939	143	177	33	39	104	169	139	913
Worms.....	95	93	6	3	...	...	40	99	115	83	7	5	19	19	10	10
Yellow fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	118	36	...	...	14	...	...	...
Totals.....	7,491	7,181	3,645	3,398	749	616	8,027	7,692	6,751	4,886	3,468	3,759	3,617	3,460	3,585	3,373
Aggregates.....	14,602	...	6,943	...	1,365	...	15,649	...	11,637	...	7,947	...	90,393	...	6,908	...
Total of violent deaths.....	603	...	317	...	78	...	818	...	692	...	367	...	911	...	441	...
Grand totals.....	15,905	...	7,960	...	1,443	...	16,467	...	12,399	...	7,614	...	91,304	...	7,399	...

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Causes of death.	MINNESOTA.		MISSISSIPPI.		MISSOURI.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		NEW JERSEY.		NEW YORK.		NORTH CAROLINA.		OHIO.		OREGON.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abscess .....	.....	1	2	1	14	8	6	5	10	9	61	51	1	2	20	11	.....	1
Abscess, lumbar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Anemia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	8	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Angina pectoris .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Apoplexy	3	4	36	21	50	27	22	17	57	35	307	197	42	45	99	77	1	1
Ascites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asthma .....	.....	.....	3	12	4	3	2	1	8	7	40	36	16	13	22	27	.....	.....
Bowels, disease of	2	5	38	26	27	22	15	11	7	5	55	62	28	28	31	13	.....	1
Brain, disease of	15	8	109	64	119	92	36	25	91	38	526	379	36	43	194	136	2	2
Brain, softening of .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	28	10	1	1	1	.....	.....
Bronchitis	1	.....	26	14	62	51	3	5	60	39	99	74	26	23	48	48	.....	1
Cancer	1	6	17	44	32	47	36	66	36	39	216	206	28	80	98	131	2	.....
Canker	3	.....	.....	.....	5	2	12	17	1	.....	10	17	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Carbuncle .....	.....	1	1	1	4	1	.....	1	2	.....	8	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....
Cephalitis	17	24	206	169	377	297	23	23	100	100	525	429	127	98	434	341	4	2
Child-birth .....	.....	33	.....	112	.....	161	.....	20	.....	87	.....	426	.....	156	.....	228	.....	1
Cholera	3	1	14	10	40	21	5	4	16	8	87	72	6	8	34	32	1	.....
Cholera infantum	22	24	69	54	97	79	39	40	77	56	367	283	47	39	143	117	.....	.....
Chorea .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....
Cold water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Colic	1	.....	20	10	27	20	5	.....	16	7	56	43	39	33	54	31	.....	.....
Consumption	67	84	239	315	650	652	508	655	667	683	4,021	4,186	308	453	1,669	1,826	9	12
Convulsions	22	11	57	52	243	161	7	3	82	60	435	398	32	20	271	183	1	3
Croup	27	18	224	204	621	480	29	33	158	160	972	825	225	192	476	401	9	6
Cyanosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Cystitis .....	.....	1	3	.....	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	18	5	6	3	14	.....	.....	.....
Delirium	3	6	205	225	44	51	15	10	27	20	179	179	94	25	25	47	.....	.....

Delirium tremens	1	.....	7	.....	39	2	6	.....	9	.....	91	13	.....	5	.....	325	927	9	.....
Diarrhœa	6	5	167	96	398	309	13	14	67	57	411	375	929	.....	.....	935	941	1	.....
Diabetes	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	9	5	6	6	64	19	4	.....	.....	4	94	16	1
Diphtheria	.....	.....	48	51	36	32	.....	.....	8	8	150	187	11	.....	.....	11	97	97	.....
Dropsy	11	13	198	180	203	186	77	73	131	137	599	712	949	.....	.....	339	903	343	.....
Dysentery	9	8	139	133	257	186	46	39	64	75	554	477	929	.....	.....	192	303	927	1
Dyspepsia	1	.....	18	15	16	4	3	2	7	8	50	26	91	14	43	29	.....	.....	.....
Enteritis	5	6	61	65	130	119	90	94	78	62	418	372	35	49	210	156	3	3	3
Epilepsy	.....	.....	2	6	11	5	3	3	10	4	49	36	2	7	17	19	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	4	3	29	30	71	61	93	21	31	25	198	165	94	36	109	89	3	4	4
Fever, intermittent	5	3	142	116	300	909	1	.....	.....	.....	10	48	39	46	70	110	89	1	1
Fever, remittent	19	19	335	309	399	399	39	61	75	52	389	926	162	.....	.....	916	919	194	3
Fever, typhoid	24	13	414	394	603	453	131	118	90	69	592	429	517	492	533	485	4	4	4
Fistula	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ftu	2	3	40	56	84	62	38	18	66	48	400	332	43	34	118	96	2	4	4
Gastritis	2	.....	28	22	30	26	5	8	1	2	45	46	90	9	90	38	.....	.....	1
Gout	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heart, disease of	4	7	50	45	80	57	85	73	106	84	732	575	68	47	902	185	.....	.....	.....
Heat	2	.....	11	6	20	4	.....	1	2	.....	30	7	3	1	36	4	1	.....	.....
Hæmorrhage	2	4	19	15	94	16	9	5	17	12	111	59	96	16	46	37	1	.....	.....
Hepatitis	1	.....	6	1	7	4	.....	.....	4	3	15	11	3	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Hernia	1	1	9	3	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4	22	13	14	1	15	6	.....	.....
Hip disease	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	17	13	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocephalus	5	3	17	10	27	27	22	15	53	49	591	479	12	6	103	72	2	.....	.....
Hydrophobia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hydrothorax	1	2	18	16	4	4	2	2	10	2	25	29	27	18	15	5	.....	.....	.....
Ileus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inflamle	5	2	100	106	129	95	56	30	49	39	303	219	166	134	139	143	1	.....	.....
Inflammation	2	3	19	14	21	17	13	9	18	17	148	141	14	13	33	99	2	2	2
Influenza	.....	.....	5	10	2	3	6	8	.....	.....	1	25	21	8	0	10	5	.....	.....
Insanity	.....	.....	3	1	17	11	4	3	3	3	37	25	2	6	10	9	.....	.....	.....
Intemperance	3	.....	19	.....	27	3	8	.....	20	2	88	13	31	.....	31	5	1	.....	.....
Intussusception	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Icteria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaundice	.....	.....	1	6	4	98	12	1	6	9	42	42	30	12	36	25	.....	.....	.....
Joint, disease of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Causes of death.	MINNESOTA.		MISSISSIPPI.		MISSOURI.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		NEW JERSEY.		NEW YORK.		NORTH CAROLINA.		OHIO.		OREGON.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Kidney, disease of.....	.....	.....	13	2	25	3	12	3	10	5	53	26	14	2	30	6	.....	.....
Laryngitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8	4	3	2	.....	.....
Liver, disease of.....	6	9	33	24	64	35	21	28	21	25	194	144	48	42	88	68	1	5
Lungs, disease of.....	11	2	39	35	65	75	35	24	39	26	431	324	15	18	143	113	3	1
Malformation.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	5	3	3	3	.....	.....
Malaria.....	.....	.....	2	7	3	12	4	.....	94	14	165	177	14	9	12	6	.....	.....
Measles.....	3	98	82	131	116	116	3	2	30	46	379	367	58	68	216	233	1	.....
Metritis.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Mortification.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	2	9	6	4	2	22	14	5	1	7	3	.....	.....
Necrosis.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	1	1	.....	1	2	7	.....	5	4	14	6	.....	.....
Nephritis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	29	6	1	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Neuralgia.....	2	1	10	8	29	28	.....	5	4	5	43	66	19	13	26	37	.....	.....
Old age.....	6	12	96	108	90	123	122	168	114	160	687	858	137	298	374	356	.....	.....
Ovarian dropsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Paralysis.....	2	5	19	29	44	36	46	88	75	65	379	310	90	76	153	178	.....	1
Paraplegia.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	.....	.....	.....
Parotitis.....	.....	.....	6	5	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....
Pericarditis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1	7	5	.....	.....
Peritonitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	5	.....	.....
Phlebitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	10	9	1	6	7	1	.....	.....
Phthisis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Plague.....	.....	.....	12	9	30	22	5	10	18	15	76	51	31	11	28	16	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	42	25	940	600	831	575	107	117	159	120	1,951	850	499	418	717	594	5	7
Prostatic disease of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal fever.....	.....	3	.....	57	.....	74	.....	7	.....	14	.....	49	.....	38	.....	63	.....	1
Purpura and scurvy.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	.....	4	.....	9	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Quincy.....	.....	.....	92	23	32	24	.....	.....	3	3	8	13	17	10	14	15	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	9	.....	23	19	41	24	11	7	20	15	136	83	43	31	65	59	.....	1

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

Scarlatina	38	18	140	119	440	456	88	87	303	309	2,350	9,539	170	184	1,636	1,781	19	18
Scrofula	4	7	42	40	63	65	18	22	19	91	105	94	63	40	84	94	9	.....
Skin, disease of .....	.....	.....	52	49	72	69	4	.....	2	1	6	6	65	41	94	10	.....	.....
Smallpox .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	16	6	7	1	163	189	1	.....	59	70	.....	.....
Spina bifida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spine, disease of	2	.....	17	17	21	23	5	9	16	7	81	44	14	8	47	30	.....	1
Splenitis	1	.....	1	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	3	.....	.....
Still-born .....	.....	.....	33	30	28	19	2	.....	7	9	86	70	30	25	58	65	.....	.....
Stomach, disease of	1	.....	3	6	10	6	.....	3	.....	1	21	10	3	1	14	14	.....	.....
Stone .....	.....	1	13	.....	22	.....	13	1	9	1	82	4	33	1	51	3	1	.....
Stricture of urethra .....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Sudden death .....	.....	.....	5	3	12	5	6	4	11	12	38	33	23	22	32	21	2	1
Syphilis .....	.....	.....	6	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	12	3	4	5	3	.....	.....
Tabs mesenteria .....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teething	7	1	150	142	111	125	6	14	42	41	963	930	52	45	69	67	2	.....
Tetanus	7	1	67	32	63	25	1	1	14	3	61	39	19	8	39	17	.....	.....
Throat, disease of .....	.....	.....	37	39	74	78	11	16	49	51	215	217	29	30	226	246	7	10
Thrush .....	.....	1	10	8	19	21	.....	1	3	4	10	11	18	20	10	6	.....	.....
Tumor	1	.....	3	3	6	3	4	11	12	12	50	62	5	12	19	15	.....	.....
Ulcers	3	.....	9	4	6	15	2	.....	5	3	12	10	8	4	8	5	1	.....
Ulcer of intestines .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	66	53	754	726	1,064	932	96	101	205	168	1,464	1,068	1,033	1,056	939	894	9	13
Uterus, disease of .....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....	15	.....	6	.....	.....
Whooping cough	13	15	172	196	158	183	20	26	64	66	307	327	199	201	169	229	2	2
Worms	3	1	73	56	41	34	1	4	4	3	41	47	78	66	13	26	1	.....
Yellow fever .....	.....	.....	3	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Totals	520	489	5,837	5,461	9,061	7,757	2,061	2,251	2,768	3,415	23,571	21,361	5,861	6,041	12,132	11,578	112	117
Aggregates	1,009	.....	11,398	.....	16,818	.....	4,312	.....	7,183	.....	44,932	.....	11,922	.....	22,710	.....	229	.....
Total of violent deaths	100	.....	816	.....	739	.....	157	.....	343	.....	1,949	.....	705	.....	1,014	.....	22	.....
Grand totals	1,109	.....	12,214	.....	17,557	.....	4,469	.....	7,525	.....	46,881	.....	12,607	.....	24,724	.....	251	.....

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	PENNSYLVANIA.		RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		TENNESSEE.		TEXAS.		VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		WISCONSIN.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abcess	27	15	3	2	9	9	11	3	9	2	7	2	18	7	3	3
Abcess, lumbar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anæmia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Angina pectoris.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Apoplexy.....	235	176	15	24	50	50	40	35	22	28	21	25	80	66	41	29
Ascites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asthma.....	44	32	1	3	14	9	8	11	7	5	3	1	22	28	9	5
Bowels, disease of.....	38	25	9	3	53	37	32	19	19	16	2	6	62	49	10	4
Brain, disease of.....	232	156	19	12	60	49	70	60	84	56	27	21	142	72	29	25
Brain, softening of.....	10	8	3	1	3	2	1	2	.....	1	5	2	6	2	1	2
Bronchitis.....	169	140	4	6	35	35	37	45	25	24	3	1	65	68	8	6
Cancer.....	99	208	14	31	16	48	25	62	19	25	30	52	66	102	26	23
Canker.....	6	4	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	8	13
Carbuncle.....	9	6	.....	.....	2	2	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Cephalitis.....	439	354	27	17	93	66	230	250	176	112	23	27	231	183	89	71
Child-birth.....	.....	323	16	.....	.....	113	.....	129	.....	100	.....	27	.....	238	.....	131
Cholera.....	30	34	3	2	11	6	16	7	6	5	5	3	24	18	4	5
Cholera infantum.....	191	182	29	30	43	58	64	60	18	25	10	7	99	70	19	16
Chorea.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Cold water.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Colitis.....	54	21	3	.....	25	19	29	14	19	14	1	2	62	50	20	11
Consumption.....	2,567	2,445	254	313	173	217	593	847	221	199	314	465	855	1,254	417	493
Convulsions.....	345	287	34	18	48	40	77	55	50	41	2	3	191	121	111	87
Croup.....	736	583	43	25	128	126	489	415	172	126	40	28	329	279	122	123
Cystitis.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cystitis.....	11	3	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	4	2	.....
Debility.....	172	152	16	12	29	29	20	17	21	14	8	10	26	23	20	21

Deilium tremens	56	9	5	1	8	.....	4	1	10	.....	1	.....	15	1	7
Diarrhea	218	178	25	16	119	143	118	95	195	79	7	9	191	177	78
Diabetes	17	3	3	9	3	9	6	1	7	1	14	3	3	6	4
Diphtheria	118	128	12	11	.....	.....	9	9	2	2	4	9	115	155	1
Dysentery	497	510	27	33	937	308	909	920	100	122	49	75	469	432	77
Dyspepsia	390	333	23	28	139	138	137	153	169	164	95	93	388	340	130
Dyspepsia	52	38	1	1	16	19	90	18	8	1	1	3	40	33	11
Enteritis	282	175	18	7	40	24	97	85	73	61	43	28	104	73	71
Epilepsy	98	94	6	.....	3	3	9	5	2	2	1	1	5	9	9
Erysipelas	124	116	5	17	13	4	48	40	23	33	90	10	46	43	33
Fever, intermittent	40	53	.....	.....	98	97	107	116	61	73	1	3	44	94	27
Fever, remittent	960	255	9	6	901	199	294	390	954	953	90	19	174	155	85
Fever, typhoid	763	579	37	29	333	333	438	438	351	350	111	99	565	491	151
Fistula	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Fits	186	166	14	12	53	48	56	40	32	15	90	28	101	70	60
Gastritis	37	94	2	2	11	9	24	33	22	23	6	6	16	24	10
Gout	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1
Heart, disease of	323	327	36	32	43	53	66	45	30	25	79	71	129	143	36
Heat	19	.....	.....	.....	7	9	8	5	5	3	.....	.....	9	4	8
Hemorrhage	67	58	9	7	15	10	30	28	12	14	7	3	46	51	12
Hepatitis	14	11	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	4
Hernia	23	6	.....	1	10	9	12	2	6	1	.....	2	25	7	6
Hip disease	8	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	1	.....
Hydrocephalus	173	199	34	17	11	12	90	11	9	7	13	15	20	26	36
Hydrophobia	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hydrothorax	20	23	3	4	20	14	15	5	2	2	6	2	25	17	3
Ictus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infantile	256	184	6	14	79	95	103	103	65	50	6	5	252	257	73
Inflammation	68	57	5	1	18	10	18	16	94	19	2	3	91	12	22
Influenza	3	11	.....	.....	15	6	6	5	5	6	1	2	9	8	3
Insanity	32	21	3	2	3	5	8	3	3	7	1	2	4	8	5
Intemperance	54	3	10	4	16	4	45	1	17	.....	3	.....	73	6	10
Intussusception .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Ischuria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jaundice	32	98	1	2	9	2	9	12	4	4	2	2	94	21	3

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Cause of death.	PENNSYLVANIA.		RHODE ISLAND.		SOUTH CAROLINA.		TENNESSEE.		TEXAS.		VERMONT.		VIRGINIA.		WISCONSIN.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Joints, disease of.....	43	9	2	2	9	2	16	7	13	4	8	...	24	5	3	2
Kidney, disease of.....	5	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
Laryngitis.....	120	99	12	9	42	30	46	39	29	24	12	14	65	58	39	36
Liver, disease of.....	151	115	8	7	23	30	45	47	42	25	31	39	61	58	54	37
Lungs, disease of.....	6	4	7	5	5	3	6	4	1	1	...	1	3	4	1	2
Malformation.....	64	63	8	13	13	13	3	2	1	1	...	...	11	5	2	2
Marasmus.....	96	121	...	3	15	34	63	58	59	76	5	5	80	60	59	26
Miscases.....	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	...
Merritis.....	...	21	12	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	5	...	7	7	7	3
Mortification.....	11	4	...	...	7	2	8	4	...	1	...	...	7	4	...	1
Necrosis.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nephritis.....	8	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	5	8	2	...
Nephritis.....	50	34	1	1	5	19	35	17	11	4	5	14	28	14	17	...
Neuralgia.....	398	500	42	64	152	153	154	199	47	61	122	133	379	495	83	80
Old age.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ovarian dropsy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painful.....	279	268	21	11	46	52	64	65	16	18	33	39	163	208	22	23
Paralysis.....	...	3	1	1	...	4	...	11	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	2
Parasitism.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	8	3	2	...
Parotitis.....	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pericarditis.....	1	5	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	...
Peritonitis.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis.....	72	49	1	5	11	14	12	6	6	8	2	6	60	34	10	5
Pleurisy.....	696	494	64	72	621	443	690	475	552	413	94	66	956	649	944	186
Pneumonia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pruritus, disease of.....	...	44	3	3	...	40	...	94	...	39	...	3	...	100	...	14
Purpura.....	4	3	1	1	2	...	3	...	9	1	...	1	5	...	...	...
Purpura and scurvy.....	15	10	...	1	0	6	21	11	35	34	...	...	13	14	5	3

Rhomboidia	85	68	6	5	98	15	63	48	98	16	5	78	64	97	14
Scariadina	1,595	1,501	46	40	84	76	453	497	109	119	138	110	307	480	417
Scrofula	84	74	5	6	98	59	88	99	94	22	6	0	173	20	15
Skin, disease of	10	17	1	.....	20	17	92	90	66	48	1	3	44	22	6
Smallpox	41	46	7	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	7	15	9	7
Spina bifida .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Splae, disease of	56	48	6	4	13	6	94	17	13	7	5	6	26	13	3
Splenitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Still-born	59	44	3	1	20	29	94	37	15	20	2	2	79	40	6
Stomach, disease of	18	11	.....	1	1	.....	6	10	2	.....	.....	.....	4	11	3
Stone	60	3	.....	.....	16	3	94	6	7	1	14	.....	34	6	11
Stricture of urethra	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Sudden death	44	21	5	1	20	18	57	94	8	4	1	.....	43	28	6
Syphilis	8	3	2	2	6	7	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	8	.....
Tuberc mesenteria .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Teething	74	70	21	16	167	173	83	72	105	85	3	1	92	112	39
Tetanus	40	23	9	1	49	57	77	34	56	31	.....	3	62	22	32
Throat, disease of	167	150	2	5	29	33	37	46	17	19	4	3	166	196	96
Thrush	8	9	.....	2	11	7	17	14	5	5	1	.....	37	30	3
Tumor	26	31	1	3	4	1	7	8	1	2	6	9	6	10	2
Ulcera	11	13	.....	.....	6	4	13	12	1	1	2	1	10	7	3
Ulcer of intestines	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....
Unknown	982	833	56	66	608	598	1,018	965	619	593	88	75	1,861	1,798	937
Uterus, disease of .....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	5	.....	20	.....	16	.....	2	7	.....	3
Whooping cough	204	253	33	27	173	165	122	169	77	77	15	17	412	609	49
Worms	19	19	1	4	76	63	49	48	31	24	3	1	71	23	6
Yellow fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	327	103	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals	15,138	13,708	1,174	1,167	4,612	4,501	7,940	7,106	4,633	4,056	1,567	1,673	10,659	10,512	3,574
Aggregate	28,846	2,341	.....	.....	9,113	.....	14,348	8,689	.....	8,689	3,240	.....	21,211	6,731	.....
Total of violent deaths	1,368	139	.....	.....	638	.....	868	680	.....	680	115	.....	1,583	396	.....
Grand totals	30,214	2,479	.....	.....	9,745	.....	15,176	9,369	.....	9,369	3,355	.....	22,474	7,129	.....

Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.—Continued.

Causes of death.	DAKOTA.		NEBRASKA.		NEW MEXICO.		UTAH.		WASHINGTON.		TOTALS.		Grand totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abscess	329	215	544
Abscess, lumbar	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	4	23
Anæmia	21	18	39
Angina pectoris	4	2	6
Aneurism	33	11	44
Apoplexy	1,776	1,302	3,078
Ascites	43	10	53
Asthma	358	312	670
Bowels, disease of	904	708	1,612
Brain, disease of	3,219	2,326	5,545
Brain, softening of	110	54	164
Bronchitis	1,053	867	1,920
Cancer	1,238	2,064	3,292
Canker	231	230	461
Carbuncle	63	35	98
Cephalitis	5,763	4,573	10,335
Child-birth	4,065	4,065	8,130
Cholera
Cholera infantum	2,579	2,925	5,504
Chorea	21	35	56
Cold water
Colitis
Consumption	713	447	1,160
Convulsions	23,029	25,942	48,971
Croup	2,981	2,941	5,922
Cyanosis	6,932	6,956	13,888
Cystitis	11	30	41
Deafness	149	31	180
Diphtheria	1,075	1,067	2,142

[illegible]

Scarlata	2	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	13,217	13,176	90,363
Scrofula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,380	1,324	9,653
Skin, disease of	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	941	771	1,732
Smallpox	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	799	634	1,583
Spina bifida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	15
Spue, disease of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	609	454	1,083
Splenitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	39	76
Suit-born	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	926	691	1,617
Stomach, disease of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	134	133	267
Stone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	606	67	673
Stricture of urethra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	11	59
Sudden death	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	469	347	816
Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	138	93	931
Tabs mesenteria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	99	51	92
Teching	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,564	2,345	4,909
Tetanus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	994	694	1,618
Throat, disease of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,646	1,651	3,497
Thrush	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	952	973	534
Tumor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	956	955	611
Ulcers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	900	171	371
Ulcet of intestines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	36	74
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19,151	17,497	38,648
Uterus, disease of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	946	946	946
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,925	4,575	8,400
Worms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,045	959	2,003
Yellow fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	502	155	657
Totals	3	1	170	551	531	173	147	18	93	193,573	179,919	373,491
Aggregates	4	350	1,089	320	41	373,491	90,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of violent deaths	31	923	54	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals	4	381	1,305	374	50	383,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 6.—

DEATHS.	Alabama.		Arkansas.		California.		Connecticut.		Delaware.		District of Columbia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. ACCIDENTAL:												
Accidents not specified..	103	35	79	9	196	2	61	9	10	2	6	...
Burns and scalds.....	90	152	26	35	16	17	13	34	3	5	2	3
Drowning.....	61	12	38	9	87	8	47	6	15	1	7	.....
Fall.....	27	7	13	4	15	4	10	5	5	2	3	1
Fire-arms.....	36	2	22	1	43	....	7	1	1	....	6	....
Freezing.....	2	....	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Lightning.....	3	6	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Neglect and exposure....	1	....	2	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Poison.....	20	14	14	9	12	3	6	2	1	2	3	1
Railroad.....	7	....	....	....	1	....	9	3	1	....	....	....
Strangulation.....	10	4	1	2	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Suffocation.....	135	121	35	36	5	1	5	3	1	....	1	....
Total accidents.....	495	353	235	109	310	35	163	66	37	13	28	5
II. SUICIDE:												
Cutting throat.....	....	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Drowning.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....
Fire-arms.....	3	....	....	....	12	....	2	....	....	....	1	....
Hanging.....	10	1	....	....	5	1	5	....	1	....	....	....
Poison.....	2	....	1	1	6	3	5	3	....	....	....	....
Strangulation.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Suicides not specified...	3	1	....	....	6	....	9	....	1	....	1	....
Total suicides.....	18	3	2	1	34	4	25	6	2	....	2	....
III. HOMICIDE.....												
IV. MURDER.....	17	....	8	....	40	1	1	....	2	....	....	....
V. EXECUTED.....	18	....	17	3	31	3	3	2	1	1	....	....
V. EXECUTED.....	1	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Total violent deaths..	549	356	264	113	419	43	192	74	43	14	30	5

Violent Deaths.

Florda.		Georgia.		Illinola.		Indiana.		Iowa.		Kansas.		Kentucky.		Louisiana.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10	5	102	30	168	23	130	24	70	9	13	2	130	23	134	23
18	28	121	195	79	69	63	86	25	41	6	11	72	84	52	82
14	2	40	15	102	19	75	10	47	8	6	1	22	15	103	12
3	1	32	14	42	13	22	14	15	6	1	.....	42	18	31	5
8	.....	23	.....	30	3	11	3	11	2	9	.....	35	1	46	1
.....	1	6	1	3	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1
.....	2	4	1	16	2	1	3	7	1	2	.....	4	1	2	2
.....	.....	8	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....
3	4	18	16	34	33	37	26	15	9	3	2	37	26	29	13
5	.....	11	.....	33	7	27	2	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	.....
1	2	10	5	11	3	10	4	7	4	.....	.....	7	3	1	3
7	5	125	146	5	3	4	6	2	2	.....	.....	79	51	34	39
69	50	500	428	525	177	383	178	207	83	40	16	502	228	438	161
1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1
.....	.....	3	.....	8	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5	.....
1	.....	2	3	11	3	6	1	5	1	1	.....	14	2	3	.....
2	.....	1	1	4	.....	3	.....	5	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1
.....
.....	.....	7	3	9	5	7	3	.....	2	1	.....	6	1	4	1
4	.....	14	7	34	10	21	4	14	4	3	3	27	5	18	3
4	.....	15	5	12	1	8	.....	5	.....	8	1	30	.....	15	2
5	.....	17	2	22	1	8	1	4	.....	7	.....	23	1	29	3
7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
80	50	547	442	593	189	420	183	231	86	58	20	584	234	503	189

TABLE No. 6—Violent

DEATHS.	Maine.		Maryland.		Massachusetts.		Michigan.		Minnesota.		Mississippi.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. ACCIDENTAL:												
Accidents not specified..	45	4	51	10	140	88	96	12	16	1	113	36
Burns and scalds.....	96	25	29	43	48	63	32	46	8	10	65	106
Drowning	139	13	48	8	218	27	84	18	32	9	45	12
Fall	33	10	14	3	69	15	26	11	1	.....	15	6
Fire-arms	5	1	10	1	8	.....	20	2	2	1	28	6
Freezing.	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	13	.....	2	.....	9	1
Lightning .....	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	1	8	4
Neglect and exposure. ..	2	2	2	.....	6	11	2	.....	.....	.....	8	6
Poison	5	2	7	2	6	7	9	3	2	1	22	15
Railroad. ..	8	1	13	.....	41	8	11	.....	.....	.....	7	1
Strangulation.	3	.....	5	1	4	2	4	2	.....	1	9	3
Suffocation. ....	.....	.....	9	6	12	5	2	.....	1	.....	116	122
Total accidents.....	268	61	195	74	557	225	300	96	65	24	445	321
II. SUICIDE:												
Cutting throat	3	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowning	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Fire-arms .....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Hanging.	12	4	2	2	19	2	14	2	3	.....	2	1
Poison	3	1	.....	.....	8	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Strangulation. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicides not specified. ..	2	1	6	2	43	8	8	2	1	.....	8	3
Total suicides	24	9	11	4	90	20	29	7	4	.....	15	6
III. HOMICIDE	4	.....	4	.....	6	8	5	.....	3	1	21	1
IV. MURDER.	1	.....	4	1	5	.....	2	2	2	.....	5	.....
V. EXECUTED. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Total violent deaths...	297	70	214	79	658	253	336	105	74	26	488	328

Deaths—Continued.

Missouri.		New Hampshire.		New Jersey.		New York.		North Carolina.		Ohio.		Oregon.		Pennsylvania.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
125	23	30	7	63	7	467	72	74	15	916	39	1	..	342	34
75	77	6	10	34	40	155	186	80	149	105	121	3	1	149	125
79	15	34	2	71	8	353	41	51	8	140	28	3	2	225	45
30	18	10	4	22	5	166	37	20	7	81	23	.....	.....	101	14
33	5	4	1	4	1	39	2	14	2	38	1	.....	.....	33	.....
3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	10	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
10	2	1	1	1	.....	7	1	6	2	7	1	.....	.....	5	3
5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	15	7	5	.....	6	3	.....	.....	6	5
36	21	3	.....	5	3	34	30	14	9	23	22	.....	1	22	8
11	1	4	.....	24	6	96	10	2	2	53	1	.....	.....	96	8
10	7	1	1	1	3	15	5	10	7	9	6	.....	.....	9	10
37	36	1	.....	3	6	21	12	88	95	6	2	.....	.....	7	5
454	207	26	26	232	79	1,378	404	369	226	686	247	7	4	1,002	257
1	.....	5	.....	.....	2	9	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	7	3
1	1	3	1	1	.....	2	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1
4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	8	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5	.....
10	2	12	1	8	1	36	6	2	1	9	3	.....	.....	26	7
4	.....	2	1	1	2	10	10	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	3	1	5	2	31	11	3	1	14	4	1	.....	15	1
25	5	27	4	17	7	96	34	12	3	37	10	1	.....	67	16
26	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	19	2	6	1	18	3	5	.....	17	.....
21	1	.....	2	3	.....	13	.....	15	1	11	.....	2	.....	8	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
526	213	125	32	256	86	1,509	440	404	301	754	260	18	4	1,094	274

TABLE No. 6.—Violent

DEATHS.	Rhode Island.		South Carolina.		Tennessee.		Texas.		Vermont.		Virginia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. ACCIDENTAL:												
Accidents not specified..	26	1	80	24	112	20	79	91	21	2	164	42
Burns and scalds.....	8	16	82	194	64	108	37	74	11	14	142	231
Drowning.....	28	7	47	24	42	14	60	12	18	5	108	20
Fall.....	10	2	28	13	27	7	30	6	6	3	41	22
Fire-arms.....	1	.....	11	.....	35	3	49	2	1	.....	33	1
Freezing.....	2	.....	1	1	4	2	9	1	.....	1	7	.....
Lightning.....	.....	.....	6	6	2	1	7	1	1	.....	11	6
Neglect and exposure...	2	2	.....	6	7	.....	4	6	.....	.....	2	1
Poison.....	4	5	8	7	33	33	25	19	1	4	34	22
Railroad.....	4	1	7	1	12	.....	1	1	2	.....	15	.....
Strangulation.....	1	1	7	2	9	3	5	4	1	.....	21	5
Suffocation.....	.....	.....	58	74	111	101	39	38	1	2	139	122
Total accidents.....	86	35	331	282	458	292	345	183	63	31	717	427
II. SUICIDE:												
Cutting throat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Drowning.....	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Fire-arms.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	1	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Hanging.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	1	7	3	5	6
Poison.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	2	3	2	6	.....	3	.....
Strangulation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicides not specified...	2	1	4	1	6	2	14	.....	3	.....	5	2
Total suicides.....	9	5	7	1	25	5	27	3	17	4	21	10
III. HOMICIDE.....												
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	19	.....	53	3	.....	.....	9	3
IV. MURDER.....												
.....	3	.....	3	2	20	1	62	3	.....	.....	19	3
V. EXECUTED.....												
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Total violent deaths.	98	40	347	285	529	299	488	192	80	35	773	480

NOTES.

Under "accidents not specified," are included deaths of 20 males and 57 females by the fall of Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Under accidental deaths by "poison," are counted deaths of 3 males and 2 females by arsenic, 3 males by corrosive sublimate, and 9 males and 3 females by strychnine.

Deaths—Continued.

Wisconsin.		Dakota.		Nebraska.		New Mexico.		Utah.		Washington.		Total.		Aggregate.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
75	10	.....	.....	5	.....	12	2	7	.....	.....	.....	3,502	664	4,166
41	41	.....	.....	1	3	7	16	4	5	.....	.....	1,798	2,477	4,275
88	11	.....	.....	2	3	7	4	9	5	5	.....	2,660	459	3,119
25	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1,018	303	1,321
.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	15	.....	6	1	1	.....	684	46	730
6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	14	139
3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	134	58	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	103	60	163
90	14	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	391	943
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	55	599
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	97	285
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,091	1,045	2,136
291	85	.....	.....	19	10	62	26	29	11	8	.....	12,399	5,669	18,068
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	10	67
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	31	71
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	4	113
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	55	304
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	99	46	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	61	299
14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	794	208	1,002
2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	.....	13	.....	1	.....	426	32	458
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	47	526
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	4	61
308	90	.....	.....	21	10	185	36	42	12	9	.....	14,155	5,960	20,115

NOTE.

Among the suicides by "poison," are included 3 males and 3 females by arsenic, 1 male by corrosive sublimate, and 12 males and 3 females by strychnine.

TABLE No. 7.

Table showing the number of Deaf and Dumb in the United States and Territories, according to the Eighth Census, 1860.

STATES.	DEAF AND DUMB.	
	Free.	Slave.
Alabama	235	67
Arkansas	137	15
California	68	.....
Connecticut	473	.....
Delaware	57	1
Florida	18	9
Georgia	345	63
Illinois	801	.....
Indiana	691	.....
Iowa	269	.....
Kansas	30	.....
Kentucky	641	75
Louisiana	915	38
Maine	354	.....
Maryland	246	35
Massachusetts	512	.....
Michigan	335	.....
Minnesota	33	.....
Mississippi	164	55
Missouri	520	46
New Hampshire	212	.....
New Jersey	292	.....
New York	2,077	.....
North Carolina	440	106
Ohio	1,171	.....
Oregon	16	.....
Pennsylvania	1,587	.....
Rhode Island	62	.....
South Carolina	170	52
Tennessee	422	73
Texas	180	24
Vermont	180	.....
Virginia	768	121
Wisconsin	378	.....
TERRITORIES.		
District of Columbia	54	1
Dakota .....	.....	.....
Nebraska	15	.....
New Mexico	85	.....
Utah	14	.....
Washington	9	.....
Total		14,269
		808
		14,269
Total		15,077

TABLE No. 8.

Value of Agricultural Implements produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	Value of products in 1850.	Value of products in 1860.	Per cent. in- crease.
Maine	\$259,787	*\$339,180	30.5
New Hampshire.....	119,096	*134,835	12.4
Vermont.....	133,355	157,647	10.7
Massachusetts.....	890,141	*1,740,943	112.2
Rhode Island.....	72,000	*117,845	63.6
Connecticut.....	258,047	286,162	3.1
Total in New England States	1,662,426	2,756,719	65.8
New York.....	1,266,276	3,429,637	170.8
Pennsylvania.....	853,513	1,455,780	70.5
New Jersey.....	72,636	198,911	172.9
Delaware.....	15,175	90,581	49.7
Maryland.....	257,656	318,980	23.8
District of Columbia.....	6,550	.....	.....
Total in Middle States.....	2,471,806	5,492,569	122.2
Ohio.....	557,932	2,690,943	382.3
Indiana.....	146,025	709,645	383.1
Michigan.....	30,600	412,192	1250.3
Illinois.....	761,970	2,552,165	235.0
Wisconsin.....	187,325	563,855	201.0
Minnesota.....	.....	17,000	.....
Iowa.....	17,900	112,580	529.0
Missouri.....	37,550	280,037	645.7
Kentucky.....	184,615	597,118	245.1
Kansas.....	.....	20,000	.....
Total in Western States.....	1,923,227	7,955,545	313.7
Virginia.....	213,906	339,959	58.9
North Carolina.....	32,930	40,000	21.4
South Carolina.....	29,939	4,800	Decrease.
Georgia.....	228,837	252,075	10.1
Florida.....	.....	17,600	.....
Alabama.....	34,500	†583,678	16.9
Louisiana.....	25,610	86,408	237.5
Texas.....	.....	140,000	Decrease.
Mississippi.....	109,260	94,283	Decrease.
Arkansas.....	11,900	5,700	Decrease.
Tennessee.....	97,570	17,980	Decrease.
Total in Southern States.....	784,452	1,582,483	101.7
California.....	.....	9,375	.....
Oregon.....	.....	5,830	.....
Total in Pacific States.....	.....	15,205	.....
Aggregate in United States.....	6,842,611	17,202,514	160.1

* Including forks, shovels, and scythes.

† This amount includes \$418,925 worth of cotton gins.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Statistics of Pig Iron produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

States.	Tons of ore mined.	Tons of pig iron.	Value.
New Hampshire	1,000	} 3,294	\$92,913
Vermont	4,500		
Massachusetts	25,000	13,700	403,000
Connecticut	30,700	11,000	379,500
New York	176,375	63,145	1,385,208
Pennsylvania	1,706,476	553,560	*11,437,379
New Jersey	57,800	29,048	574,630
Maryland	79,200	30,500	739,600
Ohio	998,794	24,647	2,237,261
Indiana		375	9,375
Michigan	17,900	10,400	291,400
Wisconsin	4,500	2,000	48,000
Missouri	42,000	22,000	575,000
Kentucky	73,600	32,362	534,164
Virginia	23,217	5,000	251,173
Tennessee	53,220	18,417	457,000
Total	2,514,282	884,474	19,487,730
Product in 1850			13,491,298
Increase, (44.4 per cent.)			5,996,432

* Pennsylvania makes 62.5 per cent. of the quantity, and 58.6 per cent. of the value of the whole production.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Statement of quantity and value of Bar and other Rolled Iron made in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

States.	Tons.	Value.
Maine	5,300	\$332,000
New Hampshire	70	7,000
Massachusetts	20,285	1,291,200
Vermont	1,100	63,250
Connecticut	2,060	175,500
New York	38,275	2,215,250
New Jersey	25,008	1,370,725
Pennsylvania	259,709	12,642,500
Maryland	7,000	556,000
Ohio	10,439	692,000
Indiana	2,000	105,000
Missouri	4,678	535,000
Kentucky	6,300	514,000
Tennessee	5,024	483,248
North Carolina	1,007	92,402
Virginia	17,870	1,147,425
South Carolina	275	24,750
Total	406,298	22,245,736
Product in 1850		15,938,756
Increase, (39.5 per cent.)		6,310,010

TABLE No. 11.

Value of Steam Engines and Machinery produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	Value of product in 1850.	Value of product in 1860.	Per cent. increase.
Maine	\$648,180	\$681,395	5.1
New Hampshire	606,170	898,560	48.0
Vermont	363,494	493,836	36.0
Massachusetts	5,220,482	5,131,238	Decrease.
Rhode Island	1,210,798	1,068,825	Decrease.
Connecticut	735,435	1,933,535	165.0
Total in New England States	8,784,509	10,227,229	16.4
New York	8,422,744	10,484,863	24.0
Pennsylvania	4,214,213	7,343,453	71.1
New Jersey	890,123	3,215,673	260.0
Delaware	301,044	550,500	82.0
Maryland	910,100	1,285,000	41.0
District of Columbia	17,060	130,583	668.0
Total in Middle States	14,755,224	22,910,072	55.2
Ohio	2,153,297	4,855,005	120.0
Indiana	215,970	426,805	97.0
Michigan	329,050	309,089	Decrease.
Illinois	247,595	307,500	24.0
Wisconsin	124,720	384,600	208.0
Iowa	8,200	186,720	2211.0
Missouri	228,675	719,500	210.0
Kentucky	319,740	1,004,664	214.0
Kansas .....	.....	40,000	.....
Total in Western States	3,625,317	8,233,876	127.1
Virginia	439,455	1,478,036	236.0
North Carolina	34,300	92,750	170.0
South Carolina	73,400	462,192	529.0
Georgia	69,000	375,325	443.9
Florida .....	.....	31,000	.....
Alabama	140,075	534,350	274.0
Louisiana .....	.....	318,400	.....
Texas	5,850	55,000	840.0
Mississippi	30,000	528,000	1660.0
Arkansas	9,600	21,750	126.0
Tennessee	31,604	174,000	450.0
Total in Southern States	833,284	4,060,803	387.3
Utah .....	.....	15,000	.....
California .....	.....	1,600,510	.....
Oregon .....	.....	71,000	.....
Total in Pacific States .....	.....	1,686,510	.....
Aggregate	27,998,334	47,118,550	68.2

TABLE No. 12.

Statistics of Iron Founding in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States	Value in 1850.	Value in 1860.
Maine.....	\$308,671	\$429,886
New Hampshire.....	256,129	379,223
Vermont.....	413,501	296,430
Massachusetts.....	1,921,895	1,801,035
Rhode Island.....	185,700	336,600
Connecticut.....	851,868	752,495
Total in New England States	3,948,784	3,906,779
New York	5,912,698	8,216,124
Pennsylvania.....	3,092,347	4,977,793
New Jersey	1,016,151	2,903,338
Delaware	156,462	640,000
Maryland	515,869	742,876
District of Columbia.....	41,296	94,400
Total in Middle States	10,734,816	16,674,531
Ohio	2,484,878	1,651,323
Indiana	298,080	168,575
Michigan.....	61,000	363,002
Illinois.....	347,180	605,428
Wisconsin	114,214	377,311
Iowa.....	8,800	167,425
Missouri	341,485	1,041,520
Kentucky	186,340	757,400
Total in Western States	3,839,967	5,170,964
Virginia.....	409,836	809,935
North Carolina	48,577	56,650
South Carolina	96,959	5,000
Georgia	99,040	79,000
Florida .....	.....	63,000
Alabama	238,500	142,400
Louisiana.....	312,500	325,800
Texas.....	60,500	70,877
Mississippi	84,400	147,550
Arkansas.....	.....	59,000
Tennessee	235,618	552,650
Total in Southern States	6,587,930	2,504,322
Aggregate in United States.....	20,111,517	28,546,656
Increase, (42 per cent.).....	.....	8,435,129

TABLE NO. 13.—*Statistics of Coal produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES.	BITUMINOUS.		ANTHRACITE.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Rhode Island	95,000	\$28,500	1,000	\$5,000
Pennsylvania	66,994,295	2,833,859	*9,397,332	11,869,574
Maryland	14,300,000	464,358	.....	.....
Ohio	28,339,900	1,539,713	.....	.....
Indiana	379,035	97,000	.....	.....
Illinois	14,258,190	964,187	.....	.....
Iowa	72,500	6,500	.....	.....
Missouri	97,000	8,300	.....	.....
Kentucky	6,732,000	476,800	.....	.....
Virginia	9,542,627	690,188	.....	.....
Georgia	48,000	4,800	.....	.....
Alabama	10,000	1,300	.....	.....
Tennessee	3,474,100	413,662	.....	.....
Washington Territory	134,350	32,244	.....	.....
	144,376,927	7,491,191	9,398,332	11,874,574

Anthracite—tons..... 9,398,332 \$11,874,574

Bituminous—tons..... 5,775,077 7,491,191

Aggregate tons..... 15,173,409 19,335,765

Value of coal mined in 1850 7,173,750

Increase, (169.9 per cent.)..... 12,192,015

* Of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania produced 46.4 per cent. of the quantity, and 37.8 per cent. of the value of the whole; of all kinds of coal, 75.9 per cent. of the whole value.

TABLE NO. 14.—*Statistics of Copper and other metals mined in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES.	NICKEL.		ZINC.		LEAD.		COPPER.	
	Tons of ore.	Value.	Tons of ore.	Value.	Tons of ore.	Value.	Tons of ore.	Value.
New York	\$800	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2,348	\$28,176	11,800	\$72,600	.....	.....	70	\$2,450
Maryland	1,500	60,000
Michigan	6,283	2,292,186
Illinois	72,953	.....	.....
Wisconsin	325,368	.....	.....
Iowa	160,500	.....	.....
Missouri	4,164	356,660	50	6,000
Virginia	61,000	1,500	31,880
North Carolina	2,000	105,000
Tennessee	2,379	404,000
New Mexico	650	415,000
Total	2,348	28,176	11,800	72,600	.....	977,281	14,432	3,316,516

TABLE No. 15.

Statistics of Printing in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860

States.	Books.	Jobs.	Newspapers.	Value in 1860.	Value in 1850.
Maine	\$54,000	\$63,836	\$177,103	\$394,939	\$119,966
New Hampshire .....	.....	190,080	194,790	944,879	44,706
Vermont	9,975	36,456	53,376	99,701	19,900
Massachusetts	397,500	539,347	1,979,069	2,905,916	1,493,322
Connecticut	487,900	36,000	117,600	641,500	577,500
Rhode Island	90,500	70,069	114,700	905,969	.....
New York	6,990,109	2,574,599	13,493,254	22,916,785	6,163,309
New Jersey	94,163	43,469	149,638	917,970	38,142
Pennsylvania ..	2,964,950	1,905,905	2,112,139	6,381,587	1,717,612
Delaware .....	.....	81,400	23,932	105,332	.....
Maryland	58,000	122,800	169,355	350,155	379,567
District of Columbia	635,000	39,500	104,000	778,500	77,736
Michigan	4,900	83,281	192,948	909,799	90,000
Illinois	13,900	397,995	412,148	753,973	18,475
Wisconsin	15,419	74,070	90,955	180,444	28,606
Iowa	15,000	76,077	49,136	140,213	5,450
Missouri	10,000	119,753	139,906	969,749	92,150
Kentucky	64,000	49,500	191,100	304,600	131,390
Ohio	673,800	632,606	844,377	2,150,783	357,565
Indiana .....	.....	62,193	73,999	135,415	92,643
Tennessee	175,750	133,900	182,270	491,920	45,553
Aggregate	11,643,459	7,181,213	20,653,371	39,678,043	11,322,765

TABLE No. 16.

Statistics of Sewing Machines produced in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

STATES	No. of establishments.	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	Value of raw material, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Cost of labor.	Number of machines.	Value.
				Male.	Fem.			
New Hampshire	5	\$90,350	\$25,160	97	.....	\$39,540	6,000	\$134,300
Vermont .....	.....	25,000	8,390	40	.....	19,900	3,500	42,000
Massachusetts .....	.....	253,000	61,171	509	8	944,560	21,400	1,067,300
Rhode Island	1	35,000	6,745	60	.....	21,600	6,000	90,000
Connecticut .....	.....	490,000	162,450	679	.....	443,400	39,968	2,784,000
New York	19	368,200	212,440	419	.....	139,790	27,930	1,043,955
Pennsylvania	19	212,500	52,598	940	90	115,440	5,149	229,355
Ohio	8	46,900	36,072	114	.....	40,776	7,983	178,786
Delaware	1	10,000	2,875	15	.....	6,000	500	15,000
Aggregate	46	1,390,250	567,831	2,166	98	1,063,936	116,330	5,665,345

TABLE No. 17.

Clothing made in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

STATES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the business.	Raw material used, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Annual cost of labor.	ANNUAL PRODUCTS.	
				Male.	Female.		Value in 1850.	Value in 1860.
Maine	93	\$352,750	\$940,709	958	2,218	\$359,394	\$917,311	\$1,539,946
New Hampshire	67	144,180	334,589	136	1,046	212,664	616,923	669,044
Vermont	39	72,100	131,809	83	939	68,832	194,560	250,689
Massachusetts	194	1,303,100	4,084,771	1,503	3,180	1,134,400	8,757,156	6,440,671
Rhode Island	65	316,700	604,831	398	970	968,960	492,373	1,138,066
Connecticut	57	327,000	792,105	406	1,085	975,604	1,519,433	1,338,985
New York	842	8,028,811	14,341,094	14,576	17,732	6,985,015	16,007,534	94,960,832
Pennsylvania	667	5,325,088	6,944,168	7,776	10,152	9,911,612	6,968,498	12,192,603
New Jersey	137	1,562,775	2,232,145	2,294	4,922	1,164,854	2,484,594	3,975,436
Delaware	20	69,675	102,908	64	167	46,176	83,602	179,840
Maryland	148	1,266,150	1,909,676	2,933	3,779	931,056	2,694,377	3,266,716
District of Columbia	34	125,150	191,668	150	177	91,860	297,900	340,798
Ohio	436	3,021,221	4,339,684	6,346	6,646	2,264,322	2,765,238	8,615,329
Aggregate in 12 States and D. C. Increase, (47. per cent.)	2,799	21,854,700	36,239,564	36,145	52,515	15,984,009	43,678,803	64,002,975 20,394,173

Aggregate in 12 States and D. C.
Increase, (47. per cent.)

TABLE No. 18.—*Value of Sawed and Planed Lumber produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

States and Territories.	Value of product in 1850.	Value of product in 1860.	Per cent. in- crease.
Maine.....	\$5,872,573	\$6,784,981	15.5
New Hampshire.....	1,099,492	1,226,784	11.6
Vermont.....	618,065	1,065,886	72.4
Massachusetts.....	1,552,965	2,288,419	47.4
Rhode Island.....	941,556	172,174	Decrease.
Connecticut.....	534,794	531,651	Decrease.
Total in New England States.....	9,918,745	12,069,895	21.5
New York.....	13,126,759	12,485,418	Decrease.
Pennsylvania.....	7,739,058	11,311,149	46.3
New Jersey.....	1,123,052	1,602,319	42.6
Delaware.....	226,663	261,172	10.0
Maryland.....	585,168	794,122	33.7
District of Columbia.....	29,000	70,625	144.2
Total in Middle States.....	22,829,900	26,455,005	15.8
Ohio.....	3,864,453	5,600,045	47.5
Indiana.....	2,185,351	3,169,843	44.3
Michigan.....	2,461,329	7,033,427	185.4
Illinois.....	1,394,484	2,275,124	71.8
Wisconsin.....	1,918,516	4,836,159	252.0
Minnesota.....	57,800	816,808	131.3
Iowa.....	470,780	2,378,529	405.9
Missouri.....	1,479,124	3,702,992	150.3
Kentucky.....	1,502,434	2,203,674	46.4
Kansas.....		945,088	.....
Nebraska.....		316,104	.....
Total in Western States.....	14,577,250	33,274,793	128.2
Virginia.....	977,419	2,537,130	159.5
North Carolina.....	985,075	1,073,968	9.0
South Carolina.....	1,108,880	1,077,712	Decrease.
Georgia.....	923,403	2,064,096	122.5
Florida.....	391,034	1,475,240	277.3
Alabama.....	1,103,481	2,017,641	82.8
Louisiana.....	1,120,677	1,018,554	Decrease.
Texas.....	466,019	1,612,829	246.1
Mississippi.....	913,197	2,055,396	125.1
Arkansas.....	122,918	1,033,185	746.4
Tennessee.....	725,387	1,275,481	172.4
Total in Southern States.....	8,846,476	17,941,162	102.3
New Mexico.....	20,000	65,150	.....
Utah.....	14,630	131,565	807.5
California.....	959,485	4,214,596	339.4
Oregon.....	1,355,500	586,600	} 29.7
Washington.....		1,172,520	
Total in Pacific States.....	2,349,605	6,171,431	162.7
Aggregate in United States.....	58,521,976	95,912,986	63.9

TABLE No. 19.—*Value of Flour and Meal produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

States and Territories.	Value of product in 1850.	Value of product in 1860.	Per cent. increase.
Maine	\$946,358	\$1,576,863	64.8
New Hampshire	1,197,016	1,483,921	31.9
Vermont	719,331	1,639,898	130.7
Massachusetts	2,475,553	4,196,710	69.5
Rhode Island	90,631	515,699	469.9
Connecticut	961,677	1,719,294	78.7
Total in New England States	6,330,466	11,153,445	76.5
New York	33,037,121	33,064,908	6.1
Pennsylvania	24,115,575	26,573,361	10.1
New Jersey	4,056,761	6,309,610	57.7
Delaware	1,214,017	1,844,919	53.0
Maryland	5,499,265	8,020,192	45.6
District of Columbia	510,449	1,184,593	132.1
Total in Middle States	63,433,179	79,083,411	15.5
Ohio	14,372,370	27,129,405	88.7
Indiana	5,564,091	11,292,065	104.9
Michigan	4,093,681	8,653,288	111.1
Illinois	5,781,483	18,104,804	213.0
Wisconsin	3,536,293	8,161,183	130.7
Minnesota	500	1,310,000	2619.0
Iowa	2,019,448	6,850,942	239.0
Missouri	5,124,003	8,997,083	75.5
Kentucky	2,162,223	5,031,745	130.7
Kansas .....	.....	234,291	.....
Nebraska .....	.....	110,391	.....
Total in Western States	42,673,992	96,036,794	125.0
Virginia	9,408,892	15,212,050	61.6
North Carolina	1,447,211	3,185,251	120.1
South Carolina	1,151,128	876,250	Decrease.
Georgia	1,361,437	3,323,730	143.9
Florida	28,575	355,066	1145.5
Alabama	860,241	807,502	Decrease.
Louisiana	93,839	11,694	Decrease.
Texas	50,540	2,179,610	4324.6
Mississippi	461,828	511,994	17.3
Arkansas	115,875	453,999	294.0
Tennessee	1,601,141	3,820,301	138.6
Total in Southern States	16,581,817	30,767,457	85.5
New Mexico .....	.....	374,190	.....
Utah	253,000	237,633	Decrease.
California	754,192	4,345,809	475.0
Oregon	881,140	1,074,828	219.8
Washington .....	.....	73,800	.....
Total in Pacific States	1,888,332	6,093,262	222.8
Aggregate in United States	133,897,806	223,144,369	64.2

TABLE No. 20.

Spirituous Liquors distilled during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	No. of establishments.	Gallons of whiskey, high wines, and alcohol.	Gallons of brandy, gin, &c.	Gallons of New England rum.	Total gallons.	Value.
Maine	1	.....	.....	452,000	452,000	\$142,500
Massachusetts	11	972,000	.....	2,396,800	3,368,800	1,966,570
Connecticut.....	7	.....	203,100	.....	203,100	109,250
Total in N. England States	19	972,000	203,100	2,848,800	4,023,900	1,512,320
New York	77	21,923,732	2,924,600	1,303,680	26,152,212	7,698,464
New Jersey	52	1,517,985	.....	.....	1,517,985	490,848
Pennsylvania.....	191	8,335,302	.....	.....	8,335,302	2,183,421
Maryland	20	1,182,700	.....	.....	1,182,700	329,641
Total in Middle States ..	340	32,929,719	2,924,600	1,303,680	37,158,199	10,702,363
Ohio.....	137	16,140,475	20,500	.....	15,160,975	4,197,429
Indiana	32	8,358,560	.....	.....	8,358,560	1,951,530
Kentucky	166	3,247,203	880	.....	3,248,083	950,651
Illinois	42	15,165,760	.....	.....	15,165,760	3,904,176
Michigan	7	251,320	.....	.....	251,320	73,704
Wisconsin	15	531,250	.....	.....	531,250	101,346
Minnesota ..	8	58,000	.....	.....	58,000	15,850
Iowa	13	383,320	.....	.....	383,320	81,830
Missouri	19	1,572,200	.....	.....	1,572,200	309,000
Kansas	1	1,800	.....	.....	1,800	3,753
New Mexico	12	10,750	1,575	.....	12,325	22,625
Utah.....	3	2,600	.....	.....	2,600	6,800
Total in Western States	455	44,723,238	22,955	.....	44,746,193	10,927,591
California.....	24	526,965	226,300	.....	753,265	349,410
Oregon	1	40,000	.....	.....	40,000	40,000
Total in Pacific States	25	566,965	226,300	.....	793,265	389,410
Tennessee	85	272,930	10,261	.....	283,194	176,048
Virginia	62	757,980	.....	.....	757,980	391,143
North Carolina	100	100,155	.....	.....	100,155	72,341
South Carolina.....	29	33,532	.....	.....	33,532	31,922
Georgia	8	16,620	.....	.....	16,620	11,804
Alabama	5	28,800	.....	.....	28,800	13,044
Texas	8	12,650	.....	.....	12,650	12,400
Arkansas.....	2	8,500	.....	.....	8,500	6,125
Total in Southern States	299	1,231,167	10,264	.....	1,241,431	715,467
Aggregate in United States	1,138	80,453,089	3,397,419	4,152,480	88,002,988	24,233,176

TABLE No. 21.

Malt Liquors brewed in the following States and Territories during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	No. of establishments.	Barrels.	Value.
Maine	5	7,230	\$36,109
New Hampshire.....	3	17,200	86,000
Massachusetts.....	13	133,600	658,700
Rhode Island.....	4	6,400	31,267
Connecticut.....	6	16,020	91,210
Total in New England States	31	180,460	903,346
New York	175	900,767	4,996,151
New Jersey	22	155,430	865,910
Pennsylvania.....	172	585,206	3,246,681
Maryland	26	44,664	242,283
District of Columbia.....	4	13,484	84,300
Total in Middle States	359	1,789,531	9,435,328
Ohio	29	402,035	1,912,419
Indiana	50	66,338	328,116
Kentucky	17	74,850	219,700
Illinois.....	75	218,043	1,309,180
Michigan.....	42	57,071	354,758
Wisconsin	121	124,956	702,812
Minnesota	24	14,080	77,740
Iowa	39	35,588	221,495
Missouri	55	172,570	1,143,450
Kansas	4	5,100	52,800
Nebraska	2	2,200	16,460
Utah	2	145	4,270
Total in Western States	460	1,173,578	6,343,070
California.....	71	67,806	1,211,641
Oregon.....	8	4,152	83,750
Total in Pacific States.....	89	91,958	1,295,391
Tennessee	1	4,060	24,000
Aggregate.....	970	3,239,545	18,091,125

TABLE NO. 22.
Cotton Goods produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.

ST. TES.	No. of estab- lishments.	Capital in- vested.	Pounds of cotton.	Value of raw material.	NUMBER OF—			ANNUAL COST of labor.	ANNUAL PRODUCT.		Per cent. in- crease.
					Spindles.	Looms.	Male.	Female.	In 1850.	In 1860.	
Maine.....	19	\$6,108,325	22,438,722	\$2,000,000	300,000	6,000	1,908	4,342	\$9,630,616	\$6,036,023	152.3
New Hampshire	44	13,873,000	30,912,641	9,589,921	689,885	17,015	6,300	13,869	8,861,749	16,651,531	87.0
Vermont	10	321,000	1,057,950	132,000	19,712	424	142	225	980,300	357,400	27.5
Massachusetts.....	200	23,303,000	198,685,069	14,778,344	1,739,700	44,978	19,635	22,353	7,921,156	36,745,864	68.9
Rhode Island	135	11,500,000	38,531,608	5,281,000	766,000	26,000	5,474	6,615	2,417,640	13,258,657	88.7
Connecticut	64	6,000,000	15,799,140	4,000,000	464,000	8,787	3,314	4,275	1,453,126	7,041,460	87.0
Total in N. E. States	472	71,107,225	944,695,454	36,921,965	3,959,997	103,204	29,773	51,669	16,969,840	80,301,535	83.4
New York.....	70	5,427,079	25,910,876	2,968,270	328,816	7,511	3,043	4,298	1,971,592	5,019,323	48.8
Pennsylvania.....	151	8,253,640	32,855,629	6,732,275	353,578	10,678	5,350	7,370	2,985,912	11,759,000	102.0
New Jersey.....	29	1,845,000	2,257,885	1,682,663	96,112	1,181	853	1,371	453,684	3,250,770	152.1
Delaware.....	11	572,000	2,717,000	521,492	25,704	494	485	521	502,884	538,439	70.7
Maryland	19	2,214,500	12,030,119	1,041,913	49,891	1,520	947	1,568	484,112	2,021,300	36.3
District of Columbia.....	1	45,000	294,117	47,403	2,500	81	70	25	19,600	74,400	Dec.
Total in Middle States	281	16,357,219	78,055,686	13,033,016	861,661	21,409	10,749	15,143	4,050,084	96,972,111	77.7
Virginia	13	1,323,243	7,302,767	770,977	96,700	221	741	962	922,440	1,032,611	Dec.
North Carolina	30	1,040,750	6,102,750	564,612	32,144	419	410	1,010	108,840	930,417	Dec.

17	South Carolina.....	827,825	24,845,811	419,500	10,461	931	372	584	131,190	842,440	828,150	Dec.
33	Georgia	1,854,603	19,977,904	1,089,075	41,312	1,058	1,370	1,909	483,520	1,205,056	2,215,636	58.8
1	Florida	30,000	900,000	92,000	.....	.....	40	93	7,672	40,920	40,000	Dec.
11	Alabama	1,306,500	4,389,641	622,063	96,540	663	567	763	906,194	308,565	917,105	120.0
2	Louisiana	1,075,000	1,985,700	985,900	4,925	150	70	70	94,000	.....	840,700	.....
1	Texas.....	500,000	588,000	76,920	9,700	100	160	.....	38,180	.....	90,341	.....
4	Mississippi	350,000	534,400	165,419	1,644	98	155	155	32,996	92,000	261,135	108.7
1	Arkansas.....	65,000	60,000	6,750	.....	.....	90	10	7,200	17,360	13,000	Dec.
25	Tennessee	930,000	3,173,000	283,538	7,914	80	214	437	106,764	508,481	532,348	4.8
143	Total in Southern States ..	9,303,921	40,219,063	4,906,951	164,840	4,013	4,161	6,117	1,471,416	5,665,262	7,172,293	26.6
7	Ohio	253,000	1,815,000	250,000	15,000	400	970	340	112,400	504,904	629,500	5.9
2	Indiana	253,000	800,000	100,000	11,000	375	175	100	72,468	66,670	340,000	32.0
3	Illinois	10,000	40,000	8,000	.....	.....	8	8	1,980	.....	15,987	.....
3	Missouri.....	168,000	100,000	14,500	14,500	.....	85	85	31,080	142,900	230,000	60.8
4	Kentucky	104,000	311,000	130,000	9,500	.....	93	53	21,000	445,639	167,500	Dec.
19	Total in Western States...	763,000	3,066,000	511,500	50,000	775	032	676	926,928	1,369,403	1,361,967	9.6
915	Aggregate.....	90,511,465	364,036,123	53,994,725	5,035,798	129,458	45,315	73,605	22,360,164	65,501,687	115,137,936	75.78

TABLE No. 23.

Woollen Goods, (including Carding and Felling and Mixed Goods,) produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of cotton used in mixed goods.	Value of raw material.	NUMBER OF—		AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Annual cost of labor.	ANNUAL PRODUCT.	
						Spindles.	Looms.	Male.	Female.		In 1850.	In 1860.
Maine	61	\$920,400	2,046,200	103,000	\$1,047,496	11,765	183	604	409	\$277,440	\$1,022,929	\$1,074,800
New Hampshire	71	1,519,550	3,596,730	321,390	1,732,074	36,330	696	1,003	1,003	499,764	2,136,987	2,576,000
Vermont	50	1,781,550	3,303,300	59,300	1,679,594	23,371	463	830	1,065	398,956	1,430,709	2,550,000
Massachusetts	131	10,179,500	26,271,300	2,589,500	11,612,174	159,631	4,327	6,645	4,608	2,615,868	12,781,514	18,930,000
Rhode Island	50	2,986,000	5,000,000	1,881,300	3,930,155	86,048	1,566	2,483	1,568	1,012,638	2,504,700	6,599,260
Connecticut	90	2,484,000	8,000,000	995,032	4,906,000	76,178	1,753	2,291	1,460	917,437	4,974,959	5,879,000
Total in N. E. States	453	19,950,000	48,817,630	6,947,212	24,198,483	383,333	8,910	13,856	10,303	5,742,301	25,344,838	36,509,080
New York	925	4,598,923	11,706,320	2,635,000	4,970,631	87,887	1,086	3,776	4,355	1,591,948	7,605,774	9,090,316
Pennsylvania	447	5,043,955	6,232,850	4,752,413	6,770,347	186,336	4,334	6,682	4,032	2,939,936	5,792,966	19,744,373
New Jersey	35	937,400	1,712,500	656,000	692,743	10,381	970	812	537	330,304	1,030,941	1,527,200
Delaware	6	96,000	147,500	190,000	78,807	1,000	76	79	38	27,868	940,510	156,635
Maryland	25	287,300	955,800	77,000	954,874	2,480	66	228	127	77,868	319,940	581,955
Total in Middle States	748	11,563,958	20,747,380	8,291,413	19,766,402	910,064	6,422	11,567	8,969	4,947,944	14,988,021	24,100,468
Virginia	69	476,360	1,329,728	70,000	466,020	7,574	191	517	108	114,636	890,746	808,760
North Carolina	52	996,700	441,300	125,000	170,111	1,000	90	145	149	46,062	71,470	910,270
South Carolina	8	9,500	37,800	.....	12,420	.....	.....	10	.....	1,964	15,100	17,177
Georgia	28	174,000	1,500,000	150,000	937,700	1,490	90	63	45	17,462	465,000	815,000
Alabama	15	100,000	343,425	80,000	90,000	1,000	.....	40	24	14,000	91,000	.....

	9	94,100	101,000	18,000	30,850	.....	.....	17	7	6,780	92,000	49,105
Texas.....	9	109,500	370,400	107,000	132,290	1,000	91	904	80	10,408	31,670	184,300
Mississippi.....	8	6,550	91,800	80,000	86,060	.....	.....	9	.....	1,080	8,940	31,840
Arkansas.....	59	198,650	570,865	260,000	143,151	500	.....	145	58	26,620	111,205	207,623
Tennessee.....												
Total in Southern States	227	1,317,980	4,795,378	770,000	1,317,602	12,554	802	1,155	4'5	255,676	1,108,811	2,303,303
Ohio.....	113	623,650	1,054,540	.....	383,344	5,827	96	356	153	137,064	1,513,078	682,323
Indiana.....	84	438,141	1,009,000	.....	344,500	8,256	177	561	93	163,108	528,700	685,370
Illinois.....	23	923,450	545,000	.....	181,300	1,000	24	173	33	51,072	370,870	566,320
Michigan.....	90	120,500	227,100	.....	91,060	1,000	20	98	50	26,316	192,043	174,368
Wisconsin.....	15	96,800	212,402	.....	56,820	1,000	20	78	94	26,468	60,103	107,600
Iowa.....	53	109,100	265,200	.....	103,373	1,000	20	120	21	33,916	112,454	167,900
Missouri.....	99	212,845	830,944	.....	233,911	886	29	190	14	47,172	358,427	423,319
Kentucky.....	92	645,800	1,310,700	.....	598,445	3,990	94	539	112	131,340	803,507	1,128,682
Total in Western States	479	2,519,989	5,476,184	.....	2,000,803	21,070	476	2,115	500	632,856	3,940,084	3,718,092
California.....	1	100,000	400,000	.....	50,000	500	30	40	20	33,600	.....	150,100
Oregon.....	1	70,000	150,000	.....	87,060	580	15	27	13	16,200	.....	85,000
Total in Pacific States	2	170,000	550,000	.....	77,000	780	45	67	33	49,800	.....	25,000
Aggregate.....	1,909	35,520,527	80,386,572	16,008,625	40,380,300	629,700	16,075	28,780	92,130	10,927,877	45,381,764	68,985,063

TABLE No. 24.

Leather produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	Value of product in 1850.	Value of product in 1860.	Per cent. in- crease.
Maine	\$1,701,289	\$3,011,634	16.2
New Hampshire	944,554	1,833,949	104.7
Vermont	640,663	1,000,153	56.1
Massachusetts	5,672,559	10,354,056	82.3
Rhode Island	133,050	80,697	Decrease.
Connecticut	775,325	953,782	23.8
Total in New England States	9,867,459	16,333,871	66.6
New York	9,892,670	20,753,017	111.7
Pennsylvania	6,206,363	12,491,631	98.4
New Jersey	1,269,982	1,207,627	2.1
Delaware	213,742	37,240	Decrease.
Maryland	1,426,734	1,723,033	17.2
District of Columbia	56,000	37,000	Decrease.
Total in Middle States	19,065,491	36,344,548	90.7
Ohio	2,110,982	2,799,239	32.6
Indiana	750,801	800,387	6.6
Michigan	401,730	574,179	42.4
Illinois	337,324	156,000	Decrease.
Wisconsin	181,010	408,268	175.2
Minnesota .....	.....	11,408	.....
Iowa	24,550	81,700	23.3
Missouri	306,361	368,826	.6
Kentucky	1,108,533	701,555	Decrease.
Kansas .....	.....	850	.....
Total in Western States	5,281,351	5,986,437	13.3
Utah .....	.....	20,255	.....
California .....	.....	226,214	.....
Oregon .....	.....	14,530	.....
Washington .....	.....	17,500	.....
Total in Pacific States .....	.....	351,469	.....
Virginia	927,877	1,218,700	31.3
North Carolina	353,647	343,020	Decrease.
South Carolina	292,399	150,985	Decrease.
Georgia	403,439	383,164	Decrease.
Alabama	344,445	340,400	Decrease.
Louisiana	78,085	47,000	Decrease.
Texas	52,600	123,050	132.9
Mississippi	941,622	223,862	Decrease.
Arkansas	78,224	115,375	45.3
Tennessee	804,631	1,118,850	38.9
Total in Southern States	3,577,579	4,074,406	13.8
Aggregate in United States	37,791,873	63,090,751	66.9

TABLE No. 25.—*Boots and Shoes manufactured in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	Value of raw material, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Cost of labor.	ANNUAL PRODUCTS.		Per cent. increase.
				Male.	Female.		Value in 1850.	Value in 1860.	
Maine.....	295	\$420,984	\$879,031	1,820	702	\$593,032	\$261,556	\$1,681,915	72.8
New Hampshire.....	337	583,285	2,497,471	3,479	1,365	1,077,048	2,610,169	3,863,866	48.0
Vermont.....	148	153,962	210,585	484	58	169,234	342,353	440,366	25.6
Massachusetts.....	1,497	11,169,277	34,497,344	47,353	22,045	17,926,408	24,102,366	46,440,209	92.6
Rhode Island.....	66	104,493	155,937	382	31	86,098	60,098	315,959	357.4
Connecticut.....	211	510,400	839,435	2,521	777	821,108	1,861,783	2,044,762	9.8
Total in N. E. States...	2,554	12,922,403	29,079,813	56,039	24,978	19,921,848	29,947,325	54,767,077	82.8
New York.....	2,276	3,212,423	4,242,877	11,638	2,026	3,567,630	7,766,428	10,878,797	39.8
Pennsylvania.....	2,178	2,823,672	3,127,628	10,826	2,344	3,102,128	5,636,733	8,178,935	36.0
New Jersey.....	373	574,055	814,976	2,357	482	761,976	1,698,877	1,850,137	8.9
Maryland.....	453	333,955	515,254	1,577	292	.....	1,372,358	1,244,167	Dec.
Delaware.....	53	85,026	98,107	263	56	80,664	157,254	236,470	37.7
District of Columbia..	56	67,505	96,549	273	20	.....	144,597	208,785	45.2
Total in Middle States..	5,389	7,096,636	9,501,341	27,134	5,224	7,512,404	16,776,247	22,588,291	34.6
Ohio.....	850	1,115,476	1,455,686	4,259	342	1,240,712	2,320,096	3,633,827	56.1
Michigan.....	273	339,167	260,676	976	58	295,392	527,479	863,315	63.7
Indiana.....	461	247,370	428,614	1,146	51	381,516	506,039	1,034,341	104.4
Illinois.....	321	378,110	400,348	1,047	27	292,292	478,925	963,052	101.2
Wisconsin.....	217	266,065	431,175	917	50	204,964	289,998	901,944	211.7
Minnesota.....	60	45,980	59,578	120	20	.....	.....	133,285	.....
Iowa.....	118	125,377	141,922	336	10	109,404	56,533	325,296	475.6
Missouri.....	277	291,680	326,699	904	43	331,704	559,238	668,768	55.5
Kentucky.....	264	218,915	290,766	828	29	255,840	403,212	685,783	79.1
Utah.....	13	4,520	17,533	28	.....	15,480	.....	36,633	.....
Nebraska.....	9	9,950	9,624	33	1	12,072	.....	28,651	.....
Total in Western States..	2,963	3,141,910	3,942,823	10,596	631	3,230,376	5,141,520	9,465,205	84.1
Virginia.....	250	263,547	265,113	879	116	258,768	596,883	718,591	20.4
Louisiana.....	497	389,440	517,001	1,137	170	382,572	406,825	1,391,121	242.4
Tennessee.....	94	84,617	111,681	153	11	72,634	243,976	262,348	7.5
Georgia.....	117	153,430	173,666	349	10	92,904	244,260	357,267	46.3
Tot. in 4 South'n States..	958	890,034	1,097,461	2,518	307	806,995	1,491,944	2,729,327	80.3
Aggregate.....	11,864	24,050,983	43,621,438	96,287	31,140	31,540,556	53,357,036	89,549,900	67.8

India-rubber Goods produced in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

Massachusetts.....	5	638,000	532,900	394	74	107,832	276,080	803,000	180.9
Rhode Island.....	2	158,000	105,011	63	44	22,434	215,000	246,700	14.7
Connecticut.....	13	1,415,000	1,245,800	662	347	320,436	1,218,500	2,678,000	119.6
New York.....	6	625,000	369,000	458	207	153,924	548,500	977,700	78.3
Pennsylvania.....	2	7,500	5,300	6	4	3,106	19,400	13,500	Dec.
New Jersey.....	3	720,000	522,900	315	382	166,768	722,605	1,013,000	40.0
Aggregate.....	31	3,561,500	2,760,911	1,825	1,056	801,500	3,001,085	5,729,900	90.9

TABLE No. 26.—*Furniture produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	Raw materials used, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Value of product in 1850.	Value of product in 1860.
				Male.	Female.		
Maine	55	103,717	73,339	263	10	\$164,112	\$235,534
New Hampshire	59	179,000	119,397	348	7	191,048	357,195
Vermont	64	149,900	82,248	340	9	123,960	268,725
Massachusetts	190	1,521,858	1,114,483	3,216	1,969	2,635,216	3,363,415
Rhode Island	23	140,500	97,843	136	12	59,036	217,472
Connecticut	44	277,900	207,025	400	6	358,310	514,455
Total in New England States...	435	2,372,175	1,694,385	4,733	1,306	3,531,682	4,959,776
New York	625	3,721,931	2,325,015	6,295	380	4,965,092	7,175,060
Pennsylvania	494	1,725,456	948,969	3,109	17	2,553,790	2,938,503
New Jersey	60	170,250	100,106	252	17	384,607	232,500
Delaware	15	55,700	30,007	36	4	42,905	50,052
Maryland	63	311,760	210,869	507	.....	703,165	626,154
District of Columbia	12	22,950	15,630	28	2	85,975	44,420
Total in Middle States	1,269	5,999,987	3,620,596	10,227	420	8,738,734	11,068,669
Ohio	355	2,273,743	844,797	3,993	97	1,809,390	3,703,085
Indiana	153	291,692	160,767	675	..	430,393	601,124
Michigan	105	269,955	107,949	604	12	196,255	450,028
Illinois	130	443,060	166,689	634	6	357,203	873,609
Wisconsin	85	228,520	97,506	351	39	177,377	306,525
Minnesota	29	47,000	17,705	93	..	.....	63,369
Iowa	60	124,950	33,989	224	.....	51,805	157,491
Missouri	47	128,085	66,052	157	.....	228,391	203,122
Kentucky	68	155,915	66,688	262	.....	680,179	256,046
Total in Western States	1,036	3,971,910	1,563,737	6,993	154	3,960,993	6,674,639
Agg'te of 30 States and Dis. Col.	2,736	12,344,072	6,878,648	21,953	1,880	16,231,409	22,701,304
Increase, (39.8 per cent.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,469,885

TABLE No. 27.—*Musical Instruments produced in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	Raw materials used, including fuel.	MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Monthly cost of labor.	Value of annual product.
				Male.	Female.		
Maine	5	37,000	2,075	23	.....	\$965	\$32,850
New Hampshire	6	34,200	16,375	76	.....	2,564	64,200
Vermont	4	25,500	17,840	42	.....	1,560	57,520
Massachusetts	36	980,500	608,927	945	.....	53,424	1,762,470
Rhode Island	1	50	50	3	.....	100	1,200
Connecticut	1	4,000	1,495	4	.....	140	4,000
New York	77	2,654,700	1,083,419	2,449	4	.....	3,392,377
Pennsylvania	27	263,000	103,050	323	.....	.....	473,950
Total in 8 States	157	4,001,400	1,240,221	3,863	4	56,753	5,791,507

TABLE No. 28.—*Jewelry, Silverware, &c, produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

States.	Value of gold assayed and refined.	Value of watches.	Value of gold-leaf and foil.	Value of silverware.	Val. of silver plated & Britannia ware.	Val. of jewelry, watch-cases, &c.	Total value.
Maine.....					\$23,000	\$11,240	\$34,240
New Hampshire.....						11,300	11,300
Vermont.....				\$24,700	7,500	5,750	37,950
Massachusetts.....	\$348,900		\$17,700	196,380	341,375	1,744,306	2,648,641
Rhode Island.....	\$250,500		0,000	490,000		2,238,178	3,038,678
Connecticut.....			80,000	32,600	1,579,760	195,124	1,887,484
New York.....	420,570		108,373	1,593,795	563,745	2,779,981	5,466,463
Pennsylvania.....	430,000		264,600	519,650	561,050	2,355,230	4,132,130
New Jersey.....		4,500		7,000	665,500	1,604,344	2,281,344
Delaware.....						1,800	1,800
Maryland.....				30,000		600	30,600
District of Columbia.....						15,950	15,950
	1,130,070	353,400	479,673	2,894,105	3,742,530	10,964,803	19,554,580

TABLE No. 29.—*Illuminating Gas produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of establishments.	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	RAW MATERIAL USED, INCLUDING FUEL.		No. of men employed.	Cost of labor.	ANNUAL PRODUCTS.	
			Tons of coal.	Val. of raw material.			Quantities, in 1,000 ft.	Value, including coke.
Maine.....	10	\$840,000	5,482	\$41,665	59	\$21,732	41,087	\$143,852
New Hampshire.....	5	248,000	3,436	36,226	31	5,760	25,980	86,843
Vermont.....	2	108,000	570	4,600	7	2,640	2,834	15,215
Massachusetts.....	10	2,686,500	59,207	362,565	225	169,404	366,553	967,038
Rhode Island.....	4	792,600	8,383	63,213	64	22,390	68,450	197,735
Connecticut.....	8	556,000	14,664	55,473	53	20,196	70,338	232,054
Total in New England...	39	5,239,100	91,735	563,942	439	182,052	578,232	1,642,757
New York.....	43	7,558,150	215,516	1,564,884	2,691	979,464	1,809,921	4,881,806
Pennsylvania.....	30	5,248,554	130,131	651,919	1,006	472,452	823,553	2,147,802
New Jersey.....	15	988,130	7,660	64,004	86	45,156	70,599	230,474
Delaware.....	2	177,320	1,580	10,500	12	5,220	12,800	33,175
Maryland.....	2	87,000	550	5,200	9	3,600	2,800	12,500
District of Columbia.....	2	612,000	10,500	52,625	108	4,800	77,764	242,388
Total in Middle States...	94	14,669,134	355,877	2,319,132	3,912	1,510,692	2,802,437	7,558,144
Ohio.....	22	1,668,630	30,173	92,470	356	135,938	195,701	491,748
Indiana.....	7	388,850	6,470	24,426	49	23,772	36,628	96,012
Illinois.....	6	1,335,000	5,063	81,096	182	65,700	105,039	342,149
Wisconsin.....	4	100,000					30,060	94,178
Iowa.....	4						12,900	55,900
Missouri.....	2	605,000	15,317	48,750	61	20,480	101,817	419,306
Kentucky.....	2	117,966	5,623	25,221	88	38,040	60,857	96,449
California.....	4	270,000	1,815	62,975	20	26,880	16,950	146,220
Total in Western States.	53	4,425,466	64,483	334,937	756	320,808	559,882	1,741,933
Virginia.....	15	284,000	1,840	12,955	31	6,396	22,580	59,700
North Carolina.....	1	27,000		788	3	900	674	4,046
Georgia.....	2	273,000	2,500	31,100	35	17,523	21,058	96,000
Alabama.....	1	125,000	3,000	22,000	20	21,600	13,218	58,000
Tennessee.....	1	200,000			25	13,200	16,000	63,800
Total in Southern States.	20	889,000	7,340	66,843	114	59,616	73,530	281,546
Aggregate United States.	206	23,282,700	519,435	3,314,854	5,281	2,073,168	4,014,081	11,224,369

TABLE No. 30.

Quantity and value of Salt made in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States.	Bushels.	Value.
Massachusetts.....	30,900	\$7,674
New York.....	7,521,335	1,229,511
Pennsylvania.....	604,300	154,384
Ohio.....	1,744,240	276,579
Virginia.....	2,056,513	478,684
Kentucky.....	69,665	21,190
Texas.....	120,000	29,800
California.....	44,000	7,100
Total.....	12,190,953	2,235,322

TABLE No. 31.

Product of the Fisheries during the year ending June 1, 1860.

States and Territories.	Value of the product of whale fisheries.	Value of codfish, mackerel, &c.	Value of shad, &c.	Value of white fish.	Value of salmon.	Value of oysters.	Total.
Maine.....		\$1,050,755					\$1,050,755
New Hampshire.....			\$34,500				64,500
Massachusetts.....	\$6,536,238	2,774,204					9,310,442
Rhode Island.....	246,350	62,400					308,750
Connecticut.....	731,000	221,189					1,012,189
New York.....		14,955	6,815	\$36,000		\$93,270	151,040
New Jersey.....			41,617			167,660	209,277
Maryland.....			5,800			15,305	21,105
Indiana.....				17,500			17,500
Michigan.....				250,467			250,467
Wisconsin.....				67,512			67,512
Virginia.....			33,600			53,145	86,745
North Carolina.....			99,788			2,100	101,888
Florida.....			68,932				68,932
Texas.....						6,093	6,093
California.....	18,000			77,000	\$18,950		113,950
Oregon.....					13,450		13,450
Washington.....					18,900	44,597	63,497
Aggregate.....	7,521,588	4,183,503	321,052	464,479	51,300	332,170	12,934,092

TABLE No. 32.

Soap and Candles produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.

STATES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business.	Raw material used, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		ANNUAL PRODUCTS.		Per cent. increase.
				Male.	Female.	Value in 1850.	Value in 1860.	
Maine	13	\$95,100	\$37,954	33	.....	\$52,180	\$53,637	.....
New Hampshire	11	31,800	34,756	31	.....	30,165	64,514	114.4
Massachusetts	76	632,650	1,348,481	389	18	1,263,678	1,910,906	51.1
Rhode Island	6	47,000	81,698	22	.....	525,370	107,352	Dec.
Connecticut	31	140,650	259,836	84	9	124,285	396,045	219.0
Total in New England..	137	877,900	1,784,725	561	20	1,085,678	2,131,734	25.8
New York	130	1,378,600	2,692,836	410	.....	3,363,907	3,836,503	14.0
Pennsylvania	92	1,302,456	2,011,065	507	.....	1,496,209	2,937,798	96.0
New Jersey	10	73,000	234,825	42	4	444,885	595,075	33.0
Delaware	2	32,000	30,730	12	.....	43,000	61,500	41.8
Maryland	10	143,700	346,703	4	..	579,553	433,345	Dec.
District of Columbia	3	10,000	42,930	15	.....	18,100	62,587	247.6
Total in Middle States...	247	2,839,778	5,349,689	990	4	5,944,954	7,926,808	33.3
Ohio	25	631,927	1,778,642	212	32	611,193	2,418,972	294.0
Indiana	16	89,100	198,900	58	.....	52,262	258,535	388.0
Michigan	9	46,200	83,200	42	2	86,032	108,478	25.0
Illinois	22	113,560	258,939	73	.....	184,739	386,443	109.0
Wisconsin	12	67,100	113,760	37	.....	149,374	187,010	25.2
Iowa	7	35,000	69,805	20	.....	.....	113,470	.....
Missouri	12	620,800	1,313,328	216	55	513,593	1,649,380	207.0
Kentucky	10	189,500	163,163	105	25	239,669	486,900	103.0
Total in Western States.	113	1,762,127	3,962,736	793	114	1,836,892	5,637,187	205.0
Virginia	18	146,800	187,496	83	4	179,073	299,903	56.0
Louisiana	16	27,700	76,261	53	.....	175,000	156,310	Dec.
Texas	1	10,000	995	4	.....	.....	9,700	.....
Tennessee	2	20,000	27,800	9	.....	40,703	44,000	.....
Total in Southern States	37	204,500	292,552	146	4	394,778	489,913	24.0
California	11	57,303	124,551	23	.....	.....	204,900	.....
Other States, (estimated) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,518	203,000	.....
Aggregate in U. States...	545	5,861,885	11,512,253	2,513	142	10,190,730	16,960,542	66.0

TABLE No. 33.—*Approximate statistics of the Products of Industry for the year ending June 1, 1860.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the business.	Value of raw material used, including fuel.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.		Value of annual product.
				Male.	Female.	
Maine	3,582	\$92,000,000	\$20,861,452	25,600	14,710	\$38,075,496
New Hampshire	2,582	25,900,000	21,400,000	19,200	16,900	45,500,000
Vermont	1,501	9,500,000	8,110,000	8,940	1,660	16,000,000
Massachusetts	7,766	133,000,000	141,000,000	148,800	68,300	266,000,000
Rhode Island	1,160	23,300,000	23,400,000	21,300	12,000	47,500,000
Connecticut	2,923	45,720,000	40,140,000	44,160	21,620	83,000,000
Total in New England States.	19,514	259,420,000	257,911,452	267,300	135,390	494,075,496
New York	23,236	175,449,206	209,899,880	174,039	47,422	379,623,350
Pennsylvania	21,100	189,000,000	145,300,000	185,141	38,000	285,500,000
New Jersey	4,060	40,000,000	42,600,000	114,660	13,060	81,000,000
Delaware	554	5,360,000	5,375,000	5,332	860	9,200,000
Maryland	2,980	51,800,000	21,900,000	20,800	20,100	42,576,000
District of Columbia	424	2,650,000	2,201,000	2,558	367	5,512,000
Total in Middle States.	52,364	464,259,206	427,875,880	502,548	119,829	804,131,360
Ohio	10,710	58,000,000	70,060,000	69,800	11,400	125,000,000
Indiana	5,120	18,875,000	27,350,000	20,600	710	43,250,000
Michigan	2,530	24,000,000	19,000,000	22,880	1,360	33,200,000
Illinois	4,100	27,700,000	33,800,000	23,500	870	56,750,000
Wisconsin	3,120	16,580,000	17,250,000	16,320	770	28,500,000
Minnesota	585	2,400,000	2,060,000	2,215	15	3,600,000
Iowa	1,790	7,500,000	8,500,000	6,475	102	14,900,000
Missouri	2,800	23,500,000	24,000,000	20,130	1,900	43,500,000
Kentucky	3,160	20,000,000	21,380,000	20,580	1,460	36,300,000
Kansas	299	1,063,000	669,269	1,719	.....	2,800,000
Nebraska	107	271,475	238,225	331	8	561,420
Total in Western States.	34,301	196,809,475	224,257,494	204,530	17,725	360,411,942
Virginia	4,890	26,640,000	30,880,000	33,050	3,540	51,300,000
North Carolina	2,790	9,310,000	9,860,000	11,760	2,130	14,450,000
South Carolina	1,050	5,610,000	3,620,000	6,000	600	6,800,000
Georgia	1,724	11,160,000	10,000,000	9,910	2,180	13,700,000
Florida	180	6,675,000	965,000	2,310	170	2,700,000
Alabama	1,117	8,360,000	4,400,000	6,620	1,140	9,400,000
Louisiana	1,710	7,110,000	7,380,000	7,610	80	15,500,000
Texas	910	3,850,000	2,770,000	3,360	110	6,220,000
Mississippi	860	3,740,000	2,430,000	4,540	130	6,000,000
Arkansas	375	1,040,000	900,000	1,520	35	2,100,000
Tennessee	2,420	17,270,000	9,355,000	11,960	1,135	17,100,000
Total in Southern States.	18,026	100,655,000	82,609,000	98,640	11,470	145,500,000
Utah	152	412,126	398,528	348	9	825,000
California	3,505	23,682,593	16,558,636	23,833	463	59,500,000
Oregon	300	1,293,000	1,452,000	996	10	3,100,000
Washington	52	1,296,700	505,000	896	4	1,400,000
New Mexico	86	2,081,900	432,000	949	30	1,100,000
Total in Pacific States.	4,095	23,785,319	19,346,164	26,962	516	61,200,000
Aggregate in United States.	122,300	1,050,000,000	1,012,000,000	1,100,000	225,000	1,900,000,000

TABLE No. 33 a.

Statement of the Leading Manufactures, and the value of product of each for the year ending June 1, 1860.

No.	Leading manufactures.	Value of product in round numbers.
1	Flour and meal	\$234,000,000
2	Cotton goods	115,000,000
3	Lumber	96,000,000
4	Boots and shoes	90,000,000
5	Leather, including morocco and patent leather.....	72,000,000
6	Clothing.....	70,000,000
7	Woollen goods.....	69,000,000
8	Machinery, steam engines, &c.....	47,000,000
9	Printing: Book, job, and newspaper.....	42,000,000
10	Sugar refining.....	38,500,000
11	Iron founding.....	28,500,000
12	Spirituuous liquors.....	25,000,000
13	Cabinet furniture.....	24,000,000
14	Bar and other rolled iron.....	22,000,000
15	Pig iron.....	19,500,000
16	Malt liquors.....	18,000,000
17	Agricultural implements.....	17,800,000
18	Paper.....	17,500,000
19	Soap and candles.....	17,000,000

TABLE No. 34.

A comparative statement showing by States the number of Banks, the capital, loans, specie, circulation, and deposits.

STATES.	SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.					
	No. of banks and branches.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Alabama.....	9	\$1,800,580	\$4,670,458	\$1,906,820	\$3,568,285	\$1,474,963
Connecticut.....	43	9,907,503	15,607,315	640,622	5,253,984	2,385,311
Delaware.....	9	1,293,185	2,264,313	159,773	833,900	508,765
Florida.....						
Georgia.....	21	13,482,198	11,491,636	2,112,446	2,806,627	2,530,686
Illinois.....						
Indiana.....	14	2,062,950	4,326,000	1,197,880	3,422,445	632,225
Iowa.....						
Kansas.....						
Kentucky.....	26	7,536,927	12,506,305	2,794,351	7,643,075	2,323,657
Louisiana.....	25	12,370,390	19,309,108	5,716,001	5,059,229	8,464,399
Maine.....	32	3,248,900	5,830,220	475,529	2,654,206	1,223,671
Maryland.....	25	8,126,881	14,900,816	2,709,699	3,532,669	5,628,766
Massachusetts.....	199	36,925,050	63,330,024	2,993,178	17,005,896	11,176,227
Michigan.....	6	764,022	1,319,305	123,722	897,364	416,147
Missouri.....	6	1,206,131	2,531,463	1,198,968	2,522,500	1,028,921
New Hampshire.....	22	2,375,900	3,621,120	129,399	1,697,111	566,634
New Jersey.....	26	3,754,900	7,153,977	622,885	3,046,656	2,411,861
New York.....	198	48,618,762	107,132,399	10,045,330	26,415,526	50,774,123
North Carolina.....	18	3,789,250	6,056,726	1,645,028	4,949,883	942,092
Ohio.....	57	8,718,366	17,059,593	2,750,587	11,059,700	5,310,555
Pennsylvania.....	52	17,701,206	38,432,974	4,327,394	11,798,598	17,689,212
Rhode Island.....	63	11,645,492	15,492,547	297,661	2,553,865	1,462,596
South Carolina.....	14	13,213,031	23,312,330	2,218,228	11,771,270	2,065,666
Tennessee.....	23	6,861,568	10,992,129	1,456,778	6,814,376	4,917,757
Vermont.....	27	2,197,240	4,423,719	127,325	2,850,027	546,713
Virginia.....	37	9,824,545	19,646,777	2,928,174	10,256,997	4,717,722
Wisconsin.....						
Total.....	872	227,469,077	412,607,653	48,671,138	155,012,681	127,567,600

TABLE NO. 34.—*Statement of the number of Banks, &c.*—Continued.

STATES.	EIGHTH CENSUS, 1860.					
	No. of banks and branches.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Alabama	8	\$4,901,000	\$13,570,027	\$2,747,174	\$7,477,976	\$4,851,153
Connecticut	74	91,512,176	27,836,785	989,920	7,561,519	5,574,900
Delaware	19	1,640,775	3,150,915	908,934	1,135,772	976,225
Florida	2	330,000	464,630	32,876	183,640	199,518
Georgia	29	16,689,560	16,776,282	3,911,974	8,798,100	4,736,969
Illinois	74	5,951,925	367,229	222,812	8,941,723	697,037
Indiana	97	4,343,910	7,675,861	1,583,140	5,390,245	1,700,479
Iowa	19	460,450	724,228	225,543	533,804	527,378
Kansas	1	52,000	48,256	8,268	8,896	2,695
Kentucky	45	12,835,670	25,294,869	4,502,250	13,520,207	5,662,892
Louisiana	13	21,496,866	35,401,609	12,115,431	11,579,313	19,777,619
Maine	68	7,506,890	12,654,794	670,979	4,149,718	2,411,022
Maryland	31	12,568,962	20,898,762	2,779,418	4,105,853	8,874,180
Massachusetts	174	64,519,200	107,417,323	7,532,647	22,086,920	27,804,699
Michigan	4	755,465	862,949	24,175	222,197	375,397
Missouri	38	9,082,951	15,461,192	4,180,912	7,884,885	3,357,176
New Hampshire	52	5,016,000	8,591,698	255,278	3,271,183	1,187,991
New Jersey	49	7,884,412	14,909,174	940,700	4,811,832	5,741,465
New York	303	111,441,320	220,351,332	20,921,545	20,939,506	101,070,273
North Carolina	50	6,628,478	12,213,272	1,617,687	5,594,047	1,487,273
Ohio	22	6,890,839	11,100,462	1,828,640	7,983,889	4,039,614
Pennsylvania	90	25,565,582	50,327,157	8,378,474	13,132,892	26,167,843
Rhode Island	91	20,865,569	23,719,877	450,920	3,548,295	3,553,104
South Carolina	20	14,962,062	27,801,912	2,324,191	11,475,634	4,165,615
Tennessee	34	8,007,037	11,751,019	2,267,710	5,536,378	4,324,799
Vermont	46	4,029,240	6,496,522	198,409	3,882,983	787,834
Virginia	65	16,005,156	24,975,792	2,943,652	9,812,197	7,729,652
Wisconsin	108	7,630,000	7,592,331	419,947	4,429,855	3,065,813
Total	1,643	421,800,095	691,495,590	83,564,528	207,102,477	253,802,122
Total Seventh Census.	872	227,469,077	412,607,653	48,671,138	155,012,881	127,567,655
Increase	770	194,431,018	278,887,937	34,893,390	52,089,596	126,234,474

TABLE No. 35.

The assessed value of Real Estate and Personal Property, according to the Eighth Census, 1860.

States and Territories.	Real estate.	Personal property.
Alabama.....	\$155,034,069	\$277,164,673
Arkansas.....	63,254,740	116,956,390
California.....	66,906,631	73,746,036
Connecticut.....	191,478,842	149,778,134
Delaware.....	96,373,803	13,493,430
Florida.....	21,722,810	47,266,673
Georgia.....	179,801,441	438,430,946
Illinois.....	267,219,940	101,927,420
Indiana.....	291,829,992	119,212,432
Iowa.....	149,433,423	55,733,360
Kansas.....	16,088,602	6,428,638
Kentucky.....	277,925,054	250,267,639
Louisiana.....	260,704,988	155,082,277
Maine.....	86,717,716	67,662,673
Maryland.....	65,341,438	231,783,800
Massachusetts.....	475,413,165	301,744,621
Michigan.....	123,603,084	39,927,221
Minnesota.....	25,391,771	6,737,042
Mississippi.....	157,836,737	351,636,173
Missouri.....	153,450,577	113,465,274
New Hampshire.....	59,638,346	64,171,743
New Jersey.....	151,161,942	145,530,550
New York.....	1,069,658,080	290,866,552
North Carolina.....	116,366,573	175,931,080
Ohio.....	687,513,121	272,342,998
Oregon.....	6,279,602	12,745,313
Pennsylvania.....	561,192,980	158,069,355
Rhode Island.....	83,778,204	41,226,101
South Carolina.....	199,772,684	359,546,444
Tennessee.....	219,991,180	162,504,620
Texas.....	112,476,013	155,316,288
Vermont.....	65,639,973	19,116,646
Virginia.....	417,952,228	229,069,106
Wisconsin.....	148,238,766	37,706,722
District of Columbia.....	33,097,542	7,927,403
Nebraska Territory.....	5,733,145	1,694,394
New Mexico Territory.....	7,018,960	13,220,520
Utah Territory.....	286,504	3,671,516
Washington Territory.....	1,878,083	2,318,673
	6,973,106,049	5,111,553,966

TABLE No. 35—Continued.

The true value of Real Estate and Personal Property according to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census, (1860,) respectively; also the increase, and increase per cent.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.		Increase.	Increase per cent.
	1850.	1860.		
Alabama.....	\$928,304,333	\$495,237,078	\$267,032,746	117.01
Arkansas.....	30,841,025	219,256,473	179,415,448	450.32
California.....	22,161,879	207,874,613	185,712,741	837.98
Connecticut.....	155,707,980	444,274,114	288,566,134	185.32
Delaware.....	91,062,556	46,942,181	25,179,625	119.54
Florida.....	22,682,270	73,101,500	50,239,230	219.74
Georgia.....	335,425,714	645,895,237	310,469,523	92.56
Illinois.....	156,265,006	671,860,282	715,595,276	457.93
Indiana.....	902,650,264	528,835,371	328,185,107	160.95
Iowa.....	23,714,638	247,336,265	223,622,627	942.97
Kansas.....	.....	31,327,895	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	301,628,456	666,043,112	364,414,656	120.81
Louisiana.....	233,968,764	602,118,568	368,119,804	157.31
Maine.....	122,777,571	190,211,600	67,434,029	54.92
Maryland.....	219,217,364	376,919,244	157,702,580	71.93
Massachusetts.....	573,342,286	815,237,423	241,895,147	42.19
Michigan.....	59,787,255	257,163,983	197,376,728	330.13
Minnesota.....	Not returned.	52,294,413	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	228,951,130	607,324,911	378,373,781	165.26
Missouri.....	137,247,707	501,214,398	363,966,691	265.18
New Hampshire.....	103,652,535	156,310,860	52,658,025	50.80
New Jersey.....	200,000,000	467,915,324	267,915,324	133.95
New York.....	1,080,309,216	1,843,336,517	763,027,301	70.63
North Carolina.....	226,800,472	358,739,399	131,938,927	58.17
Ohio.....	504,726,120	1,193,898,422	689,172,302	136.54
Oregon.....	5,063,474	28,930,637	23,867,163	471.35
Pennsylvania.....	722,486,120	1,416,501,818	694,015,698	96.05
Rhode Island.....	80,508,794	135,337,588	54,828,794	68.10
South Carolina.....	288,257,694	542,138,754	253,881,060	90.15
Tennessee.....	201,246,686	493,903,892	292,657,206	145.42
Texas.....	52,740,473	365,200,614	312,460,141	592.44
Vermont.....	22,205,049	122,477,170	30,272,121	32.83
Virginia.....	420,701,082	793,249,681	372,548,599	84.17
Wisconsin.....	42,056,595	273,671,668	231,615,073	550.72
District of Columbia.....	14,018,874	41,064,245	27,066,071	193.06
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	9,131,056	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory.....	5,174,471	20,813,768	15,639,296	302.24
Utah Territory.....	986,063	5,586,118	4,610,035	467.50
Washington Territory.....	.....	5,601,466	.....	.....
	7,135,780,228	16,159,616,068	8,925,481,011	126.45

* Partly estimated.

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860.*

STATES.	LANDS IMPROVED.		LANDS UNIMPROVED.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama	4,435,614	8,482,987	7,702,067	12,687,913
Arkansas	781,530	1,933,036	1,816,684	7,609,938
California	32,454	2,430,882	3,861,531	6,533,858
Connecticut	1,768,178	1,830,808	615,701	673,457
Delaware	580,862	637,065	375,222	367,830
Florida	349,049	676,464	1,946,340	2,273,008
Georgia	6,378,479	8,062,758	16,442,900	18,587,732
Illinois	5,039,545	13,951,473	6,997,867	7,983,557
Indiana	5,046,543	8,161,717	7,746,879	8,154,659
Iowa	624,682	3,780,253	1,911,322	5,649,136
Kansas .....	.....	372,835	.....	1,264,628
Kentucky	5,968,970	7,644,217	10,981,478	11,519,659
Louisiana	1,590,025	2,731,901	3,399,018	6,765,679
Maine	2,030,596	2,717,216	2,515,797	3,022,539
Maryland	2,797,905	3,002,269	1,836,445	1,833,306
Massachusetts	2,133,436	2,155,512	1,222,576	1,163,212
Michigan	1,929,110	3,419,861	2,454,780	3,511,521
Minnesota	5,035	554,397	23,846	2,222,734
Mississippi	3,444,358	5,150,008	7,046,061	11,703,538
Missouri	2,938,425	6,246,871	6,794,245	12,727,938
New Hampshire	2,251,488	2,367,039	1,140,926	1,377,591
New Jersey	1,767,991	1,944,445	964,955	1,020,068
New York	12,408,984	14,376,397	6,710,120	6,616,553
North Carolina	5,453,975	6,517,294	15,543,008	17,245,665
Ohio	9,851,493	12,665,587	8,146,000	8,075,551
Oregon	132,857	895,375	299,931	5,316,517
Pennsylvania	8,623,619	10,463,306	6,294,728	6,542,947
Rhode Island	356,487	329,884	197,451	189,514
South Carolina	4,072,551	4,572,060	12,145,049	11,622,260
Tennessee	5,175,173	6,897,974	13,808,849	13,457,960
Texas	643,976	2,649,207	10,852,363	20,426,990
Vermont	2,601,409	2,758,443	1,524,413	1,462,306
Virginia	10,360,135	11,435,954	15,792,176	19,578,946
Wisconsin	1,045,490	3,746,036	1,931,159	4,153,134
Total States	112,833,813	162,804,521	180,361,927	244,422,549
TERRITORIES.				
Columbia, District of	16,267	17,474	11,187	16,759
Dakota .....	.....	2,115	.....	24,133
Nebraska .....	.....	122,582	.....	501,725
New Mexico	166,901	149,415	194,370	1,177,055
Utah	16,333	82,260	30,516	58,222
Washington .....	.....	83,022	.....	300,47
Total Territories	196,801	456,868	166,073	2,079,625
Aggregate	113,032,614	163,261,389	180,528,000	246,502,174

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture for 1850 and 1860—Continued.*

STATES.	CASH VALUE OF FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Alabama	64,333,234	172,176,168	5,125,663	7,287,589
Arkansas	15,265,245	91,673,403	1,601,296	4,024,114
California	3,874,041	46,571,994	103,483	2,443,297
Connecticut	73,726,422	90,430,005	1,822,541	2,339,481
Delaware	18,880,031	31,426,357	510,979	817,883
Florida	6,323,109	16,371,684	638,793	888,930
Georgia	95,753,445	157,072,803	5,894,150	6,844,387
Illinois	96,133,290	432,531,072	6,405,561	18,276,180
Indiana	136,385,173	344,902,776	6,704,444	10,620,826
Iowa	16,657,567	118,741,405	1,172,989	5,190,042
Kansas		11,394,184		675,336
Kentucky	155,021,262	291,496,955	5,169,037	7,474,573
Louisiana	75,814,398	215,565,421	11,576,936	20,391,883
Maine	54,861,748	78,690,725	2,284,557	3,266,327
Maryland	67,178,545	145,973,677	2,463,443	4,010,529
Massachusetts	109,076,347	123,255,948	3,209,584	3,894,996
Michigan	51,872,446	163,979,087	2,891,371	5,855,649
Minnesota	161,948	19,070,737	15,981	1,044,009
Mississippi	54,738,634	186,866,914	5,762,927	8,664,816
Missouri	63,225,543	230,632,126	3,961,525	8,711,506
New Hampshire	55,245,997	69,629,761	2,314,125	2,682,412
New Jersey	120,237,511	180,250,338	4,425,503	5,746,567
New York	554,546,642	803,343,593	22,084,926	29,166,565
North Carolina	67,891,766	143,301,065	3,931,532	5,873,942
Ohio	358,758,603	666,564,171	12,750,585	16,790,226
Oregon	2,849,170	14,785,355	183,423	949,103
Pennsylvania	407,876,099	662,050,707	14,722,541	22,442,842
Rhode Island	17,070,809	19,385,573	497,201	587,241
South Carolina	82,431,684	139,652,508	4,136,354	6,151,657
Tennessee	97,851,212	274,555,054	5,360,210	8,371,095
Texas	16,550,008	104,007,689	2,151,704	6,114,362
Vermont	63,367,227	91,511,673	2,730,282	3,554,729
Virginia	216,401,543	371,696,211	7,021,772	9,381,008
Wisconsin	28,528,563	131,117,082	1,641,568	5,758,847
Total States	3,267,679,245	6,636,414,221	151,385,170	246,125,065
TERRITORIES.				
Columbia, District of	1,730,460	2,989,267	40,220	54,410
Dakota		97,335		15,574
Nebraska		3,916,002		180,082
New Mexico	1,653,922	2,701,626	77,960	194,005
Utah	311,799	1,637,834	84,268	255,854
Washington		1,116,202		202,506
Total Territories	3,696,181	12,458,226	202,468	902,431
Aggregate	3,271,575,426	6,650,672,507	151,587,638	247,027,496

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of*

STATES.	LIVE STOCK.							
	Horses.		Asses and mules.		Milch cows.		Working oxen.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Alabama	128,001	127,205	59,895	108,701	227,791	234,045	66,981	92,435
Arkansas	60,197	101,949	11,559	44,158	93,151	158,673	34,929	70,944
California	21,719	160,395	1,666	13,744	4,280	198,859	4,780	21,527
Connecticut	26,679	33,276	49	82	85,461	96,677	46,968	47,939
Delaware	13,858	16,562	791	2,294	19,248	22,595	9,797	9,530
Florida	10,848	13,494	5,009	10,909	72,876	92,704	5,794	7,767
Georgia	151,331	130,771	57,379	101,069	334,223	299,688	73,286	74,467
Illinois	267,653	575,161	10,573	38,881	532,671	532,671	76,156	90,973
Indiana	314,299	409,504	6,599	18,627	284,554	491,033	40,221	95,962
Iowa	38,536	174,957	754	5,713	45,704	186,546	21,682	56,563
Kansas		18,882		1,430		26,726		90,133
Kentucky	315,689	355,764	65,606	117,635	947,475	269,215	62,274	102,999
Louisiana	89,514	79,068	44,849	92,259	105,576	130,672	54,968	61,008
Maine	41,721	60,638	55	104	133,556	147,315	83,693	79,732
Maryland	75,684	93,406	5,644	9,899	86,866	99,463	34,135	34,324
Massachusetts	42,216	47,786	34	106	130,099	144,499	46,611	28,221
Michigan	58,506	154,168	70	359	99,676	200,635	55,330	85,949
Minnesota	860	17,122	14	395	607	40,386	655	27,574
Mississippi	115,460	117,134	54,547	112,486	214,231	207,134	83,468	104,184
Missouri	225,319	361,674	41,667	80,941	230,169	345,243	112,168	166,568
New Hampshire	34,233	41,101	19	10	94,277	94,880	59,027	51,512
New Jersey	63,955	79,707	4,089	6,362	118,736	136,818	12,070	10,067
New York	447,014	503,725	963	1,553	931,324	1,123,634	178,909	191,702
North Carolina	148,623	150,661	25,259	51,368	221,799	226,623	37,309	48,511
Ohio	463,397	622,829	3,423	6,917	544,499	696,309	65,261	61,760
Oregon	8,046	36,600	420	990	9,427	53,073	8,114	7,426
Pennsylvania	350,398	437,654	2,259	8,832	530,221	673,547	61,927	60,371
Rhode Island	6,168	7,121	1	10	18,698	19,700	8,120	7,657
South Carolina	97,171	81,125	37,483	56,456	193,244	163,938	90,507	22,629
Tennessee	270,636	289,548	75,303	119,221	250,456	247,105	86,255	104,485
Texas	76,760	320,621	12,463	63,000	217,811	598,086	51,985	172,243
Vermont	61,057	67,250	218	35	146,218	171,698	48,577	62,600
Virginia	272,403	267,522	21,483	41,014	317,619	330,627	89,513	97,662
Wisconsin	30,179	116,192	156	1,019	64,339	193,996	42,601	93,667
Total States	4,328,387	6,089,942	550,295	1,116,533	6,362,785	8,663,265	1,683,067	2,158,154
TERRITORIES.								
Columbia, District of...	824	641	57	122	813	639	104	69
Dakota		84		19		286		318
Nebraska		4,522		473		7,125		12,729
New Mexico	5,079	10,119	8,654	11,255	10,635	34,461	12,557	26,104
Utah	2,429	5,145	325	973	4,261	13,052	5,266	9,223
Washington		5,005		178		10,034		2,777
Total Territories	8,332	23,516	9,036	13,020	16,309	65,597	17,627	51,921
Aggregate	4,336,719	6,115,458	559,331	1,129,553	6,385,094	8,728,862	1,700,694	2,210,075

Agriculture for 1950 and 1860—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.

Other cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.		Value of live stock.	
1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
433,963	452,643	371,680	369,061	1,904,540	1,736,959	21,690,112	43,061,805
165,390	318,355	91,256	909,674	836,797	1,155,379	6,647,969	22,040,211
253,599	952,048	17,574	1,075,718	2,776	453,523	3,331,058	36,601,154
60,326	95,091	174,181	117,107	76,479	75,190	7,467,490	11,311,079
94,166	25,596	97,503	18,857	56,961	47,848	1,849,281	3,144,706
182,415	264,736	23,311	99,258	909,453	974,314	2,880,058	5,480,789
690,019	631,707	560,435	512,618	2,166,617	2,036,116	25,736,416	38,372,734
541,909	661,877	694,043	775,930	1,915,907	2,979,799	24,909,258	73,434,621
369,691	582,990	1,122,493	2,157,375	2,263,776	2,496,598	22,478,555	50,116,964
69,025	291,145	149,960	258,298	323,247	921,161	3,689,275	21,776,786
.....	41,000	.....	15,702	.....	126,309	.....	3,205,529
442,763	457,845	1,102,091	936,990	2,691,163	2,330,585	29,661,436	61,663,237
414,798	329,855	110,333	180,855	597,301	642,855	11,152,275	21,751,629
125,890	149,897	451,577	452,472	54,596	54,783	9,705,796	15,437,533
96,595	119,254	177,902	155,765	352,911	367,756	7,997,634	14,667,853
83,264	97,901	168,651	114,829	81,119	73,946	9,647,710	12,737,744
119,471	267,683	746,435	1,465,477	205,847	374,664	8,008,734	23,220,026
740	51,043	80	13,123	734	101,252	92,859	3,655,366
436,254	415,559	304,929	337,754	1,582,734	1,534,097	12,403,662	40,245,079
449,173	657,153	769,511	937,445	1,702,625	2,330,495	19,887,580	53,693,673
114,606	118,075	394,756	310,534	63,487	51,935	8,871,901	10,924,627
80,455	99,909	160,468	135,228	250,370	236,089	10,679,291	16,134,693
767,406	797,837	3,453,941	2,617,855	1,018,252	910,178	73,570,499	103,856,398
434,402	416,676	595,949	546,749	1,612,813	1,863,214	17,717,647	31,130,805
749,067	901,781	3,942,929	3,063,887	1,964,770	2,175,623	44,121,741	80,433,740
94,186	93,001	15,393	75,936	30,235	79,660	1,876,169	6,272,893
562,195	685,575	1,622,357	1,631,540	1,040,366	1,031,966	41,500,053	69,672,736
9,375	11,548	44,296	32,694	19,509	17,476	1,532,637	2,042,044
563,935	320,909	295,551	233,569	1,065,503	965,779	15,060,015	23,934,405
414,051	408,574	811,591	773,317	3,104,800	2,343,948	29,978,016	61,257,374
661,018	2,733,967	100,530	783,618	692,022	1,368,378	10,412,927	52,892,934
154,143	149,359	1,014,122	731,993	66,296	49,433	12,643,266	15,664,393
669,137	615,696	1,310,004	1,042,946	1,629,843	1,589,519	33,656,659	47,794,256
76,293	225,210	124,696	332,454	159,276	333,957	4,897,365	17,807,356
10,280,372	14,599,325	21,342,537	22,431,426	30,344,350	32,497,811	542,067,276	1,096,862,355
123	118	150	40	1,635	1,099	71,643	109,640
.....	336	.....	22	.....	987	.....	39,116
.....	8,870	.....	1,757	.....	25,965	.....	1,216,328
10,065	29,228	377,271	836,459	7,314	9,489	1,494,629	4,268,064
2,489	17,369	3,262	37,688	914	10,780	546,968	1,729,012
.....	16,072	.....	10,162	.....	9,836	.....	1,147,681
12,697	72,075	380,683	886,328	9,863	57,456	2,113,240	8,627,861
16,293,669	14,671,400	21,723,220	23,317,756	30,354,213	32,555,267	544,180,516	1,107,490,216

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

STATES.	WHEAT.		RYE.		INDIAN CORN.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Alabama	294,044	1,222,487	17,261	73,942	28,754,048	32,761,194
Arkansas	199,639	955,298	8,047	77,869	8,893,939	17,758,665
California	17,226	5,946,619	.....	51,244	12,236	594,857
Connecticut	41,762	52,401	600,693	618,702	1,535,043	2,058,636
Delaware	482,511	912,941	8,066	27,209	3,145,542	3,892,337
Florida	1,027	2,808	1,152	21,314	1,998,099	2,824,538
Georgia	1,068,534	2,544,913	53,750	115,532	31,080,909	30,776,293
Illinois	9,414,575	24,159,500	83,364	961,322	57,646,984	115,298,779
Indiana	6,214,458	15,219,120	78,792	400,226	52,964,363	69,641,691
Iowa	1,530,581	8,433,205	19,916	176,055	8,656,799	41,116,984
Kansas .....	.....	168,527	.....	3,928	.....	5,672,834
Kentucky	2,142,822	7,394,811	415,073	1,055,292	58,672,591	64,043,633
Louisiana	417	29,283	475	12,769	10,266,373	16,205,856
Maine	296,259	233,877	102,916	123,290	1,750,056	1,546,071
Maryland	4,494,680	6,103,480	2,6,014	518,901	10,749,056	13,444,922
Massachusetts	31,211	119,783	481,021	386,085	2,345,490	2,157,063
Michigan	4,925,880	8,313,185	105,871	494,197	5,641,430	12,152,110
Minnesota	1,401	2,195,612	125	194,259	16,725	2,987,570
Mississippi	137,990	579,452	9,606	41,260	22,446,552	29,563,735
Missouri	2,961,652	4,227,586	44,268	293,292	36,214,537	72,892,157
New Hampshire	185,658	238,966	163,117	128,248	1,573,670	1,414,622
New Jersey	1,601,190	1,763,128	1,255,578	1,439,497	8,759,704	9,723,336
New York	13,121,496	8,681,100	4,148,182	4,786,905	17,858,400	20,061,046
North Carolina	2,130,102	4,743,706	229,563	436,856	27,941,051	30,078,564
Ohio	14,487,351	14,539,570	423,918	656,148	59,073,695	70,637,140
Oregon	211,943	822,408	106	2,714	2,918	74,566
Pennsylvania	15,367,691	13,045,231	4,805,160	5,474,792	19,635,214	28,196,221
Rhode Island	49	1,131	26,409	28,259	539,201	458,912
South Carolina	1,066,277	1,285,631	43,790	89,091	16,271,454	15,065,606
Tennessee	1,619,366	5,409,863	89,137	265,344	52,276,223	50,748,266
Texas	41,729	1,464,273	3,108	95,012	6,028,876	16,521,593
Vermont	535,955	431,127	176,233	130,176	2,032,396	1,463,020
Virginia	11,212,616	13,129,180	458,930	944,024	35,254,319	38,300,704
Wisconsin	4,286,131	15,812,625	81,253	886,534	1,988,979	7,565,220
Total States	100,164,356	170,176,027	14,183,094	20,965,046	591,630,564	827,694,586
TERRITORIES.						
Columbia, District of....	17,370	12,780	5,509	6,939	65,220	80,840
Dakota .....	.....	945	.....	700	.....	20,296
Nebraska .....	.....	72,268	.....	1,185	.....	1,846,785
New Mexico	196,516	446,075	.....	1,300	365,411	710,605
Utah	107,702	382,697	210	872	9,899	23,861
Washington .....	.....	92,609	.....	244	.....	4,722
Total Territories....	321,588	1,007,354	5,719	11,210	440,540	2,757,179
Aggregate	100,485,944	171,183,381	14,188,813	20,976,266	592,071,104	830,451,707

for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

OATS.		RICE.		TOBACCO.		GINNED COTTON.	
1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bales.*</i>	<i>Bales.*</i>
2,965,696	716,435	2,312,359	499,559	164,990	221,284	564,429	997,978
656,183	502,866	63,179	215	212,936	999,757	65,344	367,485
.....	957,184	.....	1,800	1,000	3,150	.....	.....
1,258,733	1,522,218	.....	.....	1,267,694	6,000,133	.....	.....
604,518	1,046,910	.....	.....	.....	9,699	.....	.....
66,586	46,779	1,075,090	923,209	994,614	758,015	45,131	63,393
3,690,044	1,231,817	38,950,691	53,507,652	423,924	910,316	499,091	701,840
10,087,241	15,336,079	.....	.....	841,394	7,014,230	.....	6
5,655,014	5,028,755	.....	1,219	1,044,680	7,246,139	14	.....
1,524,345	5,679,653	.....	.....	6,041	312,919	.....	.....
.....	80,744	.....	.....	.....	16,978	.....	.....
8,301,311	4,617,029	5,688	94,407	55,501,106	108,102,433	758	4,009
89,637	65,845	4,423,349	6,455,017	26,878	40,610	178,737	722,218
2,181,037	2,948,930	.....	.....	.....	1,583	.....	.....
2,242,151	3,959,298	.....	.....	21,407,497	38,410,965	.....	.....
1,165,146	1,180,075	.....	.....	138,246	3,533,198	.....	.....
2,866,056	4,073,098	.....	.....	1,945	120,621	.....	.....
30,592	2,202,050	.....	.....	.....	38,510	.....	.....
1,503,288	121,033	2,719,856	657,293	49,980	127,736	484,292	1,195,699
5,273,079	3,680,870	700	8,767	17,113,784	25,086,196	.....	100
973,381	1,329,213	.....	.....	50	21,281	.....	.....
3,378,063	4,539,132	.....	.....	310	149,485	.....	.....
26,552,814	35,175,133	.....	1,190	83,189	5,764,582	.....	.....
4,052,078	2,781,980	5,465,668	7,563,976	11,984,788	32,853,250	50,545	145,514
13,472,742	15,479,133	.....	.....	10,454,449	25,528,972	.....	.....
61,214	900,904	.....	.....	325	215	.....	.....
21,538,156	27,387,149	.....	.....	912,651	3,181,586	.....	.....
215,232	224,453	.....	.....	.....	705	.....	.....
2,322,155	936,974	159,930,613	119,100,598	74,285	104,419	300,901	353,413
7,703,086	2,343,122	258,854	30,516	20,148,932	38,931,277	194,532	227,450
199,017	988,812	88,903	25,670	66,897	98,016	58,072	405,100
2,307,734	3,511,605	.....	.....	.....	12,153	.....	.....
10,179,144	10,184,865	17,154	8,225	56,803,277	123,967,737	3,947	12,727
3,414,672	11,059,270	.....	.....	1,268	87,595	.....	.....
146,565,140	172,089,095	215,313,497	187,140,173	199,733,318	429,364,751	2,445,793	5,196,914
8,134	29,548	.....	.....	7,800	15,200	.....	.....
.....	2,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	79,977	.....	.....	.....	3,801	.....	.....
5	7,491	.....	.....	8,467	6,969	.....	.....
10,900	188,036	.....	.....	70	10	.....	1,133
.....	158,001	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
19,039	465,593	.....	.....	16,337	26,030	.....	1,133
146,584,179	172,554,688	215,313,497	187,140,173	199,752,655	429,390,771	2,445,793	5,198,077

* Of 400 pounds each.

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

STATES.	WOOL.		PEAS AND BEANS.		IRISH POTATOES.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Alabama	657,118	681,404	892,701	1,483,609	946,001	397,566
Arkansas	189,595	410,285	285,738	439,412	193,632	418,000
California	5,520	2,681,922	9,399	184,962	9,399	1,647,293
Connecticut	497,454	335,986	19,090	25,864	2,689,725	1,633,148
Delaware	57,768	50,901	4,190	7,438	940,542	377,231
Florida	23,947	58,594	135,359	364,738	7,838	18,549
Georgia	990,019	946,999	1,142,011	1,765,214	237,379	316,522
Illinois	2,160,113	2,477,563	82,814	112,694	2,514,681	5,799,964
Indiana	2,610,267	2,466,964	35,773	77,701	2,063,337	3,673,130
Iowa	373,698	653,036	4,775	45,570	276,120	2,700,515
Kansas		22,593		10,167		983,968
Kentucky	2,997,433	2,325,194	902,574	268,349	1,492,487	1,756,532
Louisiana	109,897	298,187	161,722	430,410	85,632	332,725
Maine	1,364,034	1,495,063	205,541	246,918	3,436,040	6,374,617
Maryland	477,438	491,511	12,816	34,407	764,839	1,264,629
Massachusetts	585,136	377,267	43,709	45,346	3,585,324	3,201,201
Michigan	2,043,263	4,082,658	74,254	189,195	2,359,897	5,264,733
Minnesota	85	22,740	10,002	18,802	21,145	2,027,945
Mississippi	559,619	637,799	1,072,757	1,986,558	261,482	401,804
Missouri	1,697,164	2,069,778	46,017	107,999	939,006	1,890,650
New Hampshire	1,108,476	1,160,212	70,856	79,455	4,304,919	4,137,543
New Jersey	375,398	349,250	14,174	27,675	3,207,236	4,171,698
New York	10,071,301	9,454,473	741,546	1,609,334	15,398,368	28,447,369
North Carolina	970,738	863,473	1,584,262	1,932,204	620,318	630,565
Ohio	10,196,371	10,648,161	60,168	105,219	5,057,769	8,738,673
Oregon	29,686	208,943	6,566	34,616	91,326	311,700
Pennsylvania	4,481,570	4,752,523	65,231	123,094	5,980,722	11,697,463
Rhode Island	129,692	90,699	6,846	7,699	651,029	543,909
South Carolina	487,233	427,102	1,020,900	1,728,074	136,494	226,735
Tennessee	1,364,378	1,400,508	389,321	550,913	1,067,844	1,174,647
Texas	131,917	1,497,748	179,360	359,560	94,645	168,937
Vermont	3,400,717	2,975,544	104,649	68,912	4,251,014	5,147,906
Virginia	2,660,765	2,509,443	521,579	515,004	1,316,233	2,222,118
Wisconsin	253,983	1,011,915	20,657	99,804	1,402,077	3,642,505
Total States	52,474,311	59,633,398	9,190,170	15,090,746	65,725,633	110,022,129
TERRITORIES.						
Columbia, District of	523	100	7,754	3,749	28,222	31,733
Dakota				286		2,429
Nebraska		3,312		4,508		109,763
New Mexico	32,201	479,945	15,688	38,584	3	5,254
Utah	9,222	75,638	269	3,135	43,968	146,370
Washington		20,720		38,005		121,354
Total Territories	42,648	579,015	23,731	86,267	72,263	548,082
Aggregate	52,516,959	60,212,413	9,213,901	15,176,013	65,797,896	110,570,211

for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

SWEET POTATOES.		BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS.	
1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
5,475,904	5,420,987	3,958	14,703	348	1,334	15,408	213,323
788,149	1,462,714	177	3,079	175	488	40,141	56,230
1,000	158,001	9,712	4,307,775	.....	36,436	17,700	607,459
80	2,710	19,099	20,813	229,997	309,107	175,118	508,848
65,443	142,213	56	3,646	8,615	16,355	46,574	114,225
757,226	1,213,493	.....	15	55	.....	1,280	21,716
6,988,428	6,508,541	11,501	14,689	250	2,023	92,776	176,048
157,433	341,443	110,795	1,175,651	184,504	345,069	446,049	1,145,936
201,711	284,304	45,483	296,374	149,740	367,797	324,940	1,212,142
6,243	50,938	25,093	454,116	52,516	216,524	8,434	131,234
.....	9,221	.....	4,126	.....	36,799	.....	794
998,179	1,057,558	95,343	270,685	16,097	18,929	106,230	604,851
1,428,453	2,070,901	.....	144	3	160	22,359	110,923
.....	1,435	151,731	802,109	104,523	339,520	342,865	501,767
208,993	23,774	745	17,350	103,671	212,338	164,051	252,196
.....	616	112,385	134,691	105,895	123,202	463,995	925,519
1,177	36,285	75,249	305,914	479,917	600,435	132,650	1,137,678
200	781	1,216	125,130	515	27,677	.....	298
4,741,795	4,348,491	228	1,506	1,121	1,740	50,405	259,380
335,505	335,102	9,631	228,502	23,641	182,292	514,711	810,975
.....	161	70,256	121,103	65,265	89,996	248,563	557,934
508,015	1,034,832	6,492	24,915	878,934	877,396	607,268	422,402
5,629	7,523	3,585,059	4,186,667	3,183,955	5,126,305	1,761,950	3,726,380
5,085,709	6,140,039	2,735	3,445	16,704	35,924	34,348	643,688
187,991	297,908	354,358	1,601,062	638,060	2,327,005	693,921	1,858,673
.....	335	.....	28,463	.....	2,685	1,271	474,934
52,172	103,190	165,584	530,716	2,193,692	5,572,026	723,369	1,479,938
.....	946	18,875	40,993	1,245	3,573	63,994	83,691
4,337,469	4,115,696	4,583	11,490	283	602	35,106	213,969
2,777,716	2,614,558	2,737	23,489	19,427	14,421	52,894	314,289
1,332,158	1,853,306	4,776	38,905	59	1,612	19,505	46,802
.....	623	42,150	75,282	209,819	215,821	315,255	198,427
1,813,634	1,980,806	25,437	68,759	214,898	477,808	177,137	820,650
879	2,345	209,692	678,992	79,878	67,622	4,823	76,096
38,264,591	41,601,750	5,165,136	15,613,604	8,056,102	17,651,061	7,700,112	19,696,345
3,497	4,191	75	175	378	445	14,843	9,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
.....	163	.....	1,243	.....	12,329	.....	161
.....	180	5	6,099	100	6	8,231	19,701
60	.....	1,799	12,263	332	96	.....	9,280
.....	18	.....	1,715	.....	977	.....	23,779
3,557	4,552	1,879	21,515	810	13,853	23,074	63,016
38,268,148	41,606,302	5,167,015	15,635,119	8,056,912	17,664,914	7,723,186	19,759,331

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

STATES.	WINE.		VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS OF MARKET GARDENS.		BUTTER.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Alabama	220	19,130	84,891	135,181	4,008,811	6,125,708
Arkansas	35	1,005	17,150	38,094	1,854,239	4,062,491
California	58,035	494,516	75,275	1,074,143	705	3,332,590
Connecticut	4,269	40,783	196,874	337,025	6,498,119	7,630,912
Delaware	145	683	12,714	37,797	1,055,308	1,430,502
Florida	10	1,661	8,721	18,213	371,498	404,470
Georgia	796	27,646	76,500	201,916	4,640,539	5,439,765
Illinois	2,997	47,093	127,494	418,195	12,526,543	28,337,516
Indiana	14,055	68,275	72,864	298,070	13,681,535	17,931,735
Iowa	420	3,706	8,848	141,549	2,171,168	11,526,092
Kansas .....	.....	241	.....	36,353	.....	1,012,975
Kentucky	8,093	179,949	303,190	452,246	9,947,523	11,716,609
Louisiana	15	5,030	148,329	390,742	683,069	1,440,943
Maine	724	3,165	122,387	194,006	9,243,811	11,687,781
Maryland	1,431	3,222	200,669	530,221	3,806,160	5,265,295
Massachusetts	4,688	20,915	600,020	1,397,623	8,071,370	8,227,936
Michigan	1,654	13,733	14,738	145,058	7,065,878	14,630,384
Minnesota .....	.....	394	150	94,681	1,100	2,261,511
Mississippi	407	10,106	46,250	124,608	4,346,324	5,111,185
Missouri	10,563	27,827	99,454	346,405	7,834,359	12,704,837
New Hampshire	344	9,401	56,810	76,256	6,977,056	6,256,764
New Jersey	1,811	21,083	475,242	1,542,155	9,487,210	10,714,447
New York	9,172	61,404	912,047	3,381,596	79,766,094	103,097,279
North Carolina	11,058	54,064	39,469	75,663	4,146,290	4,735,493
Ohio	48,207	562,640	214,004	860,313	34,442,379	50,495,745
Oregon .....	.....	2,603	90,241	86,335	211,464	1,012,322
Pennsylvania	25,590	38,623	688,714	1,384,970	39,878,418	58,653,511
Rhode Island	1,013	507	98,298	146,661	995,670	1,014,856
South Carolina	5,880	24,964	47,266	187,348	2,981,850	3,177,934
Tennessee	92	13,562	97,183	274,163	8,139,585	10,000,223
Texas	99	13,946	12,354	55,943	2,344,900	5,948,611
Vermont	659	2,923	18,833	94,792	12,137,980	15,681,834
Virginia	5,408	40,508	183,047	569,411	11,069,359	13,461,712
Wisconsin	113	9,511	22,142	207,153	3,633,750	13,651,653
Total States	218,023	1,850,819	5,182,261	15,300,885	313,947,014	459,672,632
TERRITORIES.						
Columbia, District of	863	118	67,222	129,108	14,872	12,635
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	1,672
Nebraska .....	.....	631	.....	9,680	.....	352,697
New Mexico	2,363	8,201	6,679	17,640	111	13,123
Utah .....	.....	60	23,868	45,465	83,309	293,065
Washington .....	.....	179	.....	27,749	.....	157,802
Total Territories	3,226	9,189	97,769	240,142	98,292	837,292
Aggregate	221,249	1,860,008	5,280,030	15,541,027	313,345,306	460,509,924

for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

CHEESE.		HAY.		CLOVER SEED.		GRASS SEED.	
1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
31,419	9,607	32,685	55,919	138	187	547	653
30,088	16,959	3,976	8,976	90	60	436	3,110
150	1,564,857	2,038	306,741	.....	4	.....	163
5,363,277	3,888,411	516,131	562,425	13,841	13,671	16,698	13,094
3,187	6,579	30,159	36,973	2,595	3,595	1,403	1,165
18,015	3,784	2,510	7,584	.....	.....	2	.....
46,976	15,587	23,449	46,448	139	635	498	1,914
1,278,285	1,595,358	601,959	1,834,265	3,487	16,687	14,380	202,808
694,564	569,574	403,930	635,362	18,330	45,321	11,851	31,866
209,840	901,220	89,055	707,860	342	1,564	2,096	60,438
.....	28,053	.....	50,812	.....	.....	28	2,633
213,954	190,400	113,747	158,484	3,220	2,308	21,481	62,563
1,857	5,494	25,759	46,999	9	.....	97	701
2,434,454	1,799,362	755,889	975,716	9,097	48,851	9,914	6,307
3,975	8,342	157,956	101,744	15,217	39,811	2,561	3,195
7,082,142	5,294,090	651,807	665,331	1,002	1,295	5,085	4,859
1,011,492	2,009,064	404,934	756,908	16,989	49,490	9,985	6,555
.....	198,904	2,019	274,952	.....	156	.....	2,314
21,191	3,419	12,504	32,885	84	217	533	1,175
203,573	259,633	116,925	401,070	619	2,216	4,346	55,713
3,196,563	2,232,092	598,854	642,741	829	11,922	8,071	5,573
265,756	182,179	435,950	508,799	28,280	39,208	63,051	85,410
49,741,413	48,548,288	3,726,797	3,564,786	88,222	106,933	96,493	81,629
95,921	51,119	145,653	181,365	576	332	1,275	3,006
20,819,542	23,758,738	1,443,142	1,602,513	103,197	216,545	37,310	53,475
36,980	62,456	373	98,441	4	307	22	3,793
2,505,034	2,506,556	1,842,970	2,945,490	125,030	274,363	53,013	57,204
316,508	177,252	74,418	82,725	1,328	1,221	3,708	4,229
4,970	1,543	20,925	87,592	376	28	30	38
177,681	126,794	74,091	146,027	5,096	8,062	9,118	41,532
95,299	277,512	8,354	11,349	10	449	.....	2,976
8,790,834	8,077,689	866,153	919,066	760	2,444	14,836	11,480
436,222	280,792	369,098	445,529	22,727	36,961	23,428	53,063
400,283	1,104,459	275,662	853,790	483	3,048	5,003	26,363
105,497,547	105,788,652	13,831,558	19,073,506	468,973	928,849	416,831	899,868
1,500	.....	2,279	3,180	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,122	.....	35	.....	.....
.....	15,769	.....	25,320	.....	5	.....	206
5,848	37,250	.....	1,103	.....	2	.....	.....
30,998	21,325	4,805	20,026	2	3	.....	101
.....	12,146	.....	4,871	.....	116	.....	211
38,346	86,463	7,084	55,622	5	161	.....	518
105,535,803	105,875,135	13,838,642	19,129,128	468,978	929,010	416,831	900,386

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

STATES.	HEMP.						MOPS.	
	Dew-rotted.		Water-rotted.		Other prepared.			
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama.....							276	1,069
Arkansas.....		140	15	30		676	157	164
California.....								10
Connecticut.....		3					554	959
Delaware.....							348	414
Florida.....						1	14	
Georgia.....		1				30	261	199
Illinois.....							3,551	7,129
Indiana.....						1	92,796	75,053
Iowa.....							8,943	1,797
Kansas.....		44						130
Kentucky.....	16,432	33,044	1,355	2,026		4,344	4,309	5,299
Louisiana.....							125	6
Maine.....						50	40,190	102,987
Maryland.....	63	18				254	1,870	2,943
Massachusetts.....							121,595	111,301
Michigan.....							10,663	61,704
Minnesota.....								149
Mississippi.....	7	6					473	221
Missouri.....	15,968	15,789	60	1,507		1,972	4,130	2,255
New Hampshire.....		18		50		13	257,174	130,626
New Jersey.....		230				200	2,133	3,722
New York.....	1	32,191	3	99		3,531	2,536,299	2,655,542
North Carolina.....	36		3			3,016	2,246	1,767
Ohio.....	100		50			3	63,731	22,344
Oregon.....		5					8	187
Pennsylvania.....	44	1,640		189		2,174	22,088	41,576
Rhode Island.....							277	50
South Carolina.....		1					26	122
Tennessee.....	454	6	141	10		787	1,032	2,229
Texas.....				10			7	122
Vermont.....		2		1			268,023	631,641
Virginia.....	88	5	51	3		4	11,506	10,015
Wisconsin.....		97		15		944	15,230	135,567
Total States.....	33,193	83,240	1,678	3,940		17,300	3,426,264	11,000,833
TERRITORIES.								
Columbia, District of...							15	15
Dakota.....								
Nebraska.....		7		2				41
New Mexico.....								
Utah.....				1			50	95
Washington.....								28
Total Territories.....		7		3			65	179
Aggregate.....	33,193	83,247	1,678	3,943		17,300	3,427,029	11,010,012

for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

FLAX.		FLAXSEED.		SILK COCOONS.		MAPLE SUGAR.	
1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
3,931	109	69	68	167	.....	643	543
12,291	3,233	321	541	38	1	9,330	3,097
.....
17,926	1,187	703	109	326	18	50,796	44,259
11,174	8,112	904	2,126	.....	9	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
5,387	3,303	622	96	813	72	50	991
160,063	32,636	10,787	11,202	47	436	948,904	131,751
584,469	73,112	36,888	155,159	387	959	2,921,192	1,515,594
62,660	28,888	1,959	6,130	946	217	78,407	948,951
.....	13	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1,548
2,100,116	728,234	75,801	28,881	1,281	340	437,405	380,941
.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	255	.....
17,081	2,997	560	489	252	73	93,542	306,762
35,686	14,481	2,446	1,570	39	3	47,740	63,281
1,162	165	72	7	7	.....	795,525	1,006,078
7,152	3,359	519	223	108	1,043	2,439,794	2,988,018
.....	1,968	.....	73	.....	.....	2,950	370,947
665	.....	28	10	2	.....	.....	99
627,160	109,637	13,696	4,656	186	127	178,910	142,430
7,652	1,247	189	31	191	1	1,298,863	2,255,012
122,965	48,651	16,525	3,241	23	.....	2,197	3,455
940,577	1,514,476	57,963	56,986	1,774	259	10,357,487	10,816,458
593,796	216,490	38,196	20,008	229	338	27,232	30,845
440,932	.....	188,880	250,768	1,522	2,166	4,588,200	3,323,942
640	50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
530,307	310,030	41,728	24,209	285	163	2,326,525	2,768,965
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
333	344	55	313	123	20	200	205
368,131	161,740	18,904	9,611	1,923	50	158,557	117,359
1,048	.....	26	.....	22	26	.....	69
20,852	5,107	939	331	268	.....	6,349,357	9,819,539
1,000,450	487,330	52,318	30,673	517	225	1,227,665	937,643
68,393	21,644	1,191	4,256	.....	15	610,976	1,584,406
7,709,126	3,778,843	562,307	611,780	10,843	6,561	34,253,436	38,863,568
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	316
.....
550	4,197	5	145	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
550	4,226	5	147	.....	1	.....	316
7,709,676	3,783,079	562,312	611,927	10,843	6,562	34,253,436	38,863,884

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

STATES.	CANE SUGAR.		CANE MOLASSES.		SORGHUM MOLASSES.	MAPLE MOLASSES.
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1860.	1860.
	Hhds.*	Hhds.*	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Alabama	87	108	83,438	81,694	67,172	.....
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	115,673
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Connecticut .....	.....	.....	665	.....	395	2,377
Delaware .....	.....	.....	50	761	852	.....
Florida	2,750	1,761	352,803	435,990	.....	.....
Georgia	846	1,167	216,245	548,770	103,450	90
Illinois .....	.....	.....	8,354	.....	797,096	21,423
Indiana .....	.....	.....	180,325	.....	827,777	203,026
Iowa .....	.....	.....	3,162	.....	1,923,474	97,751
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,462	2
Kentucky	10	.....	30,079	.....	365,961	139,036
Louisiana	226,001	297,816	10,931,177	14,535,157	.....	66,470
Maine .....	.....	.....	3,167	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	.....	.....	1,430	45	862	2,404
Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	4,693	.....	.....	.....
Michigan .....	.....	.....	19,823	.....	266,509	364,521
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,974	21,829
Mississippi	8	244	18,318	3,445	8,907	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	5,636	22,305	776,101	18,269
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	9,811	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	.....	.....	954	36	330	8,066
New York .....	.....	.....	56,539	15	265	131,941
North Carolina .....	.....	38	704	12,494	263,475	17,759
Ohio .....	.....	.....	197,308	.....	707,416	362,932
Oregon .....	.....	.....	94	.....	419	.....
Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	50,652	.....	9,605	137,455
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	5
South Carolina	77	198	15,904	15,114	51,041	.....
Tennessee	3	.....	7,223	294,322	465,638	6,754
Texas	7,351	590	441,918	384,837	115,051	3,600
Vermont .....	.....	.....	5,997	.....	.....	.....
Virginia .....	.....	.....	40,321	50	221,017	100,130
Wisconsin .....	.....	283	9,674	.....	19,253	83,003
Total States	237,133	302,205	12,696,697	16,337,080	7,176,042	1,944,999
TERRITORIES.						
Columbia, District of .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Nebraska .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,105	275
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	4,236	.....	3,369	.....
Utah .....	.....	.....	58	.....	32,509	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Territories .....	.....	.....	4,294	.....	58,983	295
Aggregate	237,133	302,205	12,700,991	16,337,080	7,235,025	1,944,594

* Of 1,000 pounds each.

for 1850 and 1860—Continued.

BEESWAX AND MONEY.	BEESWAX.	MONEY.	TOTAL BEES- WAX & MONEY	VALUE OF HOME-MADE MANUFACTURES.		VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.	
1850.	1860.	1860.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
807,021	153,018	1,189,073	1,342,091	1,934,130	1,990,175	4,823,485	10,325,023
192,338	50,797	802,748	853,545	638,217	998,481	1,163,313	3,895,599
.....	570	2,370	2,940	7,000	265,674	107,173	3,562,887
93,304	4,371	62,730	67,101	192,252	48,954	2,902,966	3,181,992
41,948	1,993	66,137	68,130	38,191	17,591	373,665	573,075
18,971	10,883	1,163,540	1,174,423	75,582	62,943	514,685	1,901,441
732,514	61,505	953,915	1,015,490	1,838,968	1,431,413	6,339,762	10,908,904
869,444	56,874	1,333,280	1,390,154	1,155,902	933,815	4,972,986	15,159,342
935,329	35,074	1,186,865	1,221,939	1,631,039	847,251	6,567,935	9,592,329
321,711	32,802	919,750	952,552	221,202	314,016	621,164	4,403,463
.....	467	14,949	15,409	.....	15,371	.....	547,450
1,158,019	68,340	1,768,692	1,837,032	2,459,198	2,085,578	6,462,598	11,610,740
96,701	4,748	90,770	95,518	139,232	503,124	1,458,990	2,083,736
189,618	8,769	314,685	323,454	513,599	490,787	1,646,773	2,780,179
74,802	6,960	193,354	200,314	111,828	67,003	1,954,800	2,921,510
59,508	3,289	59,125	62,414	905,333	945,886	2,500,994	2,915,045
359,229	41,973	728,900	770,879	340,947	143,181	1,328,327	4,090,790
80	2,063	32,840	34,903	.....	8,057	2,840	732,416
397,466	40,449	565,859	626,308	1,164,090	1,318,426	3,636,582	7,526,007
1,338,972	79,190	1,585,963	1,665,173	1,674,705	1,984,969	3,367,106	9,844,449
117,140	4,936	125,142	130,078	393,455	951,013	1,522,873	3,787,500
156,694	8,130	185,925	194,055	112,781	27,588	2,628,552	4,120,276
1,755,830	121,019	2,369,751	2,490,770	1,280,333	717,865	13,573,883	15,841,403
512,929	170,495	2,055,969	2,226,464	2,098,522	2,045,372	5,767,866	10,414,546
804,275	53,415	1,389,292	1,441,707	1,712,196	600,081	7,438,943	14,293,972
.....	334	627	961	.....	45,914	164,530	640,193
839,509	52,570	1,402,198	1,454,698	749,132	544,732	8,219,848	13,399,378
6,347	540	5,261	5,801	26,495	7,624	667,486	713,725
216,281	40,479	526,077	566,556	908,525	815,117	3,502,637	6,072,222
1,036,572	104,986	1,494,680	1,598,966	3,137,790	3,166,195	6,401,765	12,345,696
380,825	23,585	550,708	577,293	986,964	596,169	1,116,137	5,218,987
949,422	8,258	904,647	912,905	967,710	63,995	1,861,336	2,549,001
880,767	94,861	1,430,811	1,525,679	2,156,319	1,575,585	7,502,986	11,498,441
131,005	8,009	207,184	215,193	43,624	198,423	920,178	3,368,710
14,853,196	1,357,071	25,013,760	26,370,831	27,484,144	24,228,461	111,543,904	212,032,055
550	24	510	534	2,075	440	9,636	55,440
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
.....	902	9,465	9,667	.....	1,776	.....	100,755
2	.....	.....	.....	6,033	26,396	82,125	309,168
10	3	.....	3	1,392	60,643	67,985	968,752
.....	564	5,256	5,890	.....	33,506	.....	105,108
562	793	15,231	16,024	2,500	131,761	159,148	839,596
1,453,790	1,357,664	23,028,991	26,386,855	27,493,644	24,358,222	111,703,142	212,871,653

TABLE No. 36—Continued.

The number of Horses, Asses and Mules, Neat Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, as returned by circular of assistant marshals of Census, 1860.

STATES.	Horses.	Asses and mules.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Alabama	11,692	3,975	41,908	12,404	63,328
Arkansas	5,329	4,035	22,731	6,481	18,919
California	12,769	3,452	53,785	23,414	3,708
Connecticut	16,239	135	22,104	2,700	26,034
Delaware	3,791	440	6,779	559	7,900
Florida	4,563	2,145	78,836	1,675	26,022
Georgia	43,641	19,000	203,070	120,506	375,339
Illinois	114,163	7,700	218,459	33,622	254,329
Indiana	39,425	3,074	79,340	22,012	146,024
Iowa	36,018	2,054	94,184	22,267	130,681
Kansas	6,124	1,234	34,838	1,145	16,500
Kentucky	61,309	18,427	126,045	67,161	224,255
Louisiana	24,197	14,916	76,331	21,643	50,755
Maine	28,296	96	77,240	61,926	21,126
Maryland	9,224	680	9,555	1,135	15,113
Massachusetts	56,745	2	48,329	8,616	43,146
Michigan	30,601	151	60,760	47,916	57,316
Minnesota	8,063	479	29,823	2,473	12,718
Mississippi	2,445	595	6,681	1,063	3,175
Missouri	80,569	10,625	118,181	26,005	412,388
New Hampshire	12,881	6	21,254	6,191	17,423
New Jersey	28,519	6,022	41,664	12,093	71,516
New York	22,458	2,223	31,601	3,065	100,731
North Carolina	29,255	8,494	113,241	77,296	206,976
Ohio	117,101	3,240	222,956	132,653	317,116
Oregon	16,690	7,302	59,199	10,788	10,726
Pennsylvania	66,180	6,407	168,104	53,225	200,226
Rhode Island	7,191	49	6,144	5,455	7,922
South Carolina					
Tennessee	21,925	8,871	58,512	29,854	108,577
Texas	95,497	13,082	261,646	220,226	128,261
Vermont	17,201	12	26,686	18,015	18,526
Virginia	42,786	6,608	143,525	112,591	128,121
Wisconsin	27,869	505	120,450	11,885	70,086
TERRITORIES.					
Columbia, District of	1,223	150	1,092	62	1,744
Nebraska	1,779	251	2,484	52	1,376
New Mexico	6,541	8,536	27,116	142,110	7,624
Utah	1,400	375	9,275	4,325	3,625
Washington	1,206	457	1,661	212	656
Total	1,185,514	166,788	3,347,009	1,505,810	3,467,285

TABLE No. 37.

Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States in 1860.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POLITICAL.							RELIGIOUS.					
	Daily.	Bi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Annual.	Total.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Annual.	Total.
Alabama	9	1	6	73	.....	.....	.....	89	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	34	2	.....	.....	.....	2
California	22	3	2	68	1	.....	.....	96	4	2	.....	.....	6
Connecticut	14	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	45	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Delaware .....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida .....	.....	1	2	17	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	12	1	5	56	1	.....	.....	75	2	2	.....	.....	4
Illinois	23	1	6	228	1	.....	.....	259	5	6	.....	.....	11
Indiana	13	5	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	172	3	3	.....	.....	6
Iowa	9	2	2	106	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Kansas	3	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	4	1	3	57	.....	.....	.....	65	4	1	.....	.....	5
Louisiana	4	2	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	68	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Maine	7	.....	4	37	.....	.....	.....	48	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Maryland	6	.....	2	49	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	17	13	3	78	1	.....	.....	112	18	10	3	.....	31
Michigan	8	3	1	96	1	.....	.....	109	3	1	.....	.....	4
Minnesota	4	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mississippi	5	1	2	62	.....	.....	.....	70	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Missouri	15	.....	3	122	1	.....	.....	141	9	2	.....	.....	11
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New Jersey	15	1	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	79	1	1	.....	.....	2
New York	68	8	5	280	2	.....	2	365	24	25	5	2	56
North Carolina	8	4	1	47	.....	.....	.....	60	5	1	.....	.....	6
Ohio	22	4	8	219	3	.....	.....	256	27	8	.....	2	37
Oregon	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pennsylvania	26	3	1	242	3	.....	.....	277	20	17	4	2	43
Rhode Island ..	5	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina ..	2	.....	4	27	.....	.....	.....	33	1	1	1	.....	3
Tennessee	8	.....	7	51	.....	.....	.....	66	7	2	1	.....	10
Texas	3	.....	3	65	.....	.....	.....	71	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Vermont	2	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Virginia	15	11	5	85	1	.....	.....	117	11	2	.....	.....	13
Wisconsin	14	.....	8	127	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	1	.....	.....	1
District of Columbia ..	5	2	1	4	.....	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory ..	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Ter.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington Territory ..	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	372	74	84	2,694	15	1	2	3,242	171	86	14	6	277

TABLE No. 37.—*Newspapers and Periodicals*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LITERARY.						MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Annual.	Total.	Daily.	Bi-weekly.	Tri-weekly.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Annual.	Total.
Alabama.....		2	2			4					1			1
Arkansas.....	1					1								
California.....		9	1			10				8	1			9
Connecticut.....		2	1	2		5				2				2
Delaware.....	1					1								
Florida.....	2					2								
Georgia.....		13	8	1		22				2	2			4
Illinois.....		3	5			8	1			2	5			8
Indiana.....		3	2			5					3			3
Iowa.....			1			1				6	2			9
Kansas.....										3				3
Kentucky.....		3	1			4					3			3
Louisiana.....		2				2	4	1		4				9
Maine.....		4	3			7	1			5	2			9
Maryland.....														
Massachusetts.....		31	18	2		51		1		18	7	1	1	26
Michigan.....		3				3				1	1			2
Minnesota.....										1				1
Mississippi.....		1				1				1				1
Missouri.....		5	4			9	1			7	4			12
New Hampshire.....		2				2								
New Jersey.....		6			1	7					2			2
New York.....	1	33	24	5		63	5	2	2	29	18		2	56
North Carolina.....		5	2			7					1			1
Ohio.....	1	6	17			24	1			8	13		1	23
Oregon.....												1	1	2
Pennsylvania.....		17	6	1	1	25	1			18	2	1		22
Rhode Island.....		5	1			6				2				2
South Carolina.....		4	1			5				3	1			4
Tennessee.....		2	1	1	1	5				1	1			2
Texas.....		9	3			12				1	1			2
Vermont.....			1			1								
Virginia.....		2	1			3				5	1			6
Wisconsin.....		1	1			2				2	1			3
District of Columbia.....														
Nebraska Territory.....											1			1
New Mexico Ter.....														
Utah Territory.....										2				2
Washington Territory.....														
Total.....	2	177	104	12	3	298	13	5	2	131	75	3	5	224

in the United States in 1860—Continued.

NUMBER OF COPIES.

Daily.	Tri-weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Weekly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Annually.	Whole number annually.
8,820	2,886	400	74,989	7,900			7,175,444
.....	.....	1,000	38,812	.....	.....	.....	2,122,224
58,444	3,300	2,300	131,949	34,600	.....	.....	26,111,788
12,100	.....	400	68,438	500	7,100	.....	9,535,673
.....	.....	3,294	12,850	.....	.....	.....	1,010,776
.....	1,400	2,500	11,600	.....	.....	.....	1,081,600
18,650	3,600	900	127,322	29,500	1,000	.....	13,415,444
38,100	2,936	1,098	282,927	31,100	.....	.....	27,464,784
8,881	.....	1,600	134,600	14,300	.....	.....	10,090,310
7,700	685	500	78,945	3,400	.....	.....	6,589,360
1,650	.....	.....	90,970	.....	.....	.....	1,565,540
19,500	2,750	2,000	123,947	31,400	.....	.....	13,504,044
41,000	.....	1,850	77,800	.....	.....	.....	16,648,000
8,141	3,978	.....	95,510	18,540	.....	.....	8,323,278
53,900	6,146	.....	62,898	.....	.....	.....	20,721,472
169,600	2,400	40,700	778,680	353,100	21,500	3,000	102,000,760
14,150	9,000	9,150	92,648	3,900	.....	.....	11,606,596
2,524	.....	.....	30,030	.....	.....	.....	2,344,060
15,370	2,500	5,000	65,867	.....	.....	.....	9,099,784
44,550	7,800	.....	277,357	24,300	.....	.....	22,741,464
.....	.....	.....	19,700	.....	.....	.....	1,024,400
18,510	.....	1,000	131,506	10,000	.....	1,000	12,801,412
487,340	18,900	58,671	2,600,925	2,045,000	57,600	766,000	320,930,884
3,550	900	2,162	65,612	7,850	.....	.....	4,862,572
64,560	4,212	3,500	205,810	218,250	.....	4,750	71,767,742
800	.....	.....	14,820	4,000	.....	8,000	1,074,640
233,550	3,900	9,800	700,961	464,684	6,800	13,000	116,094,480
10,300	.....	2,000	35,990	1,400	.....	.....	5,289,280
1,600	6,200	.....	41,070	4,500	500	.....	3,654,840
11,300	4,509	.....	101,839	43,760	3,500	12,000	10,053,152
5,360	9,288	.....	90,615	2,775	.....	.....	7,855,908
750	.....	.....	44,665	2,000	.....	.....	2,579,080
44,460	2,750	21,212	189,360	43,900	.....	.....	26,772,568
14,125	3,220	.....	111,400	10,400	.....	.....	10,798,670
32,910	4,600	3,000	26,000	.....	3,000	.....	10,881,100
.....	.....	1,000	7,750	1,000	.....	.....	519,080
.....	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	59,800
.....	.....	.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....	327,600
.....	.....	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	122,200
1,478,435	107,170	175,165	7,581,930	3,411,959	101,000	807,750	927,851,548

TABLE No. 38.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A comparative statement of the extent of line completed, and the cost of construction and equipment thereof, in the years 1850 and 1860, respectively.

[In these tables, when a road is found to extend over two or more States, the length and cost are adjusted to the States accordingly. When, however, the length so overlapping does not exceed a few miles, the whole is given to the State in which the owners are domiciled.]

STATE OF MAINE.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Androscoggin .....	.....	37.00	.....	\$757,361
Androscoggin and Kennebec	55.00	55.00	\$1,818,670	2,218,312
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	48.00	149.00	1,642,214	7,559,066
Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford	11.00	12.50	135,000	244,728
Calaix and Baring .....	.....	6.00	.....	226,169
Great Falls and South Berwick .....	.....	6.00	.....	169,219
Kennebec and Portland (with branch)	59.50	72.50	1,742,370	2,871,354
Lewy's Island .....	.....	16.50	.....	315,397
Machiasport	7.75	7.75	110,000	160,000
Penobscot and Kennebec .....	.....	54.78	.....	1,873,988
Portland and Oxford Central	13.00	18.50	260,000	370,000
Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	51.34	51.34	1,293,640	1,500,000
Somerset and Kennebec .....	.....	37.00	.....	835,946
York and Cumberland .....	.....	18.50	.....	1,090,317
	245.59	542.37	6,999,894	20,137,771
Deduct—				
Atlantic and St. Lawrence, in N. H. and Vt .....	.....	70.90	.....	3,561,286
Total in Maine	245.59	471.47	6,999,894	16,576,485

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Ashuelot	23.76	23.76	506,018	506,018
Boston, Concord, and Montreal	51.34	23.54	1,988,945	2,863,524
Cheshire	53.64	53.64	2,739,318	3,073,964
Cochecho	17.53	28.12	421,715	847,007
Concord	34.63	34.63	1,386,788	1,500,000
Concord and Portsmouth	18.23	47.00	478,464	1,108,559
Contoocook River	14.16	14.64	209,063	257,069
Eastern	16.55	16.55	525,905	525,265
Great Falls and Conway	6.59	20.09	133,530	433,365
Manchester and Lawrence	26.47	26.47	732,796	1,000,000
Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers	43.30	52.68	891,986	1,389,524
Northern (with branch)	82.57	82.57	2,795,603	3,343,117
Peterboro' and Shirley .....	.....	9.36	.....	245,642

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Sullivan	24.68	25.26	\$930,063	\$1,250,000
White Mountains.....	.....	20.78	.....	371,037
Wilton	11.80	15.43	159,257	226,979
	485.15	564.49	13,122,741	18,836,001
Add—				
Atlantic and St. Lawrence, from Maine.....	.....	59.00	.....	2,636,084
Boston and Maine, from Massachusetts.....	40.17	40.17	1,651,362	1,793,994
Total in New Hampshire.....	465.32	656.59	14,774,133	23,268,659

STATE OF VERMONT.

Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers.....	40.03	90.70	1,323,039	2,531,146
Rutland and Burlington	119.54	119.54	4,343,441	4,607,451
Rutland and Washington .....	.....	44.73	.....	1,771,683
Rutland and Whitehall (with branch) .....	.....	8.39	.....	255,700
Southern Vermont .....	.....	8.00	.....	200,000
Vermont and Canada.....	.....	47.00	.....	1,350,695
Vermont Central (with branch)	120.00	120.00	5,134,421	8,402,055
Vermont Valley.....	.....	23.69	.....	1,301,886
Western Vermont (with branch) ..	.....	59.50	.....	1,083,500
	279.57	521.55	10,800,901	21,504,116
Add—				
Atlantic and St. Lawrence, from Maine.....	.....	18.20	.....	923,322
St. Lawrence and Atlantic, from Canada.....	.....	17.00	.....	908,777
Total in Vermont.....	279.57	556.75	10,800,901	23,336,215

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Agricultural Branch.....	.....	15.03	.....	360,017
Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer.....	.....	19.50	.....	295,337
Berkshire.....	21.14	21.14	600,000	600,000
Boston and Lowell (with branch)	27.62	28.62	1,945,646	2,422,593
Boston and Maine (with branches)	83.05	83.05	4,021,606	4,303,499
Boston and Providence (with branches)	47.47	47.47	3,416,323	3,161,000
Boston and Worcester (with branches)	68.40	68.40	4,882,648	4,738,442
Cape Cod Branch (with branch).....	28.84	47.14	626,543	1,031,625
Connecticut River (with branch)	52.35	52.35	1,798,825	1,802,043
Danvers Branch .....	.....	9.90	.....	233,124
Dorchester and Milton Branch.....	3.26	3.26	132,171	136,789
Eastern (with branches)	58.51	72.50	3,095,186	4,168,949
Easton Branch .....	.....	3.78	.....	55,894

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Essex (with branch)	21.18	21.18	\$537,869	\$747,008
Fairhaven Branch		15.11		400,055
Fitchburg (with branches)	65.78	67.78	3,552,982	3,540,000
Fitchburg and Worcester	13.99	13.99	259,073	333,884
Grand Junction, (Boston)	6.18	9.00	763,844	1,946,942
Hampshire and Hampden		24.96		596,651
Horn Pond Branch		0.66		13,075
Lexington and West Cambridge	6.63	6.63	242,160	251,258
Lowell and Lawrence	12.35	12.35	333,254	363,138
Marlboro' Branch		3.90		157,509
Medway Branch		3.60		37,909
Middleboro' and Taunton		8.55		156,257
Midland (Norfolk county, &c.)	25.96	61.34	1,060,990	3,082,144
Nashua and Lowell	14.58	14.58	651,214	654,603
New Bedford and Taunton (with branches)	21.08	21.59	492,751	553,014
Newburyport	8.55	26.97	106,825	597,386
New York and Boston		21.50		744,130
Old Colony and Fall River	67.96	67.96	3,361,701	3,434,164
Peterboro' and Shirley	14.10	14.10	272,647	265,227
Pittsfield and North Adams	18.65	18.65	443,678	443,678
Providence and Worcester	43.41	43.41	1,694,796	1,761,543
Rockport		4.01		83,718
Salem and Lowell	16.68	16.68	316,943	464,013
South Reading Branch	8.15	8.15	293,759	299,628
South Shore	11.50	11.50	420,434	801,593
Stockbridge and Pittsfield	21.23	21.23	446,700	446,700
Stony Brook	13.16	13.16	265,526	267,363
Stoughton Branch	4.04	4.04	93,433	99,478
Taunton Branch (with branch)	11.68	11.68	307,136	313,156
Troy and Greenfield (tunnel)		7.00		1,040,926
Vermont and Massachusetts (with branch)	69.00	77.00	3,406,244	3,368,415
Western	117.81	117.81	8,033,708	8,443,661
West Stockbridge	2.75	2.75	41,516	39,600
Worcester and Nashua	45.67	45.67	1,410,197	1,378,696
	1,072.91	1,310.13	49,465,626	60,653,699
Deduct—				
Boston and Maine, in New Hampshire	40.17	40.17	1,651,392	1,793,994
Providence and Worcester, in Rhode Island	18.00	18.00	758,648	802,398
	58.17	58.17	2,406,040	2,602,392
	1,014.74	1,251.96	47,057,586	58,051,307
Add—				
Norwich and Worcester, from Connecticut	21.00	21.00	829,317	631,021
Total in Massachusetts	1,035.74	1,272.96	47,886,905	58,682,328

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
New York, Providence, and Boston.....	50.00	50.00	\$3,045,946	\$2,158,000
Providence, Warren, and Bristol .....	.....	13.60	.....	448,667
	50.00	63.60	2,045,946	2,606,667
Add—				
Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, from Connecticut.....	.....	26.32	.....	903,769
Providence and Worcester, from Massachusetts.....	18.00	18.00	756,648	808,308
Total in Rhode Island.....	68.00	107.92	2,802,594	4,318,827

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Danbury and Norwalk.....	.....	23.81	.....	\$402,476
Hartford and New Haven (with branches).....	79.38	79.38	\$2,631,541	3,461,396
Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill.....	50.77	122.36	2,076,854	4,205,968
Housatonic	74.00	74.00	2,400,000	2,439,775
Naugatuck	57.00	57.00	1,335,001	1,578,301
New Haven, New London, and Stonington .....	.....	61.00	.....	1,851,877
New Haven and Northampton (with branches).....	.....	59.66	.....	1,400,000
New London, Northern	66.00	66.00	1,450,410	1,578,568
New York and New Haven.....	62.25	62.25	3,005,395	5,315,871
Norwich and Worcester	66.00	66.00	2,598,514	2,613,694
	448.40	664.46	15,497,715	24,847,924
Deduct—				
Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, in Rhode Island.....	.....	26.32	.....	903,769
New York and New Haven, in New York.....	14.14	14.14	678,694	1,129,041
Norwich and Worcester, in Massachusetts.....	21.00	21.00	829,317	831,021
	35.14	61.46	1,507,941	2,663,824
Total in Connecticut.....	413.26	603.00	13,989,774	21,984,100

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Albany and Vermont.....	.....	32.95	.....	2,020,667
Albany and West Stockbridge.....	38.25	38.25	1,930,317	2,392,964
Avon, Genesee, and Mount Morris .....	.....	15.53	.....	329,225
Black River and Utica (with branch).....	.....	37.53	.....	1,837,553
Blossburg and Corning	14.81	14.81	250,000	498,661
Brooklyn and Jamaica.....	11.00	11.00	369,856	369,856
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....	.....	142.00	.....	3,150,769
Buffalo and New York City .....	.....	60.00	.....	2,901,868
Buffalo and State Line .....	.....	68.34	.....	2,798,284
Cayuga and Sarquehanna	34.61	34.61	580,310	1,093,600
Chemung	17.36	17.36	400,000	400,000

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Elmira, Jefferson, and Canandaigua.....	46.84	.....	.....	\$1,874,779
Hicksville and Cold Spring.....	4.00	.....	.....	45,963
Hudson and Boston.....	31.50	17.33	\$821,331	175,000
Hudson River.....	74.71	143.73	6,686,681	11,389,379
Long Island (with branch).....	86.50	86.50	2,191,812	2,566,270
New York Central (with branches).....	447.00	555.88	90,032,663	30,840,713
New York and Flushing.....	.....	7.80	.....	245,000
New York and Erie (with branch).....	337.00	465.00	30,066,208	35,330,907
New York and Harlem (with branch).....	80.17	132.87	4,666,372	8,032,736
Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua.....	.....	100.21	.....	3,210,615
Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario.....	.....	13.15	.....	383,775
Ogdensburg, Northern (with branch).....	58.00	119.50	2,979,837	4,809,256
Oswego and Syracuse.....	35.91	35.91	548,353	791,002
Plattsburg and Montreal.....	.....	23.17	.....	349,775
Potsdam and Watertown.....	.....	75.36	.....	1,600,036
Rensselaer and Saratoga.....	25.26	25.26	687,324	912,172
Rochester and Genesee Valley.....	.....	18.45	.....	654,021
Sackett's Harbor, Rome, and New York.....	.....	18.50	.....	369,310
Saratoga and Schenectady.....	21.50	21.50	396,379	469,624
Saratoga and White Hall (with branch).....	45.38	47.53	1,312,772	901,634
Staten Island.....	.....	13.20	.....	267,832
Syracuse, Binghamton, and New York.....	.....	60.94	.....	2,654,213
Troy and Bennington.....	.....	5.38	.....	235,994
Troy and Boston.....	.....	34.91	.....	1,534,763
Troy and Greenbush.....	6.00	6.00	282,527	294,908
Troy and Rutland.....	.....	17.37	.....	342,939
Troy, Union, and Depot.....	.....	2.14	.....	752,601
Union Ramapo.....	.....	0.25	.....	50,000
Watertown and Rome.....	24.00	26.76	603,457	2,275,944
	1,368.96	2,687.70	64,777,429	130,191,501
Add—				
New York and New Haven, from Connecticut.....	14.14	14.14	678,624	1,129,041
Total in New York.....	1,403.10	2,701.84	65,456,123	131,320,542

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Belvidere Delaware.....	.....	64.21	.....	3,134,636
Burlington and Mount Holly.....	7.12	7.12	90,551	120,000
Camden and Amboy (with branches).....	22.37	22.37	4,000,000	5,916,636
Camden and Atlantic.....	.....	60.33	.....	1,632,935
Central, of New Jersey.....	9.50	63.80	236,461	5,635,578
Flemington.....	.....	12.00	.....	267,687
Freehold and Jamesburg.....	.....	11.50	.....	221,174
Millstone and New Brunswick.....	.....	6.63	.....	111,114
Millville and Glassboro.....	.....	22.30	.....	192,412
Morris and Essex.....	34.02	52.53	1,231,792	1,757,991
Newark and Bloomfield.....	.....	6.00	.....	119,386

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
New Jersey.....	33.80	33.80	\$2,800,691	\$4,933,259
Northern New Jersey.....		21.97		411,999
Paterson and Hudson.....	14.00	14.00	630,000	630,000
Paterson and Ramapo.....	15.12	15.12	350,000	350,000
Raritan and Delaware Bays (with branch).....		22.00		330,000
Sussex.....		12.00		417,143
Warren.....		21.04		1,878,712
West Jersey.....		22.00		517,979
Total in New Jersey.....	205.93	569.90	9,348,495	28,997,033

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Alleghany Valley.....	45.00		1,785,300
Bald Eagle Valley.....	7.00		411,000
Barclay Coal.....	16.50		261,906
Beaver Meadow (with branches).....	20.47	52.23	1,226,762
Belleville and Snowshoe.....		18.33	366,600
Catasauqua.....		13.00	150,000
Catawissa.....		64.00	4,059,707
Chester Valley.....		21.50	1,371,900
Chestnut Hill.....		4.16	121,400
Cumberland Valley.....	52.00	52.00	1,192,111
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western.....		113.50	2,145,950
Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies.....	26.50	27.50	1,792,829
East Brandywine.....		17.50	350,000
East Pennsylvania (with branch).....		36.52	1,098,602
Erie and Northeast.....		18.50	700,000
Erie and Pittsburg.....		40.25	800,000
Fayette County.....		12.69	153,800
Franklin.....	22.50	22.50	525,000
Gettysburg.....		17.12	274,481
Hanover Branch.....		12.20	202,065
Harrisburg and Lancaster (with branch).....	36.00	54.00	1,250,057
Hazleton and Lehigh.....		14.50	280,000
Hempfield.....		32.00	1,809,563
Huntingdon and Broad Top (with branches).....		42.50	1,354,930
Lackawanna.....		9.00	180,000
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....		80.00	2,400,000
Lehigh and Luzerne (with branches).....		10.50	253,468
Lehigh and Susquehanna.....	19.71	19.71	1,380,000
Lehigh Valley.....		45.50	3,787,533
Little Schuylkill (and branches).....		33.50	3,269,605
Littlestown.....		7.25	76,000
Lorberry Creek.....	5.13	5.13	10,000
Lyken's Valley (with branches).....	15.50	19.70	429,000
McCauley's Mountain.....		6.00	200,000
Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill.....	13.00	26.25	400,000
Mill Creek and Mine Hill (with branches).....	8.29	12.52	223,715

TABLE NO. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven (with branches)	39.08	79.98	\$800,000	\$2,861,066
Mount Carbon (with branches)	6.36	0.96	178,735	204,561
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	2.50	2.50	220,700	222,350
North Lebanon (with branches)		8.90		309,195
North Pennsylvania (with branches)		67.15		5,863,586
Pennsylvania (with branches)	918.14	369.91	10,112,452	26,646,447
Pennsylvania (coal company's)	47.00	47.00	1,604,837	1,998,819
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central		26.50		874,690
Philadelphia (Sunbury) and Erie		148.00		9,575,699
Philadelphia, Norristown, and Germantown	90.50	90.20	954,635	1,674,373
Philadelphia and Reading (with branches)	95.00	154.00	16,325,332	24,125,701
Philadelphia and Trenton	28.20	28.20	564,000	607,666
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore	98.00	98.00	6,052,037	7,798,786
Pittsburg and Connellsville		59.00		2,919,698
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago		467.50		17,479,965
Quakake Valley		14.09		662,333
Schuylkill and Susquehanna		54.00		1,358,700
Schuylkill Valley (with branches)	18.46	24.45	437,600	573,616
Strasburg	4.25	4.25	42,500	42,500
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville	28.05	29.15	560,000	1,696,406
Swatara	6.00	6.00	100,000	100,000
Tioga (with branch)	25.85	29.61	427,316	789,351
Trevorton		14.50		762,000
Tyrone and Clearfield		22.00		440,000
Union Canal Company's		5.75		57,500
Westchester (with branch)	10.25	10.25	100,000	106,638
Westchester and Philadelphia		26.38		1,435,315
Williamsport and Elmira		78.00		4,050,314
Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg	13.00	13.00	425,708	400,046
	879.34	2,935.49	44,461,769	159,681,928
Deduct—				
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, in Del. & Md.	79.00	79.00	4,878,636	6,378,624
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, in Ohio, Ind. & Ill.		416.00		15,554,940
	79.00	495.00	4,878,636	21,632,994
Add—				
Northern Central, from Maryland	600.34	2,440.49	32,603,133	137,849,063
	22.00	102.00	2,079,921	5,692,648
Total in Pennsylvania	822.34	2,542.49	41,683,054	143,471,710

STATE OF DELAWARE.

Delaware		84.00		1,552,257
Junction and Breakwater		8.50		77,040
Newcastle and Frenchtown	16.19	16.19	861,325	744,530
Newcastle and Wilmington		5.00		150,000
Add—				
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, from Penn.	16.19	113.69	861,325	2,532,517
	23.00	23.00	1,420,365	1,627,973
Total in Delaware	39.19	136.69	2,281,690	4,351,780

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Annapolis and Elkridge	21.50	21.50	\$442,000	\$442,000
Baltimore and Ohio (with branches)	178.00	386.80	8,798,619	24,918,773
Washington branch (of B. & O. R.)	30.00	30.00	1,650,000	1,650,000
Cumberland Coal and Iron (with branches)	10.40	14.00	300,000	560,000
Cumberland and Pennsylvania (with branches)	9.00	27.50	370,000	1,254,993
Eastern Shore		6.50		125,000
George's Creek		21.00		600,000
Northern Central (with branch)	67.50	142.00	3,506,637	8,228,731
Western Maryland		18.00		300,000
	316.40	667.30	14,907,256	38,079,496
Deduct—				
Baltimore and Ohio, in Virginia	97.00	241.00	4,794,807	15,530,403
Northern Central, in Pennsylvania	22.00	102.00	2,079,921	5,622,648
	119.00	343.00	6,874,728	21,143,051
Add—				
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, from Penn.	56.00	56.00	3,458,280	4,450,712
Total in Maryland	253.40	380.30	11,580,808	21,387,157

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire	41.51			1,533,033
Alexandria and Washington	6.12			122,400
Blue Ridge (State road)	16.81			1,604,761
Clover Hill	18.50	18.50	185,000	185,000
Manassas Gap (with branches)	86.73			3,153,298
Norfolk and Petersburg	80.00			2,129,029
Northwestern Virginia (by B. & O. R. Co.)	103.50			5,683,753
Orange and Alexandria (with branches)	156.70			6,421,798
Petersburg (with branches)	80.00	80.00	1,123,821	1,259,854
Richmond and Danville (with branches)	27.69	143.19	1,405,538	3,736,037
Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac (with branch)	75.00	78.50	1,508,959	1,965,579
Richmond and Petersburg (with branch)	24.89	24.89	943,291	1,222,523
Richmond and York River		23.66		725,394
Roanoke Valley		22.00		476,612
Seaboard and Roanoke	80.00	80.00	1,000,000	1,469,346
South Side (with branch)	10.00	132.00	190,000	4,229,537
Virginia Central	70.07	189.19	943,984	5,493,950
Virginia and Tennessee (with branches)		214.88		7,430,835
Winchester and Potomac	32.00	32.00	558,912	575,830
Add—	418.15	1,530.16	7,790,505	49,438,404
Baltimore and Ohio, from Maryland	97.00	241.00	4,794,807	15,530,403
Total in Virginia	515.15	1,771.16	12,585,312	64,958,807

TABLE NO. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Atlantic and North Carolina		94.92		\$2,157,503
North Carolina		293.00		4,235,072
Raleigh and Gaston	87.00	97.00	\$870,000	1,240,241
Western		41.50		830,000
Western North Carolina		84.00		1,740,000
Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton		110.00		2,300,000
Wilmington and Manchester		161.50		2,823,223
Wilmington and Weldon (with branch)	161.50	176.50	2,411,623	3,196,568
Deduct—	248.50	288.42	3,261,623	18,468,627
Wilmington and Manchester, in South Carolina		99.00		1,758,534
Total in North Carolina	248.50	289.42	3,261,623	16,709,793

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Blue Ridge (with branch)		33.00		2,989,165
Charleston and Savannah		103.32		2,319,784
Charlotte and South Carolina		100.60		1,719,043
Cheraw and Darlington		40.30		612,316
Greenville and Columbia (with branches)	47.00	164.25	876,776	2,762,930
King's Mountain		22.50		225,000
Laurens		32.00		542,403
Northeastern		108.00		2,054,315
South Carolina (with branches)	242.00	242.00	6,649,205	6,503,106
Spartanburg and Union		40.00		807,391
Add—	289.00	288.97	7,525,981	20,625,453
Wilmington and Manchester, from North Carolina		99.00		1,758,534
Total in South Carolina	289.00	287.97	7,525,981	22,385,267

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Atlanta and West Point		86.74		1,192,329
Augusta and Savannah		53.00		1,032,296
Barnesville and Thomaston		16.00		240,000
Brunswick and Florida		43.50		755,919
Central, of Georgia	190.72	190.72	2,996,118	3,700,000
Etowah		8.87		112,526
Georgia (with branches)	213.00	232.00	4,000,000	4,156,000
Macon and Brunswick		37.50		927,348
Macon and Western	102.00	102.00	1,276,422	1,501,964
Main Trunk (Atlantic and Gulf)		109.69		2,193,617
Milledgeville and Eatonton		22.00		275,901
Milledgeville and Gordon		17.00		213,500
Muscogee		50.00		1,000,000
Rome and Kington		20.00		250,000
Savannah, Albany, and Gulf		68.13		1,326,624
Southwestern (with branches)		209.07		4,217,946
Western and Atlantic	138.00	138.00	5,000,000	5,501,477
Total in Georgia	643.72	1,404.22	13,272,540	22,057,742

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Florida.....	.....	154.90	.....	\$3,084,000
Florida and Alabama.....	.....	45.10	.....	1,133,000
Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central.....	.....	59.30	.....	1,212,000
Pensacola and Georgia.....	.....	115.90	.....	2,719,000
Perdido and Junction.....	.....	6.00	.....	60,000
Tallahassee.....	21.00	21.00	\$210,000	430,000
Total in Florida.....	21.00	401.50	210,000	8,626,000

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Alabama and Florida.....	.....	115 60	.....	2,081,716
Alabama and Mississippi River ..	.....	30.30	.....	618,965
Alabama and Tennessee River.....	.....	109.80	.....	2,446,833
Marion and Cahawba.....	.....	14 00	.....	280,000
Mobile and Girard.....	.....	57.30	.....	1,500,000
Mobile and Great Northern.....	.....	49.16	.....	1,094,603
Mobile and Ohio.....	.....	482.80	.....	14,484,090
Montgomery and West Point (with branch).....	88.50	116.90	1,286,209	2,265,983
Tennessee and Alabama Central.....	.....	96.10	.....	781,691
Tusculumbia and Decatur.....	44.00	.....	660,000	.....
	132.50	1,001.96	1,946,209	26,453,691
Deduct—				
Mobile and Ohio, in Mississippi, Tenn., and Kentucky.....	.....	419 80	.....	12,594,000
	132.50	582 16	1,946,209	13,859,69
Add—				
Memphis and Charleston, from Tennessee.....	.....	161.00	.....	3,731,497
Total in Alabama.....	132.50	743.16	1,946,209	17,591,188

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Grand Gulf and Port Gibson.....	8.00	8.00	120,000	120,000
Mississippi Central.....	.....	187.00	.....	4,534,937
Mississippi and Tennessee.....	.....	99.20	.....	2,149,319
Raymond.....	7.00	7.00	100,000	100,000
Western Mississippi.....	60.00	143.60	1,800,000	4,308,000
	75.00	444.80	2,020,000	11,212,256
Add—				
Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama.....	.....	262.50	.....	8,475,000
N. Orleans, Jackson, and Gt. Northern, from Louisiana.....	.....	118.00	.....	3,786,974
Memphis and Charleston, from Tennessee.....	.....	27.00	.....	625,779
Total in Mississippi.....	75.00	872.30	2,020,000	24,100,009

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		CO-ST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Baton Rouge, Grosse-Tete, and Opelousas .....	.....	17.00	.....	\$327,112
Clinton and Port Hudson	14.00	22 00	\$400,000	750,666
Mexican Gulf.....	27.00	27.00	500,000	662,910
Milburg and Lake Pontchartrain	4 50	6.00	120,000	212,538
New Orleans and Carrollton (with branches)	8.00	15.00	300,000	501,000
New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern .....	.....	80.00	.....	4,456,660
New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western .....	.....	203.00	.....	6,611,181
Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas.....	.....	53.75	.....	1,662,691
West Feliciana.....	26.00	26.00	.....	690,000
	79.50	422.75	1,320,000	15,807,178
Deduct—				
N. Orleans, Jackson, and Gr. Northern, in Mississippi. ....	.....	118.00	.....	3,786,974
Total in Louisiana.....	79.50	334.75	1,320,000	12,020,204

STATE OF TEXAS.

Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado .....	.....	32.00	.....	1,000,000
Galveston, Houston, and Henderson .....	.....	72.00	.....	2,500,000
Houston, Tnp, and Brazoria.....	.....	60.00	.....	2,000,000
Houston and Texas Central .....	.....	90.00	.....	4,232,345
San Antonio and Mexican Gulf.....	.....	25.00	.....	500,000
Southern Pacific.....	.....	27.00	.....	1,000,000
Total in Texas.....	306.00	11,232,345

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Memphis and Little Rock	38.50	1,155,000
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STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Central Southern	47.58	1,079,572
Cleveland and Chattanooga	30.62	867,210
East Tennessee and Georgia.....	.....	110.80	.....	2,637,367
East Tennessee and Virginia .....	.....	130.28	.....	2,866,297
Edgefield and Kentucky.....	.....	46 70	.....	1,229,771
Memphis and Charleston (with branch) .....	.....	290.96	.....	6,744,647
Memphis and Ohio.....	.....	130.60	.....	2,612,110
Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville.....	.....	56.20	.....	1,582,518
McMinnville and Manchester. ....	.....	34.20	.....	591,020
Mississippi Central and Tennessee. ....	.....	49.00	.....	1,186,577
Nashville and Chattanooga (with branch) .....	.....	156.75	.....	3,624,222

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Nashville and Northwestern	98.40	.....	.....	\$2,460,000
Tennessee and Alabama.....	45.81	.....	.....	1,185,033
Winchester and Alabama.....	38.12	.....	.....	629,662
		1,268.62	.....	30,375,998
Deduct—				
Memphis and Charleston, in Mississippi and Alabama.....	188.00	.....	.....	4,357,276
		1,080.62	.....	26,018,722
Add—				
Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama	117.30	.....	.....	3,519,008
Total in Tennessee		1,197.92	.....	29,537,722

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Breckenridge	8.53	.....	.....	312,000
Covington and Lexington	80.22	.....	.....	4,019,995
Lexington and Big Sandy	17.09	.....	.....	694,024
Lexington and Danville	13.16	.....	.....	824,448
Lexington and Frankford.....	29.18	29.18	\$551,226	645,702
Louisville and Frankford.	49.03	65.10	1,279,215	1,567,694
Louisville and Nashville (with branches)	253.20	.....	.....	8,530,718
Maysville and Lexington	18.80	.....	.....	601,298
New Orleans and Ohio (Paducah branch)	59.65	.....	.....	1,172,399
Portland and Louisville.....	5.00	.....	.....	100,000
	78.21	549.93	1,830,541	18,468,477
Add—				
Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama	20.00	.....	.....	600,000
Total in Kentucky	78.21	539.93	1,830,541	19,068,477

STATE OF OHIO.

Bellefontaine and Indiana	118.23	.....	.....	3,088,218
Carrolton	11.50	.....	.....	225,000
Central Ohio.....	137.06	.....	.....	6,502,178
Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton	60.30	.....	.....	3,153,168
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction	42.00	.....	.....	1,050,367
Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville.....	132.80	.....	.....	6,250,841
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati	135.41	141.20	3,008,616	4,772,526
Cleveland and Mahoning	67.00	.....	.....	2,768,320
Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula.....	96.60	.....	.....	3,987,076
Cleveland and Pittsburg (with branches)	203.50	.....	.....	9,320,288
Cleveland and Toledo.....	188.60	.....	.....	7,187,250
Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati.....	61.39	.....	.....	1,574,693

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF OHIO.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Columbus and Indianapolis.....		103.00		\$3,080,618
Columbus and Xenia.....	54.56	54.56	\$721,790	1,781,908
Dayton and Michigan.....		144.00		5,900,215
Dayton and Western.....		36.30		1,101,085
Dayton, Xenia, and Belpre.....		16.13		860,486
Eaton and Hamilton.....		45.08		1,101,744
Fremont and Indiana.....		36.00		1,310,922
Greenville and Miami.....		32.00		888,000
Iron.....		13.00		219,121
Little Miami.....	83.40	83.40	1,418,875	4,290,423
Marietta and Cincinnati (with branch).....		904.40		10,683,667
Ohio and Mississippi.....		192.30		18,635,668
Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati (with branch)...		125.00		4,772,951
Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati (with branch)...	173.90	173.90	3,662,349	4,504,178
Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark (with branch)....	116.00	126.00	1,692,840	2,329,136
Scioto and Hocking Valley.....		55.60		1,103,975
Springfield and Columbus.....		19.50		346,569
Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg.....		49.80		2,205,039
Toledo, Wabash, and Western.....		243.00		2,019,539
	563.37	3,013.15	10,504,400	122,394,299
Deduct—				
Ohio and Mississippi, in Indiana.....		173.30		16,794,417
Toledo, Wabash, and Western, in Indiana.....		172.00		5,676,344
		345.30		22,470,761
	563.27	2,667.85	10,504,400	99,927,538
Add—				
Michigan Southern, from Michigan.....	12.00	82.60	180,000	2,657,407
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn.....		249.00		9,311,406
Total in Ohio.....	575.27	2,999.45	10,684,400	111,536,351



STATE OF INDIANA.

Chicago and Cincinnati.....	61.00		1,250,000
Cincinnati and Chicago.....	108.00		2,080,430
Cincinnati, Peru, and Chicago.....	29.13		1,161,399
Evansville and Crawfordsville.....	132.00		2,465,792
Indiana Central.....	72.40		2,233,361
Indianapolis and Cincinnati (with extension).....	109.80		3,457,068
Indianapolis, Pittsburg, and Cleveland.....	28.00	82.77	1,900,000
Jeffersonville.....	16.00	78.00	2,122,334
Joliet and Northern Indiana.....		45.00	1,172,886
Knightstown and Shelbyville.....	27.00	27.00	270,000
Lafayette and Indianapolis.....		64.00	1,856,227

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF INDIANA.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago.....	35.00	288.00	\$417,954	\$7,029,494
Madison and Indianapolis (with branches)	86.00	135.00	1,800,000	2,667,704
Peru and Indianapolis.....		74.00		2,371,554
Rushville and Shelbyville	20.00	20.00	250,000	320,000
Shelbyville Lateral.....	16.00	16.00	160,000	160,000
Terre Haute and Richmond		73.00		1,611,450
Union Track and Depot.....		3.54		265,033
	228.00	1,418.60	3,380,533	34,457,030
Deduct—				
Joliet and Northern Indiana, in Illinois.....		30.00		781,950
	228.00	1,388.60	3,380,533	33,675,080
Add—				
Michigan Central, from Michigan		52.00		2,402,668
Michigan Southern, from Michigan		185.00		5,951,820
Ohio and Mississippi, from Ohio.....		173.30		16,794,417
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn.....		155.00		5,794,879
Toledo, Wabash, and Western, from Ohio		172.00		5,676,344
Total in Indiana.....	228.00	2,125.90	3,380,533	70,295,148

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Bay de Noquet and Marquette.....		20.50		410,000
Chicago, Detroit, and Canada Grand Junction		57.00		1,710,000
Detroit and Milwaukee	25.00	188.00	408,000	9,118,219
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo		51.00		1,522,821
Flint and Pere Marquette		33.00		1,000,000
Iron Mountain (Northern Michigan)		25.00		500,000
Michigan Central	296.00	284.80	6,339,667	13,158,958
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana (with branches)	103.00	484.60	2,378,082	15,590,952
	354.00	1,143.00	9,125,749	43,010,950
Deduct—				
Michigan Southern, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois....	12.00	279.60	180,000	8,995,291
Michigan Central, in Indiana and Illinois		65.00		3,003,280
	12.00	344.60	180,000	11,998,551
Total in Michigan.....	342.00	799.30	8,945,749	31,012,399

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis		220.00		10,000,000
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	13.00	138.00	195,000	7,468,926
Chicago and Milwaukee		45.00		1,884,344
Chicago and Northwestern		2.3.00		10,684,922

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Chicago and Rock Island.....		181.50		\$6,913,554
Elgin and State Line.....		32.90		581,317
Galena and Chicago Union (with branches)	43.50	261.25	\$695,507	2,352,461
Great Western (with branch).....	55.00	182.00	550,000	5,083,206
Illinois Central		738.25		27,195,371
Illinois Coal		4.00		100,000
Joliet and Chicago		35.80		1,000,000
Logansport, Peoria, and Burlington		171.00		5,000,000
Mound City		3.00		60,000
Ohio and Mississippi.....		148.00		4,670,688
Peoria and Bureau Valley.....		46.60		2,106,000
Peoria and Oquawka.....		94.00		3,769,689
Quincy and Chicago		100.00		1,978,550
Quincy and Toledo		34.00		750,000
Rockford		28.00		560,000
Rock Island and Peoria		11.00		220,000
Sycamore and Cortlandt.....		5.00		75,000
Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis (with branches)		208.30		8,665,252
Warsaw and Peoria.		13.00		300,000
Add—	110.50	2,912.90	1,440,507	106,822,513
Joliet and Northern Indiana, from Indiana		30.00		781,950
Michigan Southern, from Michigan		12.00		388,064
Michigan Central, from Michigan.....		13.00		620,652
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn.....		12.00		447,955
Racine and Mississippi, from Wisconsin		35.00		1,379,530
Deduct—	110.50	3,014.90	1,440,507	112,318,669
Chicago and Northwestern, in Wisconsin		147.00		7,374,108
Total in Illinois.....	110.50	2,867.90	1,440,507	104,944,561

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Beloit and Madison	17.30		350,000
Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island.....	26.30		1,069,069
Manitowoc and Mississippi.....	7.50		900,000
Milwaukee and Chicago.....	40.00		1,830,073
Milwaukee and Horicon.....	42.00		1,137,912
Milwaukee and Minnesota.....	199.89		7,400,000
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien (with branches)	20.00	234.40	7,500,000
Milwaukee and Superior.....		18.00	360,000
Milwaukee and Western		57.22	1,498,761
Mineral Point.....		32.00	1,813,027
Racine and Mississippi		104.00	3,802,374
Sheboygan and Fond du Lac.....		20.00	508,333

TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

RAILROADS.	MILEAGE.		COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Wisconsin Central.....	.....	10.00	.....	\$250,000
Add—	20.00	810.61	\$612,382	27,711,759
Chicago and Northwestern, from Illinois.....	.....	147.00	.....	7,123,282
Deduct—	20.00	957.61	612,382	34,635,041
Racine and Mississippi, in Illinois.....	.....	35.00	.....	1,279,425
Total in Wisconsin.....	20.00	922.61	612,382	33,555,606

STATE OF IOWA.

Burlington and Missouri.....	.....	93.30	.....	2,492,758
Cedar Rapids and Missouri.....	.....	25.35	.....	612,359
Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska.....	.....	82.11	.....	1,860,251
Dubuque and Pacific.....	.....	111.18	.....	2,836,833
Dubuque, Marion, and Western.....	.....	51.00	.....	1,351,790
Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota.....	.....	92.00	.....	2,879,615
Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine.....	.....	25.90	.....	1,022,306
Mahaska County.....	.....	12.00	.....	120,000
Mississippi and Missouri (with branches).....	.....	187.63	.....	6,318,721
Total in Iowa.....	.....	679.77	.....	19,494,633

STATE OF MISSOURI.

Cairo and Fulton.....	.....	37.00	.....	1,213,497
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	.....	296.80	.....	12,364,139
North Missouri.....	.....	168.80	.....	6,968,144
Pacific (main line).....	.....	189.70	.....	11,219,541
Southwestern Branch.....	.....	77.50	.....	3,872,510
Platte County.....	.....	37.00	.....	925,000
Quincy and Palmyra.....	.....	10.50	.....	250,000
St. Louis and Iron Mountain, (with branch).....	.....	90.15	.....	5,531,981
Total in Missouri.....	.....	817.45	.....	42,342,812

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

California Central.....	.....	43.80	.....	1,800,000
Sacramento Valley.....	.....	22.50	.....	1,600,000
Las Mariposas.....	.....	3.75	.....	100,000
Total in California.....	70.05	3,600,000

STATE OF OREGON.

Cascade Transit.....	3.80	80,000
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TABLE No. 38—*City Passenger Railroads, 1860*—Continued.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.	Length of track.	Cost of roads, equipment, &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	
Eighth Avenue.....	11.13	\$859,834
Ninth Avenue.....	9.29	397,832
Second Avenue.....	16.57	1,181,537
Sixth Avenue.....	8.37	946,961
Third Avenue.....	16.50	1,616,671
Total.....	61.79	5,002,835

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Broadway.....	9.96	922,834
Brooklyn Central.....	21.53	566,619
Brooklyn City.....	49.13	1,962,225
Total.....	79.92	2,071,678

ROBOKEN CITY.

Hoboken and Hudson City.....	1.79	32,000
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CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Citizens	8.50	200,000
Delaware County	3.00	27,500
Frankford and Southwark.....	16.50	551,000
Fairmount.....	5.00	140,000
Fairmount and Arch Street.....	5.00	180,800
Germantown, 4th and 6th streets.....	17.25	300,000
Girard College.....	5.50	160,000
Green and Coates Streets.....	5.25	220,000
Heston, Mantua and Fairmount	7.00	100,000
North Philadelphia	5.50	300,000
Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry.....	7.00	176,000
Philadelphia City.....	4.00	100,000
Philadelphia and Darby.....	4.25	117,300
Richmond and Schuylkill.....	5.25	130,000
Ridge Avenue and Mannyunk.....	9.00	185,000
Second and Third Streets.....	18.75	450,000
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets.....	6.00	120,000
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets.....	6.00	100,000
West Philadelphia.....	9.25	255,000
Total.....	148.00	3,811,700

TABLE No. 38—*City Passenger Railroads, 1860*—Continued.

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

RAILROADS.	Length of track.	Cost of roads, equipment, &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	
Cincinnati Street.....	5	\$151,913
City Passenger.....	5	111,412
Passenger.....	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	69,837
Pendleton and Fifth Street Market Company..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,000
Total.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	403,162

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis.....	10.90	398,604
Citizens'.....	8.99	117,437
People's.....	4.48	83,875
Missouri.....	3.33	76,674
Total.....	26.30	576,590

RECAPITULATION.

CITIES.	Length.	Cost of roads, &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	
Boston, Mass.....	67.39	2,064,875
New York, N. Y..	61.79	5,002,835
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	79.92	2,071,678
Hoboken, N. J.....	1.79	32,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	17.38	403,163
St. Louis, Mo.....	26.30	576,590
Philadelphia, Pa.....	148.00	3,811,700
Total.....	402.57	14,862,840

NOTE.

We doubt not that the sum stated (page 231) as the aggregate cost of our roads is considerably too small and for the reason that the leading roads in furnishing and perfecting their works have expended large sums out of their earnings which have not gone to capital stock or bonded debt. We know of one road which has thus expended near \$2,000,000.

TABLE No. 38.—Continued.
Number of miles of Railroads in operation at the end of each year, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive.

STATES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Maine.....	245.59	292.47	322.47	333.47	319.97	414.67	499.17	451.17	467.67	472.17	472.17
New Hampshire.....	463.32	536.78	567.78	643.86	643.86	656.59	656.59	656.59	656.59	656.59	656.59
Vermont.....	279.57	413.29	471.32	506.92	511.72	599.42	599.42	599.42	599.42	548.75	556.75
Massachusetts.....	1,032.74	1,037.74	1,047.44	1,105.34	1,144.27	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96
Rhode Island.....	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	94.32	107.92	107.92	107.92	107.92	107.92	107.92
Connecticut.....	412.26	463.26	506.96	506.96	506.96	506.96	599.34	599.34	599.34	603.00	603.00
New England States.....	2,506.48	2,811.54	2,963.97	3,163.85	3,261.10	3,468.52	3,585.40	3,607.40	3,623.90	3,661.39	3,669.39
New York.....	1,403.10	1,845.55	2,249.77	2,406.16	2,567.40	2,595.35	2,641.70	2,674.06	2,675.31	2,690.64	2,701.84
New Jersey.....	205.93	303.37	317.87	347.17	375.17	466.03	485.99	507.33	516.33	535.60	559.90
Pennsylvania.....	862.34	1,030.15	1,113.05	1,144.55	1,404.22	1,537.22	1,799.17	1,995.42	2,081.07	2,339.99	2,442.49
Delaware.....	39.19	39.19	39.19	39.19	41.19	56.19	79.19	115.19	123.69	136.69	136.69
Maryland.....	253.40	274.26	308.80	326.80	326.80	326.80	326.80	331.80	361.80	370.80	360.30
Middle Atlantic States.....	2,723.96	3,492.52	4,046.68	4,963.81	4,717.78	4,981.58	5,329.15	5,573.80	5,758.20	6,073.92	6,221.92
Virginia.....	515.15	659.44	954.33	1,099.96	1,218.82	1,269.41	1,341.21	1,531.17	1,594.19	1,658.25	1,771.16
North Carolina.....	248.50	248.50	311.00	336.00	534.00	544.00	636.92	659.92	789.92	889.42	889.42
South Carolina.....	299.00	378.50	598.35	652.35	689.35	759.65	847.65	878.65	906.35	967.97	967.97
Georgia.....	643.72	794.72	909.72	969.46	963.46	1,020.46	1,165.43	1,241.70	1,297.32	1,355.90	1,404.92
Florida.....	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	91.00
Southern Atlantic States.....	1,717.37	2,065.16	2,794.40	3,100.77	3,415.03	3,593.52	4,049.21	4,469.44	4,786.08	5,181.34	5,454.37
Alabama.....	121.50	129.50	161.00	214.72	304.00	354.54	454.00	521.60	531.80	638.40	743.10
Mississippi.....	75.00	75.00	96.80	103.20	211.20	278.10	413.00	463.50	611.12	637.40	673.30
Louisiana.....	70.50	70.50	70.50	70.50	106.00	203.00	249.50	261.00	261.00	261.00	261.00

Texas	287.00	333.70	210.92	39.00	40.00	71.00	157.00	303.50	284.50	306.00
Gulf States	287.00	333.70	210.92	756.30	855.54	1,187.50	1,433.30	1,623.43	1,905.45	2,256.91
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50
Tennessee	119.33	185.44	591.95	359.95	466.05	541.21	769.69	887.60	963.10	1,187.92
Kentucky	78.91	94.10	167.10	941.90	941.90	987.90	304.90	458.50	537.00	587.93
Interior States, South	78.91	94.10	167.10	941.90	941.90	987.90	304.90	458.50	537.00	587.93
Ohio	575.27	885.48	1,777.37	2,001.98	2,453.16	2,592.73	2,619.57	2,651.93	2,611.61	2,900.75
Indiana	926.00	538.50	1,506.61	1,317.99	1,406.53	1,894.79	1,894.79	1,913.63	2,013.63	2,192.90
Michigan	322.00	379.27	431.97	444.17	474.93	500.49	609.50	648.37	757.40	799.30
Illinois	116.50	571.38	759.68	786.40	886.79	913.33	913.65	9,731.92	9,781.30	9,867.90
Wisconsin	50.00	50.00	70.60	97.95	167.50	976.40	692.92	647.35	826.00	922.61
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.50	553.66	343.71	379.36	532.80	679.67
Missouri .....	.....	.....	37.50	37.50	138.70	144.92	317.63	547.20	724.25	817.45
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interior States, North	1,975.77	3,055.99	4,284.97	4,685.89	5,615.40	7,639.87	8,909.77	9,596.13	10,426.98	11,113.58
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	70.05
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80
Pacific States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	73.85
New England States	2,506.48	9,811.54	3,183.85	3,981.10	3,488.53	3,585.40	3,607.40	3,693.90	3,661.39	3,689.39
Middle Atlantic States	2,723.98	3,492.59	4,263.81	4,717.78	4,981.58	5,329.15	5,573.80	5,758.90	6,073.92	6,291.92
Southern Atlantic States	1,717.37	2,095.16	3,100.77	3,405.63	3,592.53	4,049.31	4,469.44	4,786.08	5,161.34	5,454.97
Gulf States	987.00	987.00	399.99	756.30	855.54	1,187.50	1,433.30	1,623.43	1,905.45	2,256.91
Interior States, South	78.91	94.10	167.10	941.90	941.90	987.90	304.90	458.50	537.00	587.93
Interior States, North	1,975.77	3,055.99	4,284.97	4,685.89	5,615.40	7,639.87	8,909.77	9,596.13	10,426.98	11,113.58
Pacific States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00	73.85
Total United States	8,588.79	11,027.23	15,671.67	17,397.83	19,250.51	22,625.24	25,090.30	26,754.84	28,771.08	30,582.87

TABLE No. 38.—Continued.

Number of miles of Railroads in operation at the end of each year, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive.

STATES	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Maine	945.59	992.47	322.47	323.47	339.97	414.67	429.17	451.17	467.07	472.17	473.17
New Hampshire	465.32	536.78	567.78	643.86	643.86	656.59	656.59	656.59	656.59	656.59	656.59
Vermont	979.57	413.29	471.32	506.22	511.72	529.42	529.42	529.42	529.42	548.75	556.75
Massachusetts	1,035.74	1,037.74	1,047.44	1,105.34	1,144.37	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96	1,272.96
Rhode Island	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	94.32	107.92	107.92	107.92	107.92	107.92	107.92
Connecticut	412.26	463.26	506.96	506.96	506.96	506.96	529.34	529.34	529.34	603.00	603.00
New England States	2,506.49	2,811.54	2,963.97	3,163.85	3,261.10	3,468.52	3,585.40	3,607.40	3,652.90	3,661.39	3,669.39
New York	1,403.10	1,845.55	2,949.77	2,406.19	2,567.40	2,595.35	2,641.70	2,674.06	2,675.31	2,690.64	2,701.84
New Jersey	205.83	303.37	317.87	347.17	375.17	466.02	485.99	507.33	516.33	535.60	539.90
Pennsylvania	892.34	1,030.15	1,113.05	1,144.55	1,404.22	1,572.22	1,799.17	1,925.42	2,081.07	2,339.99	2,442.49
Delaware	39.19	39.19	39.19	39.19	41.19	56.19	79.19	115.10	132.69	136.69	136.69
Maryland	253.40	274.96	296.80	326.80	326.80	326.80	326.80	351.80	361.80	370.80	390.30
Middle Atlantic States	2,723.80	3,492.52	4,046.68	4,963.81	4,717.78	4,981.58	5,322.15	5,573.80	5,758.30	6,073.92	6,221.32
Virginia	515.15	652.44	984.33	1,099.96	1,218.82	1,269.41	1,341.21	1,531.17	1,594.19	1,658.25	1,771.16
North Carolina	946.50	946.50	311.00	326.00	534.00	544.00	636.92	659.92	789.92	889.42	889.42
South Carolina	289.00	378.50	598.35	629.35	669.35	759.65	847.65	878.65	906.35	987.97	987.97
Georgia	643.72	794.72	909.72	983.46	983.46	1,020.46	1,165.43	1,241.70	1,227.32	1,355.90	1,404.22
Florida	21.00	21.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	56.00	128.00	198.30	289.80	401.50
Southern Atlantic States	1,717.37	2,085.16	2,794.40	3,100.77	3,415.03	3,593.52	4,049.21	4,469.44	4,786.08	5,161.34	5,454.37
Alabama	132.50	132.50	161.00	214.72	304.00	324.54	454.00	631.80	531.80	636.40	743.10
Mississippi	75.00	75.00	94.90	100.20	222.30	278.00	413.00	483.50	604.13	697.40	872.30
Louisiana	79.50	79.50	79.50	80.00	196.00	303.00	949.50	991.00	284.00	304.72	304.72

Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	8.00	31.00	86.00	44.50	70.00	91.50	300.00
Gulf States.....	.....	.....	.....	356.36	99.24	331.96	945.80	169.13	963.02	350.76	1,969.21
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.50	38.50
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304.82	1,197.92
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.93	489.72
Interior States, South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304.95	1,796.14
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.14	2,325.48
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.28	1,897.90
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.90	457.30
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.70	2,757.40
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.61	902.61
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146.87	679.67
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.90	817.45
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interior States, North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	636.70	9,837.81
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.05	70.05
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	3.80
Pacific States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.85	73.85
New England States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	1,102.91
Middle Atlantic States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.30	2,497.26
Southern Atlantic States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373.93	2,736.90
Gulf States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360.76	1,969.21
Interior States, South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304.95	1,796.14
Interior States, North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686.70	9,837.81
Pacific States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.85	73.85
Total United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,691.70	22,004.08

TABLE No. 40.

Table showing the population of the principal cities and towns in the United States, according to the Seventh Census (1850) and the Eighth Census (1860), respectively; also the numerical increase and increase per cent.

Cities and towns.	Counties.	States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Albany.....	Albany.....	New York.....	50,763	62,367	11,604	22.85
Alleghany City.....	Alleghany.....	Pennsylvania.....	21,361	28,703	7,441	35.00
Augusta.....	Richmond.....	Georgia.....	11,723	12,493	740	6.30
Augusta.....	Kennebec.....	Maine.....	8,235	7,600	.....	1.7.40
Auburn.....	Cayuga.....	New York.....	9,548	10,980	1,438	15.06
Alexandria.....	Alexandria.....	Virginia.....	8,734	12,652	3,918	44.86
Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw.....	Michigan.....	4,868	4,483	.....	1.7.91
Annapolis.....	Anne Arundel.....	Maryland.....	3,011	4,529	1,518	50.43
Alton.....	Madison.....	Illinois.....	3,585	7,338	3,753	104.69
Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	160,054	212,418	43,364	25.65
Buffalo.....	Erie.....	New York.....	42,361	81,129	38,668	91.97
Boston.....	Suffolk.....	Massachusetts.....	136,681	177,819	40,931	29.90
Bangor.....	Penobscot.....	Maine.....	14,438	16,407	1,975	13.66
Bath.....	Sagadahoc.....	Maine.....	8,090	8,076	56	0.70
Burlington.....	Chittenden.....	Vermont.....	6,110	7,713	1,603	26.34
Burlington.....	Burlington.....	New Jersey.....	4,536	5,193	657	14.46
Burlington.....	Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	4,069	6,706	2,634	64.86
Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	New York.....	96,838	266,661	169,823	175.37
Charleston.....	Charleston.....	South Carolina.....	42,985	40,578	.....	1.5.60
Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	Ohio.....	115,436	161,044	45,608	39.51
Columbus.....	Franklin.....	Ohio.....	17,882	18,554	672	3.76
Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.....	Ohio.....	17,034	43,417	26,383	154.82
Chicago.....	Cook.....	Illinois.....	29,963	109,960	79,997	266.65
Cambridge.....	Middlesex.....	Massachusetts.....	15,215	26,000	10,785	71.22
Canandaigua.....	Ontario.....	New York.....	6,143	7,075	932	15.17
Columbia.....	Richland.....	South Carolina.....	6,060	8,059	1,999	32.92
Columbus.....	Muscogee.....	Georgia.....	5,942	9,621	3,679	61.91
Chillicothe.....	Ross.....	Ohio.....	7,100	7,636	536	7.40
Detroit.....	Wayne.....	Michigan.....	91,019	45,619	24,600	117.03
Dover.....	Strafford.....	New Hampshire.....	8,196	8,502	306	3.73
Dayton.....	Montgomery.....	Ohio.....	10,970	20,081	9,111	83.05
Davenport.....	Scott.....	Iowa.....	1,848	11,267	9,419	509.62
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	Iowa.....	3,106	13,000	9,893	318.37
Des Moines.....	Polk.....	Iowa.....	966	3,985	2,979	308.12
Fall River.....	Bristol.....	Massachusetts.....	11,594	14,026	2,502	21.71
Frederick.....	Frederick.....	Maryland.....	6,028	8,143	2,115	35.09
Fayetteville.....	Cumberland.....	North Carolina.....	4,646	4,790	144	3.09
Fredericksburg.....	Spotsylvania.....	Virginia.....	4,061	5,022	961	23.65
Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	Illinois.....	1,436	3,529	2,093	145.75
Fort Wayne.....	Allen.....	Indiana.....	4,282	10,366	6,106	142.59
Gardiner.....	Kennebec.....	Maine.....	6,486	4,487	.....	1.30.22
Gloucester.....	Essex.....	Massachusetts.....	7,766	10,904	3,118	40.14

TABLE No. 40.—*Population of the principal cities and towns, &c.*—Continued.

Cities and towns.	Counties.	States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Georgetown	Washington	Dist. of Columbia..	8,366	8,733	367	4.38
Galveston	Galveston	Texas	4,177	7,307	3,130	74.93
Galena	Jo Daviess.....	Illinois	6,004	8,193	2,189	36.45
Hartford	Hartford	Connecticut	13,555	22,154	15,599	115.08
Hudson	Columbia	New York	6,286	7,187	901	14.33
Harrisburg	Dauphin	Pennsylvania	7,834	13,405	5,571	71.11
Ithaca	Tompkins	New York	6,909	6,843	.....	4.05
Indianapolis	Marion	Indiana	8,034	18,611	10,577	131.65
Iowa City	Johnson	Iowa	1,582	5,214	3,632	229.58
Jersey City	Hudson	New Jersey	6,856	22,226	22,370	326.28
Keokuk	Lee	Iowa	2,478	8,136	5,658	228.32
Lowell	Middlesex	Massachusetts	33,383	36,897	3,444	10.31
Louisville	Jefferson	Kentucky	43,194	68,033	24,839	57.50
Lynn	Essex	Massachusetts	14,257	19,083	4,826	33.85
Lockport	Niagara	New York	12,323	13,523	1,200	9.73
Lancaster	Lancaster	Pennsylvania	12,369	17,603	5,234	42.31
Lynchburg	Campbell	Virginia	8,071	6,853	.....	4.15.09
Lexington	Fayette	Kentucky	9,180	9,321	171	1.53
La Fayette	Tippecanoe	Indiana	1,915	9,327	8,172	672.59
Lansing	Ingham	Michigan	1,229	3,074	1,845	150.12
La Porte	La Porte	Indiana	1,624	5,028	3,204	175.65
Manchester	Hillsboro'	New Hampshire	13,932	20,109	6,177	44.33
Mobile	Mobile	Alabama	20,515	29,258	8,743	42.61
Montgomery	Montgomery	Alabama	4,935	35,962	30,967	627.49
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	20,061	45,946	25,185	125.54
Marblehead	Essex	Massachusetts	6,167	7,647	1,480	23.99
Middleboro'	Plymouth	Massachusetts	5,336	6,972	936	17.54
Memphis	Shelby	Tennessee	8,659	22,623	13,784	155.94
Muscatine	Muscatine	Iowa	2,540	5,324	2,784	109.60
Madison	Jefferson	Indiana	8,012	8,130	118	1.47
New Haven	New Haven	Connecticut	20,345	32,267	18,922	93.00
New York	New York	New York	515,547	805,651	290,104	56.27
Newark	Essex	New Jersey	38,894	71,914	33,020	84.89
Norfolk	Norfolk	Virginia	14,326	15,611	1,285	8.96
Nashville	Davidson	Tennessee	10,478	16,988	6,510	62.13
New Orleans	Orleans	Louisiana	116,375	168,675	52,300	44.94
Nashua	Hillsboro'	New Hampshire	5,820	10,065	4,245	72.93
Nantucket	Nantucket	Massachusetts	8,452	6,094	.....	4.27.89
Newburyport	Essex	Massachusetts	9,572	13,401	3,829	40.00
Newport	Newport	Rhode Island	9,563	10,508	945	9.88
New London	New London	Connecticut	8,991	10,115	1,124	12.50
Newburg	Orange	New York	11,415	15,196	3,781	33.12
Newbern	Craven	North Carolina	4,681	5,432	751	16.04
Natchez	Adams	Mississippi	4,434	6,612	2,178	49.12
Pekin	Tazewell	Illinois	1,678	3,467	1,789	106.61

TABLE No. 40.—*Population of the principal cities and towns, &c.*—Continued

Cities and towns.	Counties.	States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Portland.....	Cumberland.....	Maine.....	20,815	26,341	5,526	26.54
Portsmouth.....	Rockingham.....	New Hampshire...	9,736	9,335	.....	L. 4.13
Portsmouth.....	Norfolk.....	Virginia.....	8,123	9,502	1,380	16.99
Providence.....	Providence.....	Rhode Island.....	41,513	50,666	9,153	22.04
Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	340,045	562,529	222,484	65.43
Pittsburg.....	Alleghany.....	Pennsylvania.....	46,601	49,217	2,616	5.61
Petersburg.....	Dinwiddie.....	Virginia.....	14,010	18,266	4,256	30.38
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Massachusetts.....	6,034	6,273	239	4.12
Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.....	New York.....	13,944	14,736	792	5.61
Paterson.....	Passaic.....	New Jersey.....	11,334	19,588	8,254	72.83
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Illinois.....	5,095	14,045	8,950	175.06
Quincy.....	Adams.....	Illinois.....	6,902	13,632	6,730	97.51
Rochester.....	Monroe.....	New York.....	36,403	48,904	11,801	32.42
Richmond.....	Henrico.....	Virginia.....	27,570	37,910	10,340	37.50
Roxbury.....	Norfolk.....	Massachusetts.....	18,364	25,137	6,773	36.88
Reading.....	Berks.....	Pennsylvania.....	15,743	23,161	7,418	47.12
Raleigh.....	Wake.....	North Carolina.....	4,518	4,780	262	5.80
Richmond.....	Wayne.....	Indiana.....	1,443	6,603	5,160	357.51
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Illinois.....	1,711	5,130	3,419	199.22
Springfield.....	Hampden.....	Massachusetts.....	11,766	15,199	3,433	29.18
Salem.....	Essex.....	Massachusetts.....	20,264	22,252	1,988	9.81
Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	New York.....	22,271	28,119	5,848	26.26
Savannah.....	Chatham.....	Georgia.....	15,312	22,222	6,960	45.29
St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	77,860	163,773	85,913	109.49
San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	California.....	34,776	56,802	22,026	63.34
Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	New York.....	8,921	9,579	658	7.38
Steubenville.....	Jefferson.....	Ohio.....	6,140	6,154	10	0.16
Thomaston.....	Knox.....	Maine.....	2,723	3,218	495	18.16
Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	New York.....	28,785	39,232	10,447	36.29
Taunton.....	Bristol.....	Massachusetts.....	10,441	15,376	4,935	47.27
Utica.....	Oneida.....	New York.....	17,555	22,529	4,964	28.26
Vicksburg.....	Warren.....	Mississippi.....	3,678	4,591	913	24.82
Washington.....	Washington.....	Dist. of Columbia..	40,001	61,122	21,121	52.78
Wilmington.....	New Hanover.....	North Carolina..	7,264	9,352	2,088	28.50
Worcester.....	Worcester.....	Massachusetts.....	17,049	24,960	7,911	46.40
West Troy.....	Albany.....	New York.....	7,554	8,830	1,276	16.89
Wilmington.....	New Castle.....	Delaware.....	13,979	21,508	7,529	53.86
Wheeling.....	Ohio.....	Virginia.....	11,435	14,063	2,628	23.16
Zanesville.....	Muskingum.....	Ohio.....	10,355	9,229	.....	L. 10.87

↑ indicates loss.

TABLE NO. 41.

Population of the United States by Counties, Census 1860.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Autauga.....	3,616	3,502	7,118	7	7	14	7,132	4,677	4,930	9,607	16,739
Baldwin.....	2,105	1,571	3,676	67	73	140	3,816	2,266	1,448	3,714	7,570
Barbour.....	7,490	7,139	14,629	20	13	33	14,662	7,996	8,154	16,150	30,813
Bibb.....	4,045	3,962	8,007	9	16	25	8,052	1,899	1,843	3,742	11,894
Blount.....	5,165	5,028	10,193	3	3	6	10,199	295	371	666	10,865
Butler.....	5,981	5,379	11,360	26	18	44	11,304	3,411	3,407	6,818	18,123
Calhoun.....	8,624	8,545	17,169	11	17	28	17,197	2,107	2,235	4,342	21,539
Chambers.....	5,764	5,551	11,315	25	25	50	11,365	5,908	5,941	11,849	23,214
Cherokee.....	7,665	7,656	15,321	16	21	37	15,358	1,479	1,523	3,002	18,360
Choctaw.....	3,539	3,228	6,767	9	7	16	6,783	3,553	3,542	7,094	13,877
Clarke.....	3,987	3,612	7,599	7	7	14	7,613	3,617	3,819	7,436	15,049
Coffee.....	4,275	3,925	8,200	4	2	6	8,206	673	744	1,417	9,623
Conecuh.....	3,318	3,101	6,419	4	6	10	6,429	2,463	2,419	4,882	11,311
Cook.....	7,314	6,736	14,050	7	4	11	14,061	2,530	2,682	5,212	19,273
Covington.....	2,863	2,788	5,651	8	9	17	5,648	396	425	821	6,469
Dale.....	5,264	5,117	10,381	6	1	7	10,388	870	939	1,809	12,195
Dallas.....	4,025	3,760	7,785	26	29	55	7,865	12,907	12,853	25,760	33,625
DeKalb.....	4,666	4,967	9,633	2	2	4	9,657	430	418	848	10,705
Fayette.....	5,735	5,410	11,145	....	2	2	11,147	815	888	1,703	12,850
Franklin.....	5,259	4,860	10,119	5	8	13	10,132	4,136	4,359	8,495	18,627
Greene.....	3,887	3,364	7,251	6	4	10	7,261	11,981	11,617	23,598	30,859
Henry.....	5,343	5,191	10,464	10	11	21	10,485	2,213	2,220	4,433	14,918
Jackson.....	7,582	7,229	14,811	26	41	67	14,878	1,724	1,681	3,405	18,283
Jefferson.....	4,573	4,505	9,078	6	13	19	9,097	1,298	1,351	2,649	11,746
Lawrence.....	3,627	3,546	7,173	9	5	14	7,187	3,311	3,477	6,788	13,975
Lauderdale.....	5,312	5,327	10,639	19	25	44	10,683	3,666	3,371	6,737	17,422
Limestone.....	3,615	3,600	7,215	3	3	6	7,221	3,970	4,115	8,085	15,306
Lurdes.....	4,299	4,063	8,362	9	5	14	8,376	9,650	9,690	19,340	27,716
Madison.....	5,969	5,717	11,686	105	87	192	11,878	7,237	7,333	14,573	26,451
Marengo.....	3,527	3,234	6,761	1	....	1	6,762	12,313	12,066	24,409	31,171
Marion.....	4,921	4,973	9,894	4	1	5	9,899	648	633	1,281	11,182
Marshall.....	4,868	4,732	9,600	22	29	51	9,651	896	925	1,821	11,472
Macon.....	4,425	4,200	8,625	....	1	1	8,626	9,014	9,162	18,176	26,802
Mobile.....	15,730	12,830	28,560	543	652	1,195	29,755	5,919	5,464	11,376	41,131
Montgomery.....	6,473	5,651	12,124	27	43	70	12,194	11,908	11,802	23,710	35,904
Mourne.....	3,560	3,356	6,916	15	31	46	6,962	4,293	4,412	8,705	15,667
Morgan.....	3,781	3,811	7,592	18	19	37	7,629	1,817	1,889	3,706	11,335
Perry.....	4,866	4,613	9,479	27	12	39	9,518	9,275	8,931	18,206	27,794
Pickens.....	5,152	4,965	10,117	4	4	8	10,125	5,976	6,215	12,191	22,316
Pike.....	8,068	7,518	15,586	3	1	4	15,590	4,433	4,352	8,785	24,375
Randolph.....	9,134	8,998	18,132	10	13	23	18,155	896	1,008	1,904	20,059
Russell.....	5,543	5,393	10,936	12	6	18	10,954	7,623	7,815	15,438	26,592
Shelby.....	4,623	4,347	8,970	7	19	26	8,996	1,851	1,771	3,622	12,618
St. Clair.....	4,703	4,533	9,236	5	4	9	9,245	667	901	1,568	11,013
Sumter.....	3,095	2,824	5,919	13	12	25	5,944	9,402	8,689	18,091	24,035
Tallapoosa.....	8,718	8,436	17,154	1	....	1	17,155	3,240	3,452	6,692	23,827
Talladega.....	7,305	7,329	14,634	11	10	21	14,655	4,420	4,435	8,855	23,590
Tuscaloosa.....	6,562	6,389	12,971	35	49	84	13,055	5,196	4,949	10,145	23,200
Walker.....	3,777	3,684	7,461	....	....	....	7,461	246	273	519	7,980
Washington.....	1,093	1,026	2,119	24	32	56	2,175	1,296	1,198	2,494	4,669
Wilcox.....	3,578	3,217	6,795	15	11	26	6,821	8,816	8,981	17,797	24,618
Winston.....	1,742	1,712	3,454	....	....	....	3,454	61	61	122	3,576
Total.....	270,271	256,160	526,431	1,254	1,436	2,690	529,121	217,766	217,314	435,080	964,201

NOTE.—160 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Arkansas.....	2,094	1,820	3,913	.....	.....	.....	3,913	2,603	2,318	4,921	8,834
Ashley.....	2,592	2,237	4,829	.....	.....	.....	4,829	1,818	1,943	3,761	8,590
Benton.....	4,534	4,387	8,921	1	.....	1	8,922	190	194	384	9,306
Bradley.....	3,025	2,672	5,696	.....	.....	.....	5,696	1,363	1,427	2,690	8,386
Calhoun.....	1,680	1,462	3,122	.....	.....	.....	3,122	492	489	981	4,103
Carroll.....	4,641	4,412	9,053	.....	.....	.....	9,053	152	178	330	9,383
Chicot.....	1,011	711	1,722	.....	.....	.....	1,722	3,886	3,024	7,512	9,234
Clark.....	3,990	3,526	7,516	2	3	5	7,521	1,083	1,131	2,214	9,735
Columbia.....	4,682	4,163	8,845	3	2	5	8,850	1,814	1,765	3,579	12,429
Conway.....	3,104	2,791	5,895	.....	.....	.....	5,895	377	425	802	6,697
Crawford.....	3,597	3,389	6,986	.....	6	6	6,992	433	455	888	7,874
Crittenden.....	1,522	1,051	2,573	.....	.....	.....	2,573	1,231	1,116	2,347	4,920
Craighead.....	1,504	1,414	2,978	.....	1	1	2,979	44	43	87	3,066
Dallas.....	2,508	2,280	4,788	.....	1	1	4,789	1,665	1,629	3,294	8,083
Desha.....	1,531	1,123	2,655	8	12	20	2,675	1,955	1,829	3,784	6,459
Drew.....	2,955	2,626	5,581	.....	.....	.....	5,581	1,725	1,772	3,497	9,078
Franklin.....	3,319	3,011	6,330	4	2	6	6,336	493	469	962	7,292
Fulton.....	2,086	1,850	3,936	.....	.....	.....	3,936	33	55	88	4,024
Green.....	2,934	2,720	5,654	.....	.....	.....	5,654	82	107	189	5,843
Hempstead.....	4,618	3,971	8,589	2	.....	2	8,591	2,733	2,665	5,398	13,989
Hot Spring.....	2,632	2,367	5,019	2	1	3	5,022	293	315	613	5,635
Independence.....	6,793	6,177	12,970	.....	.....	.....	12,970	647	694	1,341	14,311
Izard.....	3,487	3,346	6,833	.....	.....	.....	6,833	181	201	382	7,215
Jefferson.....	4,271	3,542	7,813	3	9	12	7,825	3,637	3,479	7,116	14,931
Johnson.....	3,478	3,163	6,641	.....	.....	.....	6,641	486	487	973	7,614
Jackson.....	4,234	3,723	7,957	.....	1	1	7,958	1,254	1,281	2,535	10,492
Lafayette.....	2,263	1,883	4,146	4	3	7	4,153	2,294	2,017	4,311	8,464
Lawrence.....	4,654	4,221	8,875	3	.....	3	8,878	247	247	494	9,372
Madison.....	3,793	3,651	7,444	.....	.....	.....	7,444	134	162	296	7,740
Marion.....	3,108	2,815	5,923	2	6	8	5,931	118	143	261	6,189
Mississippi.....	1,276	1,158	2,434	.....	.....	.....	2,434	746	715	1,461	3,895
Monroe.....	1,853	1,578	3,431	.....	.....	.....	3,431	1,132	1,068	2,200	5,631
Montgomery.....	1,886	1,675	3,561	.....	.....	.....	3,561	48	44	92	3,653
Newton.....	1,705	1,664	3,369	.....	.....	.....	3,369	12	12	24	3,393
Ouachita.....	4,553	3,905	8,458	1	.....	1	8,459	2,187	2,291	4,478	12,936
Perry.....	1,138	1,024	2,162	.....	.....	.....	2,162	153	151	303	2,465
Phillips.....	3,363	2,559	5,922	1	3	4	5,926	4,675	4,368	9,043	14,969
Pike.....	2,017	1,781	3,798	.....	.....	.....	3,798	114	113	227	4,025
Poinsett.....	1,368	1,167	2,535	.....	.....	.....	2,535	522	501	1,023	3,558
Polk.....	2,109	1,961	4,070	.....	.....	.....	4,070	77	95	172	4,242
Pope.....	3,600	3,305	6,905	.....	.....	.....	6,905	468	490	958	7,863
Prairie.....	3,265	2,750	6,015	.....	.....	.....	6,015	1,412	1,427	2,839	8,854
Pulaski.....	4,653	3,632	8,285	6	1	7	8,292	1,782	1,723	3,505	11,790
Randolph.....	3,079	2,823	5,902	.....	.....	.....	5,902	175	184	359	6,261
St. Francis.....	3,272	2,779	6,051	.....	.....	.....	6,051	1,321	1,297	2,618	8,669
Saline.....	3,096	2,795	5,891	.....	.....	.....	5,891	361	398	759	6,650
Scott.....	2,578	2,352	4,930	.....	.....	.....	4,930	109	105	214	5,144
Searcy.....	2,686	2,492	5,178	.....	.....	.....	5,178	49	44	93	5,271
Sebastian.....	4,499	4,058	8,557	1	.....	1	8,558	311	369	680	9,238
Sevier.....	3,768	3,382	7,150	.....	.....	.....	7,150	1,717	1,649	3,366	10,516
Union.....	3,194	2,763	5,957	.....	.....	.....	5,957	3,161	3,170	6,331	12,288
Van Buren.....	2,634	2,493	5,127	.....	.....	.....	5,127	93	107	200	5,327
Washington.....	6,859	6,274	13,133	27	20	47	13,180	741	753	1,494	14,627
White.....	3,621	3,269	6,890	2	1	3	6,893	627	745	1,372	8,262
Yell.....	2,838	2,497	5,335	.....	.....	.....	5,335	523	475	998	6,333
Total.....	171,501	152,890	324,391	72	72	144	324,535	56,174	54,941	111,115	435,650

NOTE.—48 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COL- ORED.			INDIANS.			HALF- BREEDS.			CHINESE.			Aggregate pop- ulation.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Alameda	5,489	3,059	8,548	37	18	55	70	61	131	.....	.....	.....	182	5	193	8,927
Amador	6,151	2,101	8,252	65	23	88	.....	..	.....	15	7	22	2,468	100	2,568	10,830
Butte	7,770	1,967	9,737	57	14	71	98	23	121	.....	.....	.....	2,111	66	2,177	12,106
Calaveras	10,088	2,458	12,546	82	12	94	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3,527	130	3,657	16,290
Colusa	1,543	632	2,165	11	7	18	25	48	73	4	3	7	9	.....	9	2,274
Contra Costa	3,385	1,790	5,185	16	1	17	52	44	96	8	10	18	2	.....	2	5,328
Del Norte	1,050	291	1,341	27	91	118	130	126	256	.....	1	1	337	1	338	1,993
El Dorado	11,844	3,671	15,515	210	67	277	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	4,603	159	4,762	20,522
Fresno	774	225	999	3	.....	3	1852	1442	3,294	.....	.....	.....	304	5	309	4,605
Humboldt	1,721	777	2,498	1	1	2	59	69	128	17	1	18	24	13	37	2,694
Klamath	1,077	143	1,220	4	.....	4	17	9	26	13	7	20	525	8	533	1,803
Los Angeles	5,712	3,569	9,281	59	28	87	1095	884	1,979	30	12	42	35	10	45	11,333
Mariposa	3,385	918	4,303	69	91	160	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1,781	59	1,840	6,243
Marin	2,339	758	3,097	22	1	23	85	45	130	47	32	80	4	.....	4	3,334
Mendocino	2,037	868	2,905	5	..	5	693	361	1,054	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3,967
Merced	800	314	1,114	10	7	17	23	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,141
Monterey	2,708	1,597	4,305	15	2	17	216	163	411	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	6	4,739
Napa	3,445	2,003	5,448	33	22	55	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	5,521
Nevada	11,457	2,681	14,138	111	45	156	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2,051	82	2,147	16,446
Placer	8,507	2,312	10,819	43	5	48	52	5	57	.....	.....	.....	2,347	45	2,392	13,270
Plumas	3,284	567	3,851	5	..	5	84	24	108	.....	.....	.....	399	.....	399	4,363
Sacramento	14,738	6,954	21,692	308	160	468	183	65	251	.....	.....	.....	1,527	204	1,731	24,144
Santa Barbara	1,816	1,332	3,148	..	..	..	220	145	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,543
San Bernardino	1,482	1,022	2,504	11	9	20	1689	1339	3,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,551
Santa Clara	7,426	4,399	11,825	52	35	87	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,912
Santa Cruz	3,148	1,764	4,912	22	16	38	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,944
San Diego	850	399	1,249	7	1	8	1616	1451	3,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,321
San Francisco	33,990	21,636	55,626	780	390	1176	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,802
San Joaquin	6,131	3,178	9,309	80	46	126	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,435
San Luis Obispo	1,098	672	1,770	5	3	8	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782
San Mateo	2,211	935	3,146	44	24	68	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,214
Shasta	3,295	1,023	4,318	32	10	42	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,360
Sierra	9,793	1,537	11,330	4	17	21	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,387
Siskiyou	6,252	1,306	7,558	47	24	71	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,629
Solano	4,681	2,416	7,127	30	1	31	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,169
Sonoma	7,425	4,357	11,782	58	27	85	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,867
Stanislaus	1,606	594	2,200	24	21	45	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,245
Sutter	2,380	970	3,350	18	12	30	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,390
Tehama	2,997	1,005	4,002	31	11	42	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,044
Trinity	4,469	639	5,108	16	1	17	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,125
Tulare	3,456	1,159	4,615	12	11	23	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,638
Tuolumne	12,575	3,488	16,063	129	37	166	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,229
Yolo	3,196	1,493	4,689	18	9	27	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,716
Yuba	10,255	3,180	13,435	150	83	233	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,638
Total	229,856	98,149	328,005	2827	1239	4066	8269	6286	14,555	124	84	208	22,251	879	23,140	370,994

NOTE.—Included in white population, in the last twenty counties, excepting San Diego, there are 3,007 Indians, 38 half breeds, and 11,779 Chinese.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Fairfield	36,614	39,126	75,800	790	886	1,676	77,476
Hartford	43,766	44,877	88,643	671	648	1,319	89,962
Litchfield	23,001	23,206	46,207	577	534	1,111	47,318
Middlesex	14,771	15,751	30,522	153	184	337	30,859
New Haven	46,881	48,351	95,232	942	1,171	2,113	97,345
New London	29,989	30,398	60,387	634	710	1,344	61,731
Tolland	10,105	10,348	20,453	137	119	256	20,709
Windham	16,731	17,545	34,276	232	239	471	34,747
Total	221,858	229,662	451,520	4,136	4,491	8,627	460,147

NOTE.—46 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male	Fem.	Total.	
Kent	10,614	9,716	20,330	3,671	3,600	7,271	27,601	89	114	203	27,804
Newcastle	23,035	23,320	46,355	4,068	4,130	8,198	54,543	121	133	254	54,797
Sussex	12,291	11,613	23,904	2,150	2,220	4,370	28,274	650	691	1,341	29,615
Total	45,940	44,649	90,589	9,889	9,940	19,829	110,418	860	938	1,798	112,216

STATE OF FLORIDA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total		Male.	Female	Total.	
Alachua	2,034	1,733	3,767	4	4	8	3,775	2,263	2,194	4,457	8,233
Brevard	136	88	224	1	.....	1	225	8	13	21	246
Calhoun	442	453	895	17	10	27	922	251	270	521	1,446
Clay	716	672	1,388	4	3	7	1,395	968	251	1,219	2,614
Columbia	1,367	1,215	2,582	1	.....	1	2,583	1,058	1,005	2,063	4,646
Dade	54	26	80	1	.....	1	81	1	1	2	83
Duval	1,561	1,364	2,925	71	91	162	3,087	1,050	937	1,987	5,074
Escambia	2,034	1,620	3,654	77	76	153	3,807	1,078	883	1,961	5,768
Franklin	730	648	1,378	3	3	6	1,384	971	949	1,920	3,304
Gadsden	2,085	1,896	3,981	2	4	6	3,987	2,809	2,600	5,409	9,396
Hamilton	1,505	1,229	2,734	12	11	23	2,757	697	700	1,397	4,154
Hernando*	500	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	100	100	200	1,200
Hillsborough	1,291	1,124	2,415	2	.....	2	2,417	264	300	564	2,981
Holmes	619	659	1,278	2	1	3	1,274	49	63	112	1,386
Jackson	2,757	2,506	5,263	26	17	43	5,306	2,442	2,461	4,903	10,209
Jefferson	1,764	1,734	3,498	1	3	4	3,503	3,075	3,299	6,374	9,873

* Estimated; no schedule returned.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Lafayette.....	761	729	1,490	1	.....	1	1,491	294	583	877	2,068
Leon.....	1,687	1,507	3,194	23	34	60	3,254	4,599	4,490	9,089	12,343
Levy.....	698	635	1,331	.....	.....	.....	1,331	203	247	450	1,781
Liberty.....	490	445	935	.....	1	1	936	268	255	521	1,457
Madison.....	1,823	1,698	3,521	8	1	9	3,530	2,131	2,118	4,249	7,779
Manatee.....	323	278	601	.....	.....	.....	601	132	121	253	854
Marion.....	1,796	1,498	3,294	1	.....	1	3,295	2,689	2,625	5,314	8,609
Monroe.....	1,276	1,026	2,302	73	87	160	2,462	257	194	451	2,913
Nassau.....	1,108	870	1,978	23	31	54	2,032	840	772	1,612	3,644
New River.....	1,622	1,453	3,075	1	.....	1	3,076	3-2	352	744	3,820
Orange.....	452	371	823	1	.....	1	824	88	75	163	987
Putnam.....	914	720	1,634	12	19	31	1,665	543	504	1,047	2,712
Santa Rosa.....	2,117	1,931	4,048	36	25	61	4,109	835	548	1,371	5,480
St. John's.....	975	978	1,953	33	49	82	2,035	448	555	1,003	3,038
Suwannee.....	796	671	1,467	.....	1	1	1,468	428	407	835	2,303
Sumter.....	534	466	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	275	274	549	1,549
Taylor.....	673	586	1,259	.....	.....	.....	1,259	60	65	125	1,384
Volusia.....	467	394	861	.....	.....	.....	861	158	139	297	1,158
Wakulla.....	868	804	1,672	.....	.....	.....	1,672	573	594	1,167	2,839
Walton.....	1,314	1,270	2,584	7	5	12	2,596	224	217	441	3,037
Washington.....	841	829	1,670	8	2	10	1,680	236	236	474	2,154
Total.....	41,128	36,619	77,747	454	478	932	78,679	31,348	30,397	61,745	140,424

STATE OF GEORGIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Appling.....	1,770	1,672	3,442	2	1	3	3,445	364	381	745	4,190
Baker.....	824	669	1,493	.....	.....	.....	1,493	1,739	1,753	3,492	4,985
Baldwin.....	2,143	1,914	4,057	46	46	92	4,149	2,550	2,429	4,929	9,078
Banks.....	1,768	1,842	3,610	7	4	11	3,621	552	534	1,086	4,707
Berrien.....	1,567	1,474	3,041	2	.....	2	3,043	195	237	432	3,475
Bibb.....	4,940	4,520	9,460	18	22	41	9,501	3,241	3,549	6,790	16,291
Brooks.....	1,639	1,433	3,072	1	1	2	3,074	1,609	1,673	3,282	6,356
Bryan.....	831	8-5	1,636	.....	.....	.....	1,636	1,163	1,216	2,379	4,015
Bullock.....	1,815	1,691	3,506	.....	.....	.....	3,506	1,046	1,116	2,162	5,668
Burke.....	2,552	2,461	5,013	47	53	100	5,113	5,950	6,102	12,052	17,165
Butts.....	1,674	1,699	3,373	7	8	15	3,388	1,512	1,553	3,067	6,455
Calhoun.....	1,107	1,067	2,174	3	5	8	2,182	1,364	1,367	2,731	4,913
Camden.....	660	616	1,276	.....	1	1	1,277	2,047	2,093	4,143	5,420
Campbell.....	3,178	3,111	6,289	5	3	8	6,297	942	1,082	2,024	8,301
Carroll.....	5,169	4,947	10,116	7	6	13	10,129	884	978	1,862	11,991
Cass.....	5,786	5,647	11,433	4	5	9	11,442	2,202	2,080	4,282	15,724
Catoosa.....	2,210	2,158	4,368	3	1	4	4,372	352	358	710	5,080
Chattahoochie.....	1,544	1,490	3,034	2	3	5	3,039	1,344	1,414	2,758	5,797

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Aggre population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Charlton	634	589	1,223	.....	.....	.....	1,223	376	181	557	1,780
Chattooga	2,551	2,556	5,107	9	2	4	5,111	1,044	1,010	2,054	7,165
Chatham	8,489	7,029	15,511	334	391	725	16,236	7,190	7,617	14,807	31,043
Cherokee	5,040	5,007	10,047	26	19	45	10,092	569	630	1,199	11,291
Clark	2,660	2,679	5,339	10	9	19	5,358	2,722	2,938	5,660	11,218
Clay	1,365	1,261	2,626	9	5	14	2,640	1,096	1,157	2,253	4,893
Clayton	1,642	1,508	3,240	.....	.....	.....	3,240	567	659	1,226	4,466
Clinch	1,394	1,215	2,609	3	2	5	2,614	211	236	449	3,053
Cobb	5,172	5,238	10,410	4	9	13	10,423	1,696	1,921	3,619	14,029
Colquitt	614	581	1,195	6	3	11	1,206	52	58	110	1,316
Columbus	1,785	1,726	3,511	28	28	56	3,567	4,144	4,149	8,293	11,800
Coffee	1,110	1,096	2,206	6	4	10	2,216	319	344	663	2,879
Coweta	3,770	3,663	7,433	7	15	22	7,455	3,471	3,777	7,248	14,703
Crawford	1,771	1,636	3,407	10	6	16	3,423	2,170	2,100	4,270	7,693
Dade	1,419	1,346	2,765	3	1	4	2,769	157	143	300	3,069
Dawson	1,698	1,828	3,526	2	2	4	3,530	164	162	326	3,856
Decatur	3,126	2,859	5,985	5	8	13	5,998	2,946	2,978	5,924	11,922
De Kalb	2,884	2,914	5,798	6	2	8	5,806	982	1,018	2,000	7,806
Dooly	2,457	2,368	4,825	2	.....	2	4,847	1,982	2,088	4,070	8,917
Dougherty	1,190	1,017	2,207	8	1	9	2,216	3,135	2,944	6,079	8,295
Early	1,092	1,000	2,092	.....	.....	.....	2,092	2,101	1,956	4,057	6,149
Echols	613	564	1,177	.....	.....	.....	1,177	161	153	314	1,491
Effingham	1,961	1,311	2,572	11	7	18	2,590	1,121	1,044	2,165	4,755
Elbert	2,409	2,288	4,697	11	14	25	4,722	2,875	2,836	5,711	10,433
Emanuel	1,913	1,835	3,748	20	19	39	3,787	622	663	1,285	5,034
Fannin	2,483	2,512	4,995	.....	1	1	4,996	76	67	143	5,139
Fayette	2,560	2,462	5,022	2	4	6	5,028	964	1,055	2,019	7,047
Floyd	4,812	4,457	9,269	7	6	13	9,282	2,922	2,990	5,912	15,181
Forsyth	3,443	3,406	6,851	5	3	8	6,859	430	450	880	7,739
Franklin	3,043	2,995	6,038	19	23	42	6,080	604	709	1,313	7,393
Fulton	5,897	5,544	11,441	12	19	31	11,472	1,307	1,558	2,865	14,327
Gilmer	3,261	3,223	6,554	.....	3	3	6,557	86	81	167	6,724
Glascock	827	827	1,654	13	12	25	1,679	369	369	738	2,432
Glynn	531	527	1,048	2	.....	2	1,050	1,346	1,423	2,769	3,829
Gordon	4,074	3,927	8,001	25	14	39	8,040	1,021	1,085	2,106	10,146
Greene	2,153	2,076	4,229	12	13	25	4,254	4,177	4,221	8,398	12,627
Gwinnet	5,107	5,251	10,358	13	18	31	10,389	1,254	1,297	2,551	12,940
Habersham	2,563	2,573	5,136	24	19	43	5,179	345	442	787	5,923
Hall	4,132	4,059	8,191	9	5	14	8,195	596	665	1,261	9,456
Hancock	1,919	1,952	3,871	19	17	36	3,907	4,242	3,895	8,137	12,044
Haralson	1,427	1,383	2,810	.....	.....	.....	2,810	115	114	229	3,039
Hart	2,324	2,279	4,603	3	3	6	4,609	732	796	1,528	6,137
Harris	3,001	2,978	5,979	9	12	21	6,000	3,753	3,983	7,736	13,735
Heard	2,550	2,429	4,979	10	5	15	4,994	1,303	1,418	2,721	7,705
Henry	3,117	3,056	6,173	7	5	12	6,187	2,209	2,306	4,515	10,788
Houston	2,402	2,366	4,768	10	18	28	4,796	5,428	5,227	10,655	15,451
Irwin	764	689	1,453	.....	.....	.....	1,453	124	122	246	1,699
Jackson	3,647	3,602	7,249	13	14	27	7,276	1,593	1,734	3,327	10,576
Jasper	1,966	1,805	3,771	5	13	18	3,789	3,505	3,449	6,954	10,743
Jefferson	2,077	2,056	4,133	29	21	50	4,183	3,115	2,830	5,945	10,128
Johnson	1,045	1,018	2,063	4	3	7	2,070	457	412	869	2,939

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Jones	1,566	1,518	3,084	15	19	34	3,118	3,053	2,936	5,989	9,107
Laurens	1,901	1,693	3,593	3	3	6	3,729	1,669	1,600	3,269	6,998
Lee	1,147	1,065	2,212	3	4	7	2,249	2,514	2,433	4,947	7,196
Liberty	1,145	1,139	2,284	.....	.....	.....	2,284	2,997	3,066	6,063	8,367
Lincoln	833	842	1,675	10	13	23	1,698	1,868	1,900	3,768	5,466
Lowndes	1,565	1,585	3,150	.....	.....	.....	2,850	1,238	1,167	2,399	5,549
Lumpkin	2,053	2,103	4,156	21	17	38	4,194	210	222	432	4,626
Macon	1,851	1,794	3,645	3	6	9	3,584	2,320	2,515	4,835	8,449
Madison	1,911	2,013	3,924	4	13	17	3,941	967	1,025	1,992	5,933
Marion	1,919	1,942	3,861	4	3	7	3,861	1,760	1,749	3,509	7,370
McIntosh	740	689	1,429	34	20	54	1,483	1,971	2,092	4,063	5,546
Meriwether	3,367	3,211	6,578	1	3	4	6,582	4,391	4,356	8,748	15,330
Miller	599	552	1,151	.....	.....	.....	1,151	291	349	640	1,791
Milton	1,987	1,997	3,984	.....	1	1	3,985	302	315	617	4,602
Mitchell	1,425	1,291	2,716	3	.....	3	2,719	750	839	1,589	4,308
Monroe	2,940	2,813	5,753	14	9	23	5,776	5,078	5,099	10,177	15,953
Montgomery	1,041	973	2,014	3	3	6	2,020	479	498	977	2,997
Morgan	1,536	1,448	2,984	7	.....	7	2,991	3,463	3,543	7,006	9,997
Murray	2,791	2,848	5,639	1	1	2	5,641	693	749	1,442	7,083
Muscogee	4,508	4,458	8,966	72	101	173	9,139	3,781	3,664	7,445	16,584
Newton	3,916	3,906	7,822	22	18	40	7,862	3,202	3,256	6,458	14,300
Oglethorpe	2,025	1,969	4,014	13	8	21	4,035	3,685	3,629	7,514	11,549
Paulding	3,916	3,944	6,460	1	5	6	6,466	274	298	572	7,038
Pickens	2,353	2,352	4,705	.....	.....	.....	4,705	114	132	246	4,951
Pierce	909	831	1,740	.....	.....	.....	1,740	109	194	303	1,973
Pike	2,719	2,613	5,332	10	14	24	5,356	2,373	2,349	4,722	10,078
Polk	1,962	1,891	3,853	2	.....	2	3,855	1,183	1,257	2,440	6,295
Pulaski	2,396	2,211	4,607	13	18	31	4,638	2,105	2,001	4,106	8,744
Putnam	1,518	1,438	2,956	15	16	31	2,987	3,590	3,539	7,128	10,125
Quitman	975	865	1,870	4	.....	4	1,874	791	834	1,625	3,499
Rabun	1,556	1,505	3,061	1	3	4	3,065	96	110	206	3,271
Randolph	2,650	2,453	5,103	1	.....	1	5,104	2,161	2,396	4,557	9,571
Richmond	6,229	6,176	12,405	200	290	490	12,895	3,983	4,496	8,379	21,234
Schley	1,184	1,090	2,274	7	4	11	2,285	1,123	1,225	2,348	4,633
Scriven	1,939	1,803	3,742	1	1	2	3,744	2,977	2,253	4,530	8,274
Spalding	2,463	2,364	4,826	21	33	54	4,880	1,856	1,963	3,819	8,699
Stewart	2,860	2,674	5,534	1	3	4	5,538	3,912	3,972	7,884	13,422
Sumter	2,345	2,191	4,536	1	1	2	4,538	2,460	2,436	4,896	9,436
Talbot	2,535	2,459	4,994	7	12	19	5,013	4,335	4,268	8,603	13,616
Taliaferro	828	865	1,693	19	22	41	1,734	1,391	1,458	2,849	4,583
Tatnall	1,664	1,527	3,191	2	2	4	3,195	574	583	1,157	4,349
Taylor	1,795	1,806	3,601	.....	.....	.....	3,601	1,238	1,159	2,397	5,998
Telfair	966	911	1,877	.....	.....	.....	1,877	389	447	836	2,713
Terrell	1,750	1,593	3,343	1	.....	1	3,344	1,442	1,448	2,890	6,233
Thomas	2,338	2,150	4,488	18	16	34	4,522	3,110	3,134	6,244	10,766
Towns	1,201	1,145	2,346	3	2	5	2,351	49	59	108	2,459
Troup	3,267	2,956	6,223	16	21	37	6,260	5,001	5,001	10,002	16,262
Twiggs	1,480	1,450	2,930	34	38	72	3,002	2,670	2,648	5,318	8,320
Union	2,183	2,119	4,302	2	.....	2	4,297	52	64	116	4,413
Upson	2,481	2,534	5,015	5	2	7	5,022	2,433	2,455	4,888	9,910
Walker	4,344	4,173	8,517	16	14	30	8,547	729	806	1,535	10,082

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Walton	3,205	3,242	6,447	1	5	6	6,453	2,254	2,367	4,621	11,074
Warren	2,137	2,210	4,347	52	42	94	4,441	2,676	2,703	5,379	9,820
Ware	944	874	1,818	5	.....	5	1,823	226	151	377	2,200
Washington	3,168	2,975	6,143	13	10	23	6,166	3,309	3,223	6,532	12,698
Wayne	819	798	1,617	14	16	30	1,647	326	225	551	2,208
Webster	1,420	1,321	2,741	2	.....	2	2,743	1,138	1,149	2,287	5,030
White	1,523	1,518	3,041	2	9	11	3,052	129	134	263	3,315
Whitefield	4,202	4,112	8,314	1	.....	1	8,315	868	864	1,732	10,047
Wilcox	884	808	1,692	2	.....	2	1,694	205	216	421	2,115
Wilkes	1,750	1,684	3,434	18	15	33	3,467	3,901	4,059	7,960	11,427
Wilkinson	2,780	2,692	5,472	7	10	17	5,489	1,950	1,937	3,887	9,376
Worth	1,076	1,042	2,118	6	7	13	2,131	308	324	632	2,763
	301,083	290,505	591,588	1,669	1,831	3,500	595,088	229,193	233,005	462,198	1,057,286

NOTE.—38 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adams	21,204	19,940	41,144	74	105	179	41,323
Alexander	2,593	2,059	4,652	30	25	55	4,707
Bond	5,255	4,512	9,767	23	25	48	9,815
Boon	6,036	5,634	11,670	5	3	8	11,678
Brown	5,258	4,661	9,919	6	13	19	9,938
Bureau	14,197	12,218	26,415	5	6	11	26,426
Calhoun	2,283	2,260	4,543	1	.....	1	4,544
Carroll	6,266	5,422	11,718	8	7	15	11,733
Cass	6,105	5,208	11,313	9	3	12	11,325
Champaign	7,672	6,709	14,381	26	22	48	14,429
Christian	5,649	4,896	10,545	10	7	17	10,562
Clark	7,716	7,232	14,948	22	17	39	14,987
Clay	4,857	4,452	9,309	16	11	27	9,336
Clinton	5,999	4,720	10,719	114	98	212	10,931
Coles	7,468	6,706	14,174	14	15	29	14,203
Cook	74,162	69,785	143,947	521	486	1,007	144,954
Crawford	5,943	5,586	11,529	10	12	22	11,551
Cumberland	4,245	4,064	8,309	1	1	2	8,311
De Kalb	10,107	8,972	19,079	4	3	7	19,086
De Witt	5,746	5,068	10,814	2	4	6	10,820
Douglas	3,977	3,132	7,109	9	22	31	7,140
Du Page	7,719	6,977	14,696	4	1	5	14,701
Edgar	8,746	8,142	16,888	19	18	37	16,925
Edwards	2,812	2,567	5,379	38	37	75	5,454
Efingham	4,190	3,615	7,805	6	5	11	7,816
Fayette	5,842	5,304	11,146	19	24	43	11,189
Ford	1,077	902	1,979	.....	.....	.....	1,979

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Franklin.....	4,807	4,560	9,367	14	12	26	9,393
Fulton.....	17,250	16,039	33,289	26	23	49	33,338
Gallatin.....	3,897	3,732	7,629	200	226	426	8,055
Green.....	8,500	7,567	16,067	14	12	26	16,093
Grundy.....	5,608	4,764	10,372	5	2	7	10,379
Hamilton.....	5,049	4,800	9,849	33	32	65	9,915
Hancock.....	15,272	13,769	29,041	10	10	20	29,061
Hardin.....	1,897	1,807	3,704	27	26	53	3,757
Henderson.....	5,062	4,437	9,499	2	.....	2	9,501
Henry.....	10,266	9,692	20,958	2	.....	2	20,960
Iroquois.....	6,549	5,736	12,285	24	16	40	12,325
Jackson.....	5,061	4,499	9,560	18	11	29	9,589
Jasper.....	4,346	4,004	8,350	9	5	14	8,364
Jefferson.....	6,061	6,270	12,331	18	16	34	12,365
Jersey.....	6,401	5,541	11,942	52	57	109	12,051
Jo Davien.....	14,091	13,056	27,147	25	23	48	27,195
Johnson.....	4,849	4,457	9,306	16	20	36	9,342
Kane.....	15,638	14,386	30,024	20	18	38	30,062
Kankakee.....	8,120	7,273	15,393	14	5	19	15,412
Kendall.....	6,222	6,151	12,373	.....	1	1	12,374
Knox.....	14,204	13,608	27,812	70	81	151	27,963
Lake.....	9,447	8,801	18,248	4	5	9	18,257
La Salle.....	25,583	22,687	48,270	25	35	60	48,330
Lawrence.....	4,752	4,224	8,976	132	106	238	9,214
Lee.....	9,259	8,384	17,643	4	4	8	17,651
Livingston.....	6,350	5,282	11,632	2	3	5	11,637
Logan.....	7,864	6,383	14,247	10	15	25	14,272
McDonough.....	10,610	9,451	20,061	4	4	8	20,069
McHenry.....	11,460	10,625	22,085	3	1	4	22,089
McLean.....	15,026	13,484	28,510	27	105	132	28,642
Macon.....	7,228	6,367	13,595	39	44	83	13,678
Macoupin.....	13,032	11,472	24,504	46	52	98	24,602
Madison.....	16,521	14,168	30,689	222	300	522	31,211
Marion.....	6,585	6,145	12,730	3	6	9	12,739
Marshall.....	7,206	6,231	13,437	.....	.....	.....	13,437
Mason.....	6,026	4,903	10,929	2	.....	2	10,931
Massac.....	3,212	2,882	6,101	63	49	112	6,213
Menard.....	5,117	4,460	9,577	4	3	7	9,584
Mercer.....	8,107	6,930	15,037	2	3	5	15,042
Monroe.....	7,046	5,769	12,815	8	9	17	12,832
Montgomery.....	7,439	6,442	13,881	47	51	98	13,979
Morgan.....	11,520	10,417	21,937	22	23	45	21,982
Moultrie.....	3,404	2,980	6,384	1	.....	1	6,385
Ogle.....	12,229	10,634	22,863	10	15	25	22,888
Peoria.....	19,038	17,437	36,475	58	68	126	36,601
Perry.....	5,038	4,470	9,508	20	24	44	9,552
Piatt.....	3,449	2,875	6,324	3	.....	3	6,327
Pike.....	14,103	13,079	27,182	45	22	67	27,249
Pope.....	3,397	3,149	6,546	25	111	136	6,682
Pulaski.....	2,148	1,756	3,904	19	20	39	3,943
Putnam.....	2,273	2,206	4,479	5	3	8	4,487

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Randolph	8,941	7,225	16,766	220	219	439	17,205
Richland	5,073	4,636	9,709	.....	2	2	9,711
Rock Island	10,908	10,073	20,981	13	11	24	21,005
St. Clair	20,355	16,814	37,169	270	255	525	37,694
Saline	4,673	4,488	9,161	89	81	170	9,331
Sangamon	16,956	15,007	31,963	135	176	311	32,274
Schuyler	7,669	7,001	14,670	5	9	14	14,684
Scott	4,769	4,378	9,047	15	7	22	9,069
Shelby	7,711	6,879	14,590	12	11	23	14,613
Stark	4,819	4,184	9,003	1	.....	1	9,004
Stephenson	13,115	11,997	25,112	.....	.....	.....	25,112
Tazewell	11,450	9,977	21,427	22	21	43	21,470
Union	5,794	5,351	11,145	19	17	36	11,181
Vermilion	10,489	9,390	19,779	12	9	21	19,800
Wabash	3,652	3,581	7,233	40	40	80	7,313
Warren	9,753	8,540	18,293	23	20	43	18,336
Washington	7,354	6,371	13,725	4	2	6	13,731
Wayne	6,234	5,988	12,222	.....	1	1	12,223
White	6,315	5,929	12,244	72	57	129	12,373
Whitesides	10,053	8,676	18,729	4	4	8	18,737
Will	15,794	13,470	29,264	39	19	57	29,321
Williamson	6,216	5,871	12,087	55	63	118	12,205
Winnebago	12,554	11,903	24,457	19	15	34	24,491
Woodford	7,223	6,058	13,281	1	.....	1	13,282
Total	898,952	805,371	1,704,323	3,809	3,819	7,628	1,711,951

NOTE.—32 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF INDIANA.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adams	4,837	4,409	9,246	4	2	6	9,252
Allen	15,349	13,916	29,265	33	30	63	29,328
Bartholomew	9,175	8,683	17,858	4	3	7	17,865
Benton	1,575	1,234	2,809	.....	.....	.....	2,809
Blackford	2,153	1,969	4,122	.....	.....	.....	4,122
Boone	8,641	8,092	16,663	43	47	90	16,753
Brown	3,376	3,131	6,507	.....	.....	.....	6,507
Carroll	7,040	6,436	13,476	8	5	13	13,489
Cass	8,814	7,984	16,778	30	35	65	16,843
Clark	10,398	9,584	19,982	274	246	520	20,502
Clay	6,337	5,802	12,139	11	11	22	12,161
Clinton	7,465	7,030	14,495	9	11	20	14,515
Crawford	4,355	3,871	8,226	.....	.....	.....	8,226
Daviess	6,777	6,472	13,249	36	36	72	13,321

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF INDIANA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Dearborn	12,639	11,693	24,332	36	38	74	24,406
Decatur	8,813	8,457	17,270	11	13	24	17,294
De Kalb	7,156	6,709	13,865	7	8	15	13,880
Delaware	8,173	7,564	15,737	8	8	16	15,753
Dubois	5,333	5,049	10,382	4	8	12	10,394
Elkhart	11,030	9,946	20,976	8	12	20	20,996
Fayette	5,152	4,966	10,118	40	47	87	10,205
Floyd	9,811	9,615	19,426	338	421	757	20,183
Fountain	8,074	7,419	15,493	35	38	73	15,566
Franklin	9,965	9,481	19,446	53	50	103	19,549
Fulton	4,967	4,429	9,396	3	3	6	9,402
Gibson	7,435	6,893	14,328	144	130	274	14,602
Grant	7,974	7,439	15,413	180	184	364	15,777
Green	8,162	7,800	15,962	42	37	79	16,041
Hamilton	8,611	8,349	16,960	181	169	350	17,310
Hancock	6,469	6,220	12,689	49	44	93	12,782
Harrison	9,471	8,936	18,407	64	50	114	18,521
Hendricks	8,671	8,237	16,908	26	19	45	16,953
Henry	10,092	9,744	19,836	140	134	274	20,110
Howard	6,445	5,954	12,399	80	85	165	12,564
Huntington	7,762	7,103	14,865	1	1	2	14,867
Jackson	8,399	7,708	16,107	91	88	179	16,286
Jasper	2,928	2,058	4,986	3	2	5	4,991
Jay	5,917	5,461	11,378	11	10	21	11,399
Jefferson	12,366	12,136	24,502	243	269	512	25,014
Jennings	7,605	6,993	14,598	62	69	131	14,729
Johnson	7,690	7,145	14,835	10	9	19	14,854
Knox	8,334	7,273	15,607	224	225	449	16,056
Kosciusko	8,941	8,475	17,416	2	.....	2	17,418
La Grange	5,886	5,464	11,350	7	9	16	11,366
Lake	4,911	4,229	9,140	3	2	5	9,145
Laporte	11,944	10,840	22,784	73	62	135	22,919
Lawrence	7,074	6,500	13,574	64	54	118	13,692
Madison	8,503	7,955	16,458	29	31	60	16,518
Marion	20,048	18,982	39,030	412	413	825	39,855
Marshall	6,701	6,018	12,719	2	1	3	12,722
Martin	4,586	4,337	8,923	32	20	52	8,975
Miami	8,726	8,078	16,804	26	21	47	16,851
Monroe	6,537	6,285	12,822	10	15	25	12,847
Montgomery	10,722	10,006	20,728	72	78	150	20,878
Morgan	8,143	7,860	16,003	57	50	107	16,110
Newton	1,257	1,103	2,360	.....	.....	.....	2,360
Noble	7,683	7,224	14,907	3	5	8	14,915
Ohio	2,778	2,661	5,439	13	10	23	5,462
Orange	6,006	5,810	11,816	142	118	260	12,076
Owen	7,273	7,018	14,291	41	44	85	14,376
Parke	7,974	7,368	15,342	109	87	196	15,538
Perry	6,106	5,738	11,844	1	2	3	11,847
Pike	5,226	4,898	10,124	11	3	14	10,138
Porter	5,431	4,865	10,296	9	8	17	10,313
Posey	8,580	7,451	16,031	61	75	136	16,167

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF INDIANA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Pulaski	2,998	2,713	5,711	.....	.....	.....	5,711
Putnam	10,669	9,993	20,662	10	9	19	20,681
Randolph	9,399	8,773	18,172	431	394	825	18,997
Ripley	9,806	9,159	18,967	36	49	87	19,054
Rush	8,111	7,683	15,774	209	210	419	16,193
St. Joseph	9,555	8,812	18,367	47	41	88	18,455
Scott	3,753	3,548	7,301	1	1	2	7,303
Shelby	10,047	9,501	19,548	10	11	21	19,569
Spencer	7,673	6,881	14,554	1	1	2	14,556
Stark	1,214	980	2,194	.....	1	1	2,195
Steuben	5,405	4,967	10,372	1	1	2	10,374
Sullivan	7,730	7,214	14,944	56	64	120	15,064
Switzerland	6,450	6,206	12,656	22	20	42	12,698
Tippecanoe	13,542	12,041	25,583	77	66	143	25,726
Tipton	4,118	4,017	8,135	21	14	35	8,170
Union	3,642	3,427	7,069	20	20	40	7,109
Vanderberg	10,797	9,698	20,495	64	63	127	20,522
Vermillion	4,922	4,470	9,392	18	12	30	9,422
Vigo	11,099	10,712	21,811	363	343	706	22,517
Wabash	9,034	8,480	17,514	20	13	33	17,547
Warren	5,335	4,705	10,040	12	5	17	10,057
Warrick	6,927	6,415	13,342	5	14	19	13,361
Washington	9,109	8,613	17,722	79	106	187	17,909
Wayne	14,646	14,042	28,688	461	409	870	29,558
Wells	5,616	5,227	10,843	1	.....	1	10,844
White	4,354	3,863	8,217	13	8	21	8,238
Whitely	5,514	5,124	10,638	47	45	92	10,730
Total	693,469	645,531	1,339,000	5,791	5,637	11,428	1,350,428

NOTE.—290 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adair	536	448	984	.....	.....	.....	984
Adams	822	711	1,533	.....	.....	.....	1,533
Allamakee	6,408	5,823	12,231	3	3	6	12,237
Appanoose	6,926	5,682	11,918	6	7	13	11,931
Audubon	939	215	454	.....	.....	.....	454
Benton	4,481	4,014	8,495	1	.....	1	8,496
Black Hawk	4,582	3,944	8,226	9	9	18	8,244
Boone	2,253	1,990	4,222	.....	.....	.....	4,222
Bremer	2,620	2,290	4,910	3	2	5	4,915
Buchanan	4,164	3,740	7,904	2	.....	2	7,906
Buena Vista	36	21	57	.....	.....	.....	57

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Buncombe							
Butler.....	1,977	1,746	3,723	1		1	3,724
Calhoun	84	63	147				147
Carroll.....	142	139	281				281
Cass.....	913	699	1,612				1,612
Cedar	6,892	6,045	12,937	10	2	12	12,949
Cerro Gordo	505	435	940				940
Cherokee	35	23	58				58
Chickasaw	2,980	2,071	4,331	3	2	5	4,336
Clarke	2,818	2,609	5,427				5,427
Clayton.....	11,079	9,631	20,703	12	13	25	20,728
Clay.....	31	21	52				52
Clinton	10,037	8,888	18,925	7	6	13	18,938
Crawford.....	201	182	383				383
Dallas	2,776	2,469	5,244				5,244
Davis.....	7,114	6,648	13,762	2		2	13,764
Decatur	4,506	4,164	8,670	3	4	7	8,677
Delaware	5,787	5,236	11,023	1		1	11,024
Des Moines	10,223	9,360	19,583	16	12	28	19,611
Dickinson	113	67	180				180
Dubuque.....	16,170	14,913	31,063	36	45	81	31,164
Emmett.....	60	45	105				105
Fayette.....	6,360	5,659	12,019	29	25	54	12,073
Franklin	716	593	1,309				1,309
Fremont	2,779	2,290	5,069	1	4	5	5,074
Floyd.....	1,987	1,757	3,744				3,744
Greene	736	638	1,374				1,374
Grundy	428	365	793				793
Guthrie.....	1,636	1,432	3,058				3,058
Hamilton	906	793	1,699				1,699
Hancock.....	95	84	179				179
Hardin.....	2,830	2,610	5,440				5,440
Harrison	1,974	1,646	3,620		1	1	3,621
Henry	9,590	9,087	18,677	11	13	24	18,701
Howard.....	1,689	1,478	3,167	1		1	3,168
Humbolt.....	188	144	332				332
Ida	25	18	43				43
Iowa	4,304	3,725	8,029				8,029
Jackson	9,626	8,856	18,482	7	4	11	18,493
Jasper	5,270	4,612	9,882		1	1	9,883
Jefferson.....	7,783	7,247	15,030	3	5	8	15,038
Johnson	9,064	8,481	17,535	17	21	38	17,573
Jones	7,064	6,235	13,299	2	5	7	13,306
Keokuk.....	6,948	6,323	13,271				13,271
Kossuth	232	184	416				416
Lee	14,987	14,000	28,987	138	107	245	29,232
Lynn	9,954	8,982	18,936	6	5	11	18,947
Louisa.....	5,398	4,878	10,276	56	38	94	10,370
Lucas	3,044	2,730	5,784	1	1	2	5,786
Madison	3,771	3,568	7,339				7,339
Mahaaka.....	7,669	7,131	14,800	9	7	16	14,816

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Manona	453	378	831	1	.....	1	839
Marion	8,701	8,079	16,780	20	13	33	16,813
Marshall	3,169	2,846	6,015	.....	.....	.....	6,015
Mills	2,441	2,094	4,465	10	6	16	4,481
Mitchell	1,858	1,551	3,409	.....	.....	.....	3,409
Monroe	4,492	4,188	8,610	1	1	2	8,613
Montgomery.....	660	596	1,256	.....	.....	.....	1,256
Muscatine	8,558	7,774	16,332	47	65	112	16,444
Oceola .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
O'Brien	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Page	2,364	2,034	4,418	.....	1	1	4,419
Pocahontas	51	52	103	.....	.....	.....	103
Palo Alto	75	57	132	.....	.....	.....	132
Plymouth	63	66	148	.....	.....	.....	148
Polk	6,058	5,554	11,612	6	7	13	11,625
Pottawatomie	2,645	2,314	4,959	6	3	9	4,968
Poweshiek	2,990	2,671	5,661	5	2	7	5,668
Ringgold	1,538	1,364	2,922	1	.....	1	2,923
Sac	136	110	246	.....	.....	.....	246
Scott	13,579	12,341	25,920	21	18	39	25,959
Shelby	449	375	817	1	.....	1	818
Sioux	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Story	2,096	1,055	4,051	.....	.....	.....	4,051
Tama	2,796	2,489	5,285	.....	.....	.....	5,285
Taylor	1,903	1,687	3,590	.....	.....	.....	3,590
Union	1,072	940	2,012	.....	.....	.....	2,012
Van Buren.....	9,068	8,009	17,077	1	3	4	17,081
Wappello	7,546	6,925	14,471	26	21	47	14,518
Warren	5,271	4,996	10,267	8	6	14	10,281
Washington	7,491	6,731	14,222	7	6	13	14,235
Wayne	3,395	3,003	6,398	4	7	11	6,409
Webster	1,316	1,184	2,500	3	1	4	2,504
Winnebago	93	75	168	.....	.....	.....	168
Winneblesh	7,470	6,472	13,942	.....	.....	.....	13,942
Woodbury	604	512	1,116	2	1	3	1,119
Worth	395	361	756	.....	.....	.....	756
Wright	350	303	653	.....	.....	.....	653
Total	353,927	319,917	673,844	566	503	1,069	674,913

NOTE.—65 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF KANSAS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			SLAVES.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Allen	1,720	1,359	3,079	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3,082
Anderson	1,331	1,067	2,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2,400
Atchison	4,383	3,410	7,693	19	17	36	.....	.....	.....	7,729
Bourbon	3,315	2,731	6,036	32	33	65	.....	.....	.....	6,101
Breckenridge	1,805	1,399	3,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,197
Brown	1,489	1,125	2,607	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,607
Butler	239	193	432	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	437
Chase	470	338	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
Clay	97	66	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
Coffee	1,607	1,835	2,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,442
Davis	680	482	1,162	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1,163
Dickinson	236	149	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378
Doniphan	4,408	3,634	8,042	19	22	41	.....	.....	.....	8,083
Dorn	46	42	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Douglas	4,844	3,789	8,633	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8,637
Franklin	1,673	1,357	3,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030
Godfrey	14	5	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Greenwood	428	331	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759
Hunter	84	66	150	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	158
Jackson	1,030	906	1,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936
Jefferson	2,487	1,952	4,439	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....	4,459
Johnson	2,397	1,967	4,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,364
Leavenworth	6,696	5,615	12,311	128	167	295	.....	.....	.....	12,606
Linn	3,385	2,950	6,335	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6,336
Lykins	2,695	2,285	4,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,980
Madison	356	280	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	636
Marion	45	29	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
Marshall	1,267	1,013	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,280
McGhee	785	650	1,435	30	36	66	.....	.....	.....	1,501
Morris	438	332	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770
Nemaha	1,321	1,115	2,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,436
Osage	613	500	1,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Otoe	127	87	214	9	15	24	.....	.....	.....	238
Pottawatomie	830	699	1,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,529
Riley	730	554	1,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284
Shawnee	1,911	1,594	3,505	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3,513
Wabunsee	590	423	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023
Washington	229	154	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383
Wilson	16	11	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Woodson	834	654	1,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488
Wyandott	1,368	1,193	2,561	24	24	48	.....	.....	.....	2,609
Total	58,892	47,687	106,579	286	339	625	.....	2	2	107,204

NOTE.—189 Indians included in white population.

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adair.....	3,968	3,879	7,847	29	31	60	7,907	751	851	1,602	9,509
Allen.....	3,811	3,814	7,625	20	20	40	7,665	743	779	1,522	9,157
Anderson.....	3,101	2,932	6,033	6	8	14	6,047	688	669	1,357	7,404
Ballard.....	3,652	3,291	6,943	18	13	31	6,974	817	901	1,718	8,692
Barren.....	6,406	6,133	12,539	19	29	48	12,587	2,090	2,058	4,078	16,665
Bath.....	4,874	4,598	9,472	69	72	141	9,613	1,241	1,239	2,500	12,113
Boone.....	4,961	4,442	9,403	27	21	48	9,451	810	935	1,745	11,196
Bourbon.....	4,225	3,568	7,793	129	171	300	8,093	3,447	3,390	6,767	14,850
Boyd.....	3,003	2,868	5,871	10	7	17	5,888	66	90	156	6,044
Boyle.....	2,921	2,669	5,590	215	220	435	6,025	1,674	1,605	3,279	9,304
Bracken.....	5,256	4,932	10,188	44	39	83	10,271	343	407	750	11,081
Breathitt.....	2,420	2,345	4,765	12	13	25	4,790	91	99	190	4,980
Breckinridge.....	5,565	5,314	10,879	9	8	17	10,896	1,130	1,210	2,340	13,236
Bullitt.....	3,012	2,803	5,815	6	10	16	5,831	708	750	1,458	7,299
Butler.....	3,673	3,459	7,132	15	10	25	7,157	371	369	770	7,927
Caldwell.....	3,575	3,298	6,873	22	17	39	6,912	1,213	1,193	2,406	9,319
Calloway.....	4,359	4,050	8,409	8	6	14	8,423	702	790	1,492	9,915
Campbell.....	10,535	10,170	20,705	45	43	88	20,793	41	75	116	20,909
Carroll.....	2,839	2,632	5,471	25	17	42	5,533	489	556	1,045	6,516
Carter.....	4,326	3,844	8,170	19	18	37	8,207	152	157	309	8,516
Casey.....	2,870	2,873	5,743	27	30	57	5,800	325	341	666	6,466
Christian.....	6,189	5,430	11,619	29	28	57	11,676	5,119	4,832	9,951	21,627
Clark.....	3,421	3,177	6,598	64	60	124	6,722	2,449	2,313	4,762	11,454
Clay.....	3,038	3,003	6,041	117	145	262	6,303	169	180	349	6,652
Clinton.....	2,762	2,741	5,503	8	12	20	5,523	118	140	258	5,781
Crittenden.....	4,092	3,746	7,838	11	8	19	7,857	453	486	939	8,796
Cumberland.....	2,972	2,902	5,874	29	24	53	5,927	714	699	1,413	7,340
Daviess.....	6,408	5,550	11,958	40	36	76	12,034	1,784	1,731	3,515	15,549
Edmondson.....	2,215	2,146	4,361	7	4	11	4,372	131	142	273	4,645
Estill.....	3,265	3,096	6,361	8	8	16	6,379	243	264	507	6,886
Fayette.....	6,097	5,802	11,899	289	306	595	12,594	5,194	4,621	9,815	22,589
Fleming.....	5,342	5,017	10,359	45	67	112	10,471	960	1,058	2,018	12,429
Floyd.....	3,175	2,993	6,168	39	34	73	6,241	76	71	147	6,388
Franklin.....	4,749	4,111	8,860	209	241	450	9,310	1,703	1,681	3,384	12,694
Fulton.....	2,189	2,031	4,220	9	10	19	4,239	527	551	1,078	5,317
Gallatin.....	2,226	2,108	4,334	9	5	14	4,348	342	366	708	5,056
Garrard.....	3,514	3,343	6,857	51	45	96	6,953	1,658	1,790	3,578	10,531
Grant.....	3,229	3,701	7,030	13	17	30	7,060	319	377	696	7,756
Graves.....	7,010	6,376	13,386	1	1	2	13,388	1,434	1,411	2,845	16,233
Grayson.....	3,782	3,846	7,628	1	2	3	7,631	187	164	351	7,983
Green.....	3,160	3,163	6,323	47	64	111	6,434	1,208	1,164	2,372	8,806
Greenup.....	4,337	4,013	8,350	26	21	47	8,397	176	187	363	8,760
Hancock.....	2,802	2,580	5,382	7	6	13	5,395	409	409	818	6,213
Hardin.....	6,557	6,069	12,626	16	17	33	12,659	1,212	1,318	2,530	15,159
Harlan.....	3,692	2,660	5,352	8	7	15	5,367	65	62	127	5,494
Harrison.....	5,398	4,943	10,341	89	60	149	10,490	1,663	1,626	3,289	13,779
Hart.....	4,584	4,291	8,875	40	35	75	8,953	694	701	1,395	10,345
Henderson.....	4,523	3,845	8,418	39	38	77	8,495	3,046	2,721	5,767	14,262
Henry.....	4,526	4,076	8,602	23	13	36	8,638	1,657	1,654	3,311	11,943
Hickman.....	3,068	2,671	5,739	14	6	20	5,759	581	668	1,249	7,009
Hopkins.....	5,037	4,799	9,836	12	18	30	9,866	968	1,041	2,009	11,875
Jackson.....	1,568	1,491	3,059	15	6	21	3,080	4	3	7	3,087
Jefferson.....	39,751	37,342	77,093	904	1,103	1,007	79,100	4,703	5,601	10,304	89,404
Jessamine.....	2,974	2,697	5,671	49	47	96	5,767	1,931	1,765	3,696	9,465
Johnson.....	2,695	2,565	5,260	10	9	19	5,279	13	14	27	5,306
Kenton.....	12,520	12,295	24,815	44	41	85	24,900	230	337	567	25,477
Knox.....	3,545	3,489	7,034	90	94	184	7,218	251	238	489	7,707
LaRue.....	3,064	2,923	5,987	3	1	4	5,991	468	432	900	6,891

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Laurel	2,640	2,661	5,301	1	.....	1	5,302	90	96	186	5,488
Lawrence	3,872	3,571	7,443	1	11	12	7,455	73	73	146	7,601
Letcher.....	1,934	1,853	3,787	5	4	9	3,796	55	53	108	3,904
Lewis	4,156	3,958	8,114	8	9	17	8,131	88	142	230	8,361
Lincoln.....	3,609	3,450	7,059	73	85	158	7,217	1,788	1,642	3,430	10,647
Livingston	3,090	2,865	5,955	14	22	36	5,991	625	597	1,222	7,213
Logan.....	6,321	5,974	12,295	177	193	370	12,665	3,217	3,139	6,356	19,021
Lyon.....	2,197	1,970	4,167	25	21	46	4,213	635	459	1,094	5,307
McCracken.....	4,561	3,993	8,554	35	33	68	8,622	631	907	1,738	10,360
McLean.....	2,720	2,507	5,227	14	15	29	5,256	434	454	888	6,144
Madison.....	5,812	5,213	11,025	70	78	148	11,173	3,005	3,029	6,034	17,207
Magoffin	1,718	1,620	3,338	41	35	76	3,414	43	28	71	3,485
Marion	4,578	4,426	9,004	51	59	110	9,114	1,775	1,774	3,479	12,593
Marshall	3,451	3,145	6,596	17	18	35	6,631	170	181	351	6,982
Mason.....	7,015	7,051	14,065	170	215	385	14,450	1,831	1,941	3,772	18,222
Meade.....	3,616	3,328	6,944	11	11	22	6,966	942	990	1,932	8,898
Mercer.....	5,134	5,015	10,149	125	153	278	10,427	1,662	1,612	3,274	13,701
Metcalfe.....	2,979	2,935	5,914	26	24	50	5,964	395	386	781	6,745
Monroe.....	3,773	3,839	7,612	9	8	17	7,629	457	465	922	8,551
Montgomery.....	2,577	2,380	4,957	69	71	140	5,107	1,399	1,353	2,752	7,859
Morgan.....	4,616	4,370	8,986	41	40	81	9,067	81	89	170	9,237
Muhlenburg	4,645	4,556	9,101	22	18	40	9,141	789	795	1,584	10,725
Nelson.....	5,100	5,060	10,160	59	50	109	10,269	2,741	2,789	5,530	15,799
Nicholas.....	4,797	4,464	9,231	69	86	155	9,416	789	825	1,614	11,030
Ohio.....	5,671	5,217	10,888	16	13	29	10,917	681	631	1,312	12,209
Oldham.....	2,453	2,362	4,815	22	15	37	4,852	1,213	1,218	2,431	7,283
Owen.....	5,702	5,267	10,969	35	35	70	11,039	812	848	1,660	12,719
Owsley.....	2,683	2,522	5,205	11	7	18	5,223	59	53	112	5,335
Pendleton.....	5,181	4,796	9,977	21	21	42	10,019	208	216	424	10,443
Perry.....	2,031	1,832	3,863	8	6	14	3,877	35	38	73	3,950
Pike.....	3,688	3,559	7,247	23	17	40	7,287	44	53	97	7,384
Powell.....	1,036	1,072	2,108	14	10	24	2,132	61	64	125	2,257
Pulaski.....	8,019	7,800	15,819	22	30	52	15,871	642	688	1,330	17,201
Rock Castle	2,527	2,419	4,946	28	12	40	4,986	151	203	357	5,343
Rowan.....	1,057	1,082	2,139	1	.....	1	2,140	82	60	142	2,283
Russell.....	2,762	2,691	5,453	4	8	12	5,465	215	314	529	6,024
Scott.....	4,439	4,002	8,441	109	123	232	8,673	2,042	2,802	5,744	14,417
Shelby.....	5,042	4,592	9,634	79	85	165	9,799	3,440	3,194	6,634	16,433
Simpson.....	2,951	2,792	5,743	50	46	96	5,839	1,128	1,179	2,307	8,146
Spencer.....	2,099	1,875	3,974	4	5	9	3,983	1,094	1,111	2,205	6,188
Taylor.....	2,679	2,676	5,355	60	60	120	5,474	785	812	1,597	7,481
Todd.....	3,434	3,247	6,681	25	20	45	6,726	2,452	2,397	4,849	11,575
Trigg.....	3,936	3,626	7,562	22	19	41	7,603	1,806	1,642	3,448	11,051
Trimble.....	2,582	2,462	5,044	3	2	5	5,049	388	443	831	5,880
Union.....	5,272	4,394	9,666	10	10	20	9,686	1,590	1,515	3,105	12,791
Warren.....	6,257	5,542	11,799	93	110	203	12,002	2,707	2,611	5,318	17,320
Washington	4,482	4,225	8,707	25	21	46	8,753	1,471	1,351	2,822	11,575
Wayne.....	4,676	4,568	9,244	15	13	28	9,272	491	496	987	10,259
Webster.....	3,364	3,053	6,417	11	22	33	6,450	523	560	1,083	7,533
Whiteley.....	3,624	3,729	7,353	13	13	26	7,379	87	96	183	7,762
Woodford.....	2,725	2,551	5,276	55	59	114	5,390	3,161	2,668	5,829	11,219
Total.....	474,211	445,306	919,517	5,101	5,583	10,684	930,201	113,009	112,474	225,483	1,155,684

NOTE.—33 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.—Continued.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISHES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Ascension	1,977	1,963	3,940	77	91	168	4,106	4,003	3,373	7,376	11,484
Assumption	3,781	3,408	7,189	47	47	94	7,283	4,484	3,619	8,096	15,379
Avoyelles	3,173	2,735	5,908	41	33	74	5,982	4,061	3,104	7,165	13,167
Baton Rouge, E. . .	3,737	3,217	6,944	277	255	532	7,476	4,383	4,187	8,570	16,046
Baton Rouge, W. . .	973	886	1,859	59	54	113	1,972	2,801	2,539	5,340	7,312
Bienville	3,170	2,730	5,900	51	49	100	6,000	2,881	2,119	5,000	11,000
Bossier	1,803	1,545	3,348	.....	.....	.....	3,348	4,188	3,819	8,000	11,348
Caddo	2,806	1,927	4,733	35	34	69	4,802	3,682	3,656	7,338	12,140
Calcasieu	2,361	2,091	4,452	150	155	305	4,757	606	565	1,171	5,928
Caldwell	1,542	1,346	2,888	.....	.....	.....	2,888	910	1,035	1,945	4,833
Carroll	2,307	1,817	4,124	9	11	20	4,144	7,062	6,846	13,908	18,052
Catahoula	2,965	2,527	5,492	23	23	46	5,538	3,086	3,027	6,113	11,651
Claiborne	4,821	4,175	8,996	4	.....	4	9,000	3,785	4,063	7,848	16,848
Concordia	724	518	1,242	8	13	21	1,253	6,445	6,097	12,542	13,803
De Soto	2,545	2,232	4,777	6	8	14	4,791	4,273	4,234	8,507	13,295
Felicianna, E.	2,140	1,941	4,081	10	13	23	4,104	5,182	5,431	10,593	14,697
Felicianna, W.	1,111	925	2,036	35	29	64	2,100	4,852	4,719	9,571	11,671
Franklin	1,526	1,232	2,758	1	1	2	2,760	1,654	1,748	3,402	6,162
Iberville	2,030	1,763	3,793	94	94	188	3,981	5,990	4,690	10,680	14,661
Jackson	2,862	2,505	5,367	.....	.....	.....	5,367	2,035	2,063	4,098	9,465
Jefferson	5,151	4,814	9,965	129	138	267	10,232	2,941	2,179	5,120	15,352
Lafayette	2,252	2,057	4,309	96	135	231	4,540	2,210	2,253	4,463	9,003
Lafourche	3,985	3,515	7,500	61	88	149	7,649	3,492	2,903	6,395	14,044
Livingston	1,642	1,478	3,120	.....	.....	.....	3,120	659	659	1,318	4,438
Madison	964	676	1,640	11	5	16	1,656	6,434	6,043	12,477	14,133
Morehouse	2,115	1,669	3,784	2	2	4	3,788	3,283	3,286	6,569	10,357
Natchitoches	3,329	2,977	6,306	467	492	959	7,265	4,794	4,640	9,434	16,699
Orleans	77,735	71,333	149,068	4,583	6,356	10,939	160,007	6,007	8,477	14,484	174,491
Ouichita	1,028	859	1,887	.....	.....	.....	1,887	1,395	1,445	2,840	4,727
Opelousas	5,488	5,215	10,703	459	506	965	11,668	5,866	5,570	11,436	23,104
Plaquemines	1,486	1,109	2,595	257	257	514	3,109	2,948	2,437	5,385	8,494
Point Coupee	2,243	1,851	4,094	341	320	721	4,815	6,753	6,150	12,903	17,718
Rapides	5,390	4,321	9,711	128	163	291	10,002	7,968	7,390	15,358	25,353
Sabine	2,161	1,954	4,115	.....	.....	.....	4,115	895	818	1,713	5,828
St. Bernard	1,077	694	1,771	32	33	65	1,836	1,378	863	2,240	4,076
St. Charles	506	432	938	79	98	177	1,115	2,407	1,775	4,182	5,297
St. Helena	1,807	1,606	3,413	2	4	6	3,419	1,906	1,805	3,711	7,130
St. James	1,738	1,610	3,348	89	32	121	3,469	4,536	3,554	8,090	11,490
St. John the Baptist	1,637	1,400	3,037	118	181	299	3,336	2,619	1,975	4,594	7,930
St. Martin's	2,760	2,245	5,005	142	169	311	5,316	3,817	3,541	7,358	12,674
St. Mary's	1,973	1,535	3,508	121	130	251	3,759	7,212	5,815	13,027	16,816
St. Tammany	1,685	1,408	3,153	217	195	412	3,565	989	832	1,821	5,406
Tensas	840	639	1,479	1	6	7	1,486	7,544	7,048	14,592	16,073
Terre Bonne	2,835	2,399	5,234	35	37	72	5,306	3,571	3,214	6,785	12,091
Union	3,505	3,136	6,641	2	1	3	6,644	1,827	1,918	3,745	10,389
Vermillion	1,559	1,442	3,001	4	3	7	3,008	657	659	1,316	4,324
Washington	1,560	1,435	2,995	11	11	22	3,018	845	845	1,690	4,706
Winn	2,943	2,538	5,481	25	16	41	5,522	661	633	1,294	6,816
Total	139,738	127,891	267,629	8,279	10,368	18,647	276,276	171,977	152,749	324,726	700,002

NOTE.—173 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MAINE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Androscoggin.....	14,610	15,105	29,715	7	4	11	29,796
Aroostook	12,907	10,946	23,453	14	12	26	23,479
Cumberland	36,950	38,166	75,116	212	263	475	75,591
Franklin	10,409	9,989	20,398	3	2	5	20,403
Hancock	19,310	18,407	37,717	21	19	40	37,757
Kennebec	27,497	28,014	55,511	74	70	144	55,655
Knox	16,390	16,196	32,586	69	61	130	32,716
Lincoln	14,191	13,623	27,814	23	23	46	27,860
Oxford	18,800	17,896	36,696	1	1	2	36,698
Penobscot	37,675	34,957	72,632	56	43	99	72,731
Piscataquis	7,809	7,223	15,032	.....	.....	.....	15,032
Sagadahoc	10,845	10,862	21,707	37	46	83	21,790
Somerset	18,911	17,827	36,738	10	5	15	36,753
Waldo	19,720	18,703	38,423	10	14	24	38,447
Washington	21,550	20,810	42,360	25	70	174	42,534
York	22,656	22,398	45,054	27	26	53	45,107
Total.....	316,530	310,422	626,952	659	668	1,327	628,279

NOTE.—5 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alleghany	13,890	13,325	27,215	224	243	467	27,682	290	376	666	28,348
Anne Arundel.....	6,258	5,446	11,704	2,501	2,363	4,864	16,568	3,937	3,395	7,332	22,900
Baltimore City.....	88,613	95,907	184,520	10,346	15,334	25,680	210,200	677	1,541	2,218	212,418
Baltimore County..	23,970	22,752	46,722	2,153	2,078	4,231	50,953	1,617	1,565	3,182	54,135
Calvert	2,044	1,853	3,997	808	933	1,841	5,838	2,329	2,280	4,609	10,447
Caroline	3,914	3,690	7,604	1,381	1,405	2,786	10,390	377	362	739	11,129
Carroll	11,353	11,172	22,525	589	636	1,225	23,750	405	378	783	24,533
Cecil	10,235	9,759	19,994	1,498	1,420	2,918	22,912	467	483	950	23,862
Charles	2,929	2,867	5,796	518	550	1,068	6,864	4,950	4,703	9,653	16,517
Dorchester.....	5,933	5,721	11,654	2,373	2,311	4,684	16,338	2,105	2,018	4,123	20,461
Frederick	18,929	19,462	38,391	2,527	2,430	4,957	43,348	1,628	1,615	3,243	46,591
Harford	9,105	8,866	17,971	1,822	1,822	3,644	21,615	876	924	1,800	23,415
Howard	4,650	4,531	9,081	663	732	1,395	10,476	1,470	1,392	2,862	13,338
Kent	3,914	3,433	7,347	1,839	1,572	3,411	10,758	1,285	1,224	2,509	13,267
Montgomery.....	5,804	5,545	11,349	790	762	1,552	12,901	2,798	2,623	5,421	18,322
Prince George.....	4,853	4,797	9,650	601	597	1,198	10,848	6,513	5,966	12,479	23,327
Queen Anne.....	4,420	3,925	8,415	1,650	1,722	3,372	11,787	2,189	1,985	4,174	15,961
Saint Mary's.....	3,472	3,226	6,798	932	934	1,866	8,664	3,315	3,234	6,549	15,313
Somerset	7,601	7,531	15,332	2,306	2,265	4,571	19,903	2,688	2,491	5,089	24,993
Talbot	4,065	4,041	8,106	1,505	1,459	2,964	11,070	1,887	1,838	3,725	14,795
Washington	13,981	14,394	28,305	803	874	1,677	29,982	684	751	1,435	31,417
Worcester	6,806	6,636	13,442	1,817	1,754	3,571	17,013	1,826	1,822	3,648	20,661
Total.....	256,839	250,079	515,918	39,746	44,196	83,942	599,860	44,313	42,876	87,189	687,049

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Barnstable	17,745	18,145	35,890	55	45	100	35,990
Berkshire	26,600	27,304	53,910	579	631	1,210	55,120
Bristol	44,410	47,448	91,858	863	1,073	1,936	93,794
Dukes	2,357	2,028	4,385	5	13	18	4,403
Essex	79,565	83,387	164,952	301	358	659	165,611
Franklin	15,791	15,570	31,370	29	35	64	31,434
Hampden	27,007	29,876	56,883	914	269	483	57,366
Hampshire	18,470	19,099	37,569	125	129	254	37,823
Middlesex	102,703	112,755	215,458	432	464	896	216,354
Nantucket	2,737	3,229	5,966	55	73	128	6,094
Norfolk	52,667	57,035	109,702	123	125	248	109,950
Plymouth	34,982	32,347	64,329	225	214	439	64,768
Suffolk	91,055	99,247	190,302	1,086	1,312	2,398	192,700
Worcester	79,149	72,741	151,890	377	392	769	152,659
	592,244	629,220	1,221,464	4,469	5,133	9,602	1,231,066

NOTE.—32 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alcona	123	62	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
Alcona	8,575	7,451	16,029	34	24	58	.....	.....	.....	16,087
Alcona	188	102	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Antrim	101	78	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	179
Barry	7,217	6,553	13,800	36	22	58	.....	.....	.....	13,858
Bay	1,825	1,333	3,158	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3,164
Berrien	11,548	10,420	21,968	215	195	410	.....	.....	.....	22,378
Branch	10,820	10,128	20,948	18	15	33	.....	.....	.....	20,981
Calhoun	15,235	13,953	29,188	202	174	376	.....	.....	.....	29,564
Cass	8,614	7,739	16,353	717	651	1,368	.....	.....	.....	17,721
Cheboygan	291	226	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517
Chippewa	847	748	1,595	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1,603
Clinton	7,331	6,601	13,932	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....	13,946
Delta	742	430	1,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,172
Eaton	8,572	7,888	16,460	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....	16,476
Emmet	634	545	1,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,179
Genesee	11,650	10,804	22,454	23	21	44	.....	.....	.....	22,498
Gladwin	11	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Grand Traverse	779	507	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,286
Grafton	2,147	1,886	4,033	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	4,042
Hillsdale	13,323	13,319	26,642	18	15	33	.....	.....	.....	26,675
Houghton	6,160	2,733	8,893	37	25	62	103	176	279	9,172
Huron	1,859	1,305	3,164	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,165
Ingham	9,320	8,178	17,498	25	12	37	.....	.....	.....	17,535
Ionia	8,662	7,950	16,612	17	13	30	23	17	40	16,652

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Isabella	767	676	1,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443
Jackson	14,101	12,385	26,486	107	78	185	.....	.....	.....	26,671
Josco	112	63	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Kalamazoo	12,781	11,546	24,327	151	168	319	.....	.....	.....	24,646
Kent	16,026	14,564	30,590	60	65	125	.....	1	1	30,716
Lapeer	7,770	6,915	14,685	26	26	52	8	9	17	14,754
Leelanau	873	654	1,527	2	1	3	313	315	628	2,158
Lenawee	19,514	18,347	37,861	137	106	243	4	4	8	38,112
Livingston	8,866	7,959	16,825	15	11	26	.....	.....	.....	16,851
Macomb	11,738	11,042	22,780	32	31	63	.....	.....	.....	22,843
Manistee	488	374	862	.....	.....	.....	90	90	180	1,042
Manistee	610	361	971	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	975
Marquette	1,735	999	2,734	34	26	60	13	14	27	2,821
Mason	264	135	419	.....	1	1	206	205	411	831
Michilimackinac	1,029	889	1,918	9	11	20	.....	.....	.....	1,938
Midland	413	373	786	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	787
Monroe	11,112	10,452	21,564	19	10	29	.....	.....	.....	21,593
Montcalm	2,087	1,670	3,757	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	3,768
Muskegon	2,335	1,568	3,903	18	6	24	.....	.....	.....	3,927
Nicosta	549	416	965	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	970
Newago	1,508	1,153	2,661	26	24	50	25	24	49	2,760
Oakland	19,645	18,307	37,952	175	134	309	.....	.....	.....	38,261
Oceana	757	479	1,236	4	6	10	283	287	570	1,816
Oscoda	18	9	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Ontonagon	3,011	1,533	4,544	10	14	24	.....	.....	.....	4,568
Ottawa	7,126	6,041	13,167	29	14	43	1	4	5	13,215
Presque Isle	16	10	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Saginaw	6,764	5,793	12,557	18	20	38	43	55	98	12,693
Saint Clair	14,014	12,537	26,551	27	26	53	.....	.....	.....	26,604
Sanilac	4,211	3,388	7,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,599
Schoolcraft	28	24	52	2	2	4	10	12	22	78
Shiawassee	6,354	5,080	11,434	4	10	14	1	.....	1	11,449
St. Joseph's	11,087	10,113	21,200	31	31	62	.....	.....	.....	21,262
Tuscola	2,627	2,255	4,882	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4,886
Van Buren	7,842	7,059	14,901	88	63	151	82	90	172	15,224
Washtenaw	18,067	16,982	35,049	350	284	634	2	1	3	35,683
Wayne	37,210	36,664	73,874	802	871	1,673	.....	.....	.....	75,547
Total	389,919	349,880	739,799	3,567	3,223	6,790	1,206	1,307	2,515	749,113

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.—Continued.*

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Aitken	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Anoka	1,141	965	2,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,106
Becker	48	29	77	.....	.....	.....	177	139	309	386
Benton	341	285	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	627
Blue Earth	2,563	2,229	4,802	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4,803
Breckenridge	44	28	72	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	79
Brown	1,287	971	2,258	.....	.....	.....	44	37	81	2,339
Buchanan	17	9	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Carlton	36	15	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Carver	2,795	2,311	5,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,106
Cass	39	23	62	6	7	13	38	37	75	130
Chisago	969	760	1,729	5	7	12	1	1	2	1,742
Cottonwood	6	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Crow Wing	122	67	189	.....	.....	.....	39	41	80	269
Dakota	4,867	4,185	9,052	21	18	39	.....	2	2	9,093
Dodge	2,074	1,723	3,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,797
Douglas	122	73	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
Faribault	746	589	1,335	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335
Fillmore	7,224	6,248	13,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,472
Freeborn	1,811	1,556	3,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,367
Goodhue	4,812	4,159	8,971	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	8,977
Hennepin	6,882	5,953	12,835	6	7	13	.....	1	1	12,849
Houston	3,505	3,140	6,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,645
Isanto	174	110	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284
Itasca	5	2	7	.....	1	1	24	19	43	51
Jackson	107	74	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Kandiyohi	46	30	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Kennebec	23	7	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Lake	130	118	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
Le Sueur	2,870	2,408	5,278	10	10	20	10	10	20	5,328
Manomin	85	50	135	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	136
Martin	80	71	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
McLeod	707	579	1,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,286
Meeker	518	410	928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928
Mille Lac	40	30	70	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	73
Monongalia	203	147	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
Morrison	333	254	587	.....	1	1	17	13	30	618
Mower	1,682	1,554	3,236	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3,237
Murray	14	15	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Nicollet	2,098	1,614	3,712	1	.....	1	29	31	60	3,772
Noble	21	14	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Olmstead	5,047	4,477	9,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,524
Otter Tail	125	53	178	.....	.....	.....	28	34	62	240
Pembina	225	113	338	.....	.....	.....	670	604	1,274	1,612
Pierce	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11
Pine	45	30	75	11	5	16	1	.....	1	22
Pipestone	18	5	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Polk	94	52	146	.....	.....	.....	46	48	94	240
Ramsey	6,230	5,850	12,080	30	40	70	.....	.....	.....	12,150
Renville	138	102	240	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	245
Rice	4,042	3,490	7,532	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	7,543

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
St. Louis.....	164	98	262	.....	.....	.....	79	65	144	406
Scott.....	2,454	2,140	4,594	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4,595
Sherburne.....	406	317	723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	723
Sibley.....	1,984	1,635	3,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,609
Stearns.....	2,442	2,060	4,502	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	4,505
Steele.....	1,539	1,394	2,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,933
Todd.....	223	137	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430
Toombs.....	29	11	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Wabasha.....	3,976	3,328	7,214	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	7,228
Waseca.....	1,370	1,228	2,598	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	2,601
Washington.....	3,436	2,607	6,043	3	4	7	42	31	73	6,123
Winona.....	4,921	4,268	9,189	10	9	19	.....	.....	.....	9,208
Wright.....	2,081	1,641	3,722	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....	3,729
Total.....	91,804	77,691	169,495	126	133	259	1,254	1,115	2,369	172,123

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adams.....	2,966	2,682	5,648	103	123	225	5,873	7,023	7,269	14,292	20,165
Amite.....	2,299	2,128	4,427	5	4	9	4,436	3,972	3,928	7,900	12,336
Attala.....	4,727	4,417	9,144	3	7	10	9,154	2,469	2,546	5,015	14,169
Bolivar.....	810	583	1,393	.....	.....	.....	1,393	4,634	4,444	9,078	10,471
Clark.....	2,986	2,706	5,692	2	1	3	5,695	2,494	2,582	5,076	10,771
Covington.....	1,493	1,322	2,815	.....	.....	.....	2,815	756	807	1,563	4,408
Carroll.....	4,308	3,906	8,214	7	6	13	8,227	6,852	6,956	13,808	22,035
Calhoun.....	3,994	3,701	7,695	.....	.....	.....	7,695	893	930	1,823	9,518
Chickasaw.....	3,868	3,470	7,338	1	.....	1	7,339	4,617	4,470	9,087	16,426
Choctaw.....	6,014	5,511	11,525	.....	.....	.....	11,525	2,011	2,186	4,197	15,722
Claiborne.....	1,892	1,517	3,339	22	22	44	3,383	6,111	6,185	12,296	15,679
Coahoma.....	851	670	1,521	.....	.....	.....	1,521	2,665	2,420	5,085	6,606
Copiah.....	3,900	3,532	7,432	1	.....	1	7,433	3,949	4,016	7,965	15,398
De Soto.....	5,089	4,260	9,349	.....	.....	.....	9,349	6,996	6,991	13,987	23,336
Franklin.....	1,839	1,659	3,498	6	9	15	3,513	2,300	2,452	4,752	8,265
Green.....	785	741	1,526	1	.....	1	1,527	322	383	705	2,232
Hancock.....	1,282	1,000	2,282	.....	.....	.....	2,282	457	400	857	3,139
Harrison.....	1,993	1,758	3,751	25	28	53	3,804	520	495	1,015	4,819
Hinds.....	4,844	4,096	8,940	19	17	36	8,976	11,254	11,109	22,363	31,339
Holmes.....	3,064	2,742	5,806	7	3	10	5,816	5,902	6,073	11,975	17,791
Issaquima.....	343	244	587	.....	.....	.....	587	3,671	3,573	7,244	7,831
Itawamba.....	7,413	6,743	14,156	6	5	11	14,167	1,725	1,803	3,528	17,695
Jackson.....	1,500	1,455	2,955	40	40	80	3,035	594	493	1,087	4,122
Jasper.....	3,442	3,011	6,453	3	2	5	6,458	2,228	2,321	4,549	11,007
Jefferson.....	1,562	1,356	2,918	17	18	35	2,953	6,187	6,209	12,396	15,349
Jones.....	1,492	1,424	2,916	.....	.....	.....	2,916	190	208	407	3,323
Kemper.....	3,137	2,799	5,936	5	.....	5	5,941	2,253	2,788	5,741	11,682

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Lafayette.....	4,812	4,177	8,989	5	2	7	8,996	3,809	3,520	7,129	16,125
Lauderdale.....	4,306	3,918	8,224	1	.....	1	8,225	2,516	2,572	5,088	13,313
Lawrence.....	2,889	2,624	5,513	2	2	4	5,517	1,834	1,862	3,696	9,213
Leake.....	3,266	3,000	6,266	1	1	2	6,268	1,491	1,565	3,056	9,324
Lowndes.....	3,648	3,243	6,891	1	3	4	6,895	8,404	8,326	16,730	23,625
Madison.....	2,889	2,371	5,260	2	2	4	5,264	9,018	9,100	18,118	23,382
Marion.....	1,274	1,226	2,500	.....	1	1	2,501	1,104	1,081	2,185	4,686
Marshall.....	6,037	5,339	11,376	5	3	8	11,384	8,785	8,654	17,439	28,822
Monroe.....	4,377	4,168	8,545	3	6	9	8,554	6,415	6,314	12,729	21,263
Neshoba.....	3,166	2,965	6,131	.....	.....	.....	6,131	1,097	1,115	2,212	8,343
Newton.....	3,293	2,986	6,279	1	2	3	6,282	1,630	1,749	3,379	9,661
Noxubee.....	2,781	2,450	5,171	.....	.....	.....	5,171	7,759	7,737	15,496	20,667
Oktibbeha.....	2,782	2,546	5,328	6	12	18	5,346	3,980	3,651	7,631	12,977
Panola.....	2,820	2,417	5,237	.....	.....	.....	5,237	4,404	4,153	8,557	13,794
Perry.....	948	910	1,858	4	6	10	1,868	358	380	738	2,606
Pike.....	3,286	2,888	6,174	15	11	26	6,200	2,441	2,494	4,935	11,135
Pontotoc.....	7,491	7,022	14,513	4	.....	4	14,517	3,796	3,800	7,596	22,113
Rankin.....	3,412	3,118	6,530	1	1	2	6,532	3,446	3,657	7,103	13,633
Scott.....	2,713	2,467	5,180	.....	.....	.....	5,180	1,590	1,439	2,959	8,139
Simpson.....	1,915	1,829	3,744	7	5	12	3,756	1,141	1,183	2,324	6,060
Smith.....	2,817	2,618	5,435	3	5	8	5,443	1,036	1,159	2,195	7,633
Sunflower.....	602	500	1,102	.....	.....	.....	1,102	2,000	1,917	3,917	5,019
Tallahatchie.....	1,532	1,303	2,835	1	.....	1	2,836	2,553	2,501	5,054	7,890
Tippah.....	8,328	7,878	16,206	5	8	13	16,219	3,074	3,257	6,331	22,550
Tishomingo.....	9,914	9,245	19,159	6	3	9	19,168	2,404	2,577	4,981	24,149
Tunica.....	515	368	883	.....	.....	.....	883	1,851	1,632	3,483	4,366
Warren.....	3,764	3,132	6,896	15	22	37	6,933	7,791	5,972	13,763	20,656
Washington.....	612	600	1,212	.....	.....	.....	1,212	7,467	7,000	14,467	15,679
Wayne.....	924	820	1,744	.....	.....	.....	1,744	927	1,020	1,947	3,691
Wilkinson.....	1,481	1,318	2,779	5	17	22	2,801	6,541	6,591	13,132	15,933
Winston.....	2,895	2,688	5,583	2	3	5	5,588	2,054	2,169	4,223	9,811
Yalabusha.....	3,968	3,447	7,415	4	2	6	7,421	4,685	4,846	9,531	16,952
Yazoo.....	3,075	2,582	5,657	.....	.....	.....	5,657	8,416	8,300	16,716	22,373
Total.....	186,275	167,626	353,901	372	401	773	354,674	219,301	217,330	436,631	791,305

NOTE.—2 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adair.....	4,442	3,994	8,436	4	5	9	8,445	35	51	86	8,531
Andrew.....	5,884	5,065	10,949	10	11	21	10,970	414	466	880	11,859
Atchison.....	2,554	2,024	4,578	4	8	12	4,590	25	34	59	4,649
Audrain.....	3,655	3,254	6,909	.....	.....	.....	6,909	576	590	1,166	8,075
Barry.....	3,950	3,788	7,738	6	4	10	7,748	113	134	247	7,995
Barton.....	975	821	1,796	.....	.....	.....	1,796	4	17	21	1,817

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bates.....	3,635	3,130	6,765	4	4	8	6,773	224	218	442	7,215
Benton.....	4,416	4,044	8,460	8	5	13	8,473	286	313	599	9,072
Bollinger.....	3,604	3,522	7,126	.....	.....	.....	7,126	129	116	245	7,371
Boone.....	7,577	6,822	14,399	24	29	53	14,452	2,529	2,505	5,034	19,486
Buchanan.....	11,883	9,916	21,799	30	21	51	21,850	970	1,041	2,011	23,861
Butler.....	1,506	1,331	2,837	1	1	2	2,839	26	26	52	2,891
Caldwell.....	2,563	2,247	4,810	1	1	2	4,812	106	116	222	5,034
Callaway.....	6,814	6,081	12,895	18	13	31	12,926	2,252	2,271	4,523	17,449
Camden.....	2,460	2,309	4,769	.....	.....	.....	4,769	99	107	206	4,975
Cap Girardeau...	7,312	6,649	13,961	22	31	53	14,014	743	790	1,533	15,547
Carroll.....	4,606	4,096	8,692	2	1	3	8,695	514	554	1,068	9,763
Cass.....	4,699	4,082	8,781	2	1	3	8,784	472	538	1,010	9,794
Carter.....	625	575	1,200	7	8	15	1,215	9	11	20	1,235
Cedar.....	3,279	3,141	6,420	4	2	6	6,426	104	107	211	6,637
Chariton.....	5,153	4,519	9,672	25	26	51	9,723	1,440	1,399	2,839	12,562
Christian.....	2,656	2,606	5,262	.....	.....	.....	5,262	107	122	229	5,491
Clark.....	5,948	5,968	11,916	7	6	13	11,929	219	226	455	11,684
Clay.....	5,044	4,481	9,525	26	17	43	9,568	1,763	1,692	3,455	13,022
Clinton.....	3,610	3,075	6,685	11	8	19	6,704	578	566	1,144	7,848
Cole.....	4,805	3,840	8,645	43	22	65	8,710	422	505	927	9,697
Cooper.....	7,138	6,390	13,528	13	15	28	13,556	1,906	1,894	3,800	17,358
Crawford.....	2,226	2,712	5,640	1	.....	1	5,641	88	94	182	5,822
Dade.....	3,464	3,257	6,721	2	3	5	6,726	171	175	346	7,072
Dallas.....	2,938	2,841	5,777	.....	1	1	5,778	50	64	114	5,892
Davies.....	4,920	4,328	9,248	.....	.....	.....	9,248	170	188	358	9,606
De Kalb.....	2,666	2,415	5,081	2	4	6	5,087	65	72	137	5,224
Dent.....	2,850	2,648	5,498	.....	.....	.....	5,498	80	76	156	5,654
Douglass.....	1,251	1,163	2,414	.....	.....	.....	2,414	.....	.....	.....	2,414
Dunklin.....	2,490	2,365	4,855	.....	.....	.....	4,855	85	86	171	5,026
Franklin.....	8,654	7,611	16,465	6	13	19	16,484	824	777	1,601	18,085
Gasconade.....	4,572	4,070	8,642	2	7	9	8,651	39	37	76	8,727
Gentry.....	6,246	5,614	11,862	.....	.....	.....	11,862	52	66	118	11,980
Green.....	5,964	5,545	11,509	5	4	9	11,518	824	834	1,658	13,166
Grundy.....	3,936	3,660	7,596	4	2	6	7,602	126	159	285	7,887
Harrison.....	5,549	5,032	10,601	.....	.....	.....	10,601	9	16	25	10,626
Henry.....	4,581	4,039	8,620	1	.....	1	8,621	601	644	1,245	9,866
Hickory.....	2,382	2,121	4,503	4	3	7	4,510	101	94	195	4,705
Holt.....	3,311	2,930	6,241	.....	.....	.....	6,241	143	166	309	6,550
Howard.....	5,944	4,742	9,986	31	43	74	10,060	3,104	2,782	5,886	15,946
Howell.....	1,610	1,523	3,133	.....	.....	.....	3,133	12	24	36	3,169
Iron.....	2,970	2,559	5,529	.....	.....	.....	5,529	138	175	313	5,842
Jackson.....	10,292	8,607	18,899	36	34	70	18,969	1,963	1,981	3,944	22,896
Jasper.....	3,480	3,053	6,533	7	8	15	6,548	145	190	335	6,883
Jefferson.....	5,218	4,545	9,763	10	7	17	9,780	297	267	564	10,344
Johnson.....	6,837	5,906	12,743	3	2	5	12,748	910	986	1,896	14,644
Knox.....	4,461	3,975	8,436	6	1	7	8,443	132	152	284	8,727
Laclede.....	2,477	2,398	4,875	1	1	2	4,877	154	151	305	5,182
Lafayette.....	7,431	6,257	13,688	15	21	36	13,724	3,379	2,995	6,374	20,098
Lawrence.....	4,343	4,216	8,559	1	2	3	8,562	132	152	284	8,846
Lewis.....	5,887	5,026	10,913	12	12	24	11,007	630	649	1,279	12,286
Lincoln.....	6,003	5,344	11,347	13	10	23	11,370	1,450	1,390	2,840	14,210

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Linn	4,501	4,008	8,509	15	11	26	8,535	276	301	577	9,112
Livingston	3,674	3,138	6,812	.....	.....	.....	6,812	278	327	605	7,417
Macon	7,180	6,493	13,673	5	8	13	13,686	314	346	660	14,346
Madison	2,717	2,462	5,179	9	9	18	5,197	231	236	467	5,664
Maries	2,495	2,335	4,830	3	4	7	4,837	30	34	64	4,901
Marion	8,402	7,330	15,732	44	45	89	15,821	1,406	1,611	3,017	18,838
McDonald	2,091	1,866	3,957	3	6	9	3,966	25	47	72	4,038
Mercer	4,831	4,443	9,274	1	1	2	9,276	11	13	24	9,300
Miller	3,374	3,198	6,572	2	.....	2	6,574	108	132	238	6,812
Mississippi	2,178	1,671	3,849	.....	.....	.....	3,849	514	496	1,010	4,859
Moniteau	4,918	4,457	9,375	1	3	4	9,379	359	386	745	10,124
Monroe	6,901	5,591	11,722	18	24	42	11,764	1,528	1,493	3,021	14,785
Montgomery	4,186	3,875	8,061	5	5	10	8,071	805	842	1,647	9,718
Morgan	3,996	3,549	7,545	4	4	8	7,553	320	329	649	8,202
New Madrid	2,167	1,686	3,853	6	8	14	3,877	939	838	1,777	5,654
Newton	4,560	4,282	8,842	19	32	51	8,893	220	206	426	9,319
Nodaway	2,725	2,398	5,123	.....	2	2	5,125	65	62	127	5,252
Oregon	1,569	1,414	2,983	.....	.....	.....	2,983	16	10	26	3,009
Oaage	4,057	3,566	7,623	.....	.....	.....	7,623	112	143	256	7,879
Ozark	1,203	1,158	2,361	23	20	43	2,404	91	22	43	2,447
Peuicot	1,420	1,262	2,682	5	7	12	2,694	135	133	268	2,962
Perry	4,441	3,985	8,366	9	14	23	8,389	356	361	719	9,108
Pettis	3,969	3,535	7,504	4	2	6	7,510	994	888	1,882	9,392
Phelps	3,257	2,371	5,628	.....	2	2	5,630	44	40	84	5,714
Pike	7,406	6,886	14,292	26	34	60	14,352	2,025	2,030	4,055	18,417
Platte	8,145	6,826	14,981	26	30	56	15,037	1,671	1,642	3,313	18,350
Polk	4,800	4,668	9,468	7	8	15	9,483	239	273	512	9,985
Pulaski	2,001	1,778	3,779	.....	.....	.....	3,779	24	32	56	3,835
Putnam	4,812	4,364	9,176	.....	.....	.....	9,176	10	21	31	9,207
Ralls	3,630	3,158	6,788	8	5	13	6,801	696	695	1,391	8,199
Randolph	4,660	4,117	8,777	9	2	11	8,788	1,301	1,318	2,619	11,407
Ray	6,431	5,607	12,038	6	1	7	12,045	1,050	997	2,047	14,092
Reynolds	1,586	1,549	3,135	.....	.....	.....	3,135	12	26	38	3,173
Ripley	1,886	1,780	3,666	1	2	3	3,669	40	38	78	3,747
St. Charles	7,786	6,527	14,313	13	16	29	14,342	1,102	1,078	2,181	16,523
St. Clair	3,310	2,919	6,229	5	4	9	6,238	279	302	574	6,812
St. Francois	3,274	3,018	6,292	38	42	80	6,372	449	428	877	7,249
St. Genevieve	3,861	3,462	7,323	46	43	89	7,412	290	318	617	8,029
St. Louis	9,460	85,853	184,313	847	1,018	1,865	186,178	1,944	2,402	4,346	190,524
Saline	5,294	4,506	9,800	12	11	23	9,823	2,583	2,293	4,876	14,699
Schuyler	3,427	3,221	6,648	.....	.....	.....	6,648	19	20	39	6,687
Scotland	4,627	4,115	8,742	.....	.....	.....	8,742	71	60	131	8,873
Scott	2,509	2,221	4,730	9	5	14	4,744	256	247	503	5,247
Shannon	1,180	1,091	2,271	.....	.....	.....	2,271	7	6	13	2,284
Shelby	3,502	3,063	6,565	5	7	12	6,577	380	344	724	7,301
Stoddard	3,944	3,715	7,659	3	.....	3	7,662	104	111	215	7,877
Stone	1,261	1,123	2,384	.....	.....	.....	2,384	7	9	16	2,400
Sullivan	4,674	4,421	9,095	1	.....	1	9,096	50	52	102	9,198
Taney	1,738	1,751	3,489	2	3	5	3,494	33	49	82	3,576
Texas	3,164	2,845	6,009	2	.....	2	6,011	28	26	56	6,067
Vernon	2,508	2,204	4,712	.....	2	2	4,714	66	70	136	4,850

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Warren	4,234	3,564	7,798	5	2	7	7,805	520	514	1,034	8,839
Washington	4,550	4,120	8,670	12	13	25	8,695	528	500	1,028	9,723
Wayne	2,687	2,674	5,361	4	3	7	5,368	124	137	261	5,629
Webster	3,476	3,403	6,879	.....	.....	.....	6,879	103	117	220	7,099
Wright	2,261	2,181	4,442	.....	.....	.....	4,442	29	37	66	4,566
Total	563,144	500,365	1,063,509	1,697	1,875	3,572	1,067,081	57,360	57,571	114,931	1,182,012

NOTE.—30 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Belknap	9,134	9,376	18,510	18	21	39	18,549
Carroll	10,376	10,189	20,465	.....	.....	.....	20,465
Cheshire	13,703	13,696	27,399	16	19	35	27,434
Cook	7,030	6,124	13,154	9	5	7	13,161
Grafton	21,401	20,836	42,237	13	10	23	42,260
Hillsboro'	28,926	33,107	62,033	59	48	107	62,140
Merrimack	20,306	20,980	41,286	67	55	122	41,408
Rockingham	24,589	25,436	50,025	46	51	97	50,122
Strafford	14,814	16,648	31,462	14	17	31	31,493
Sullivan	9,384	9,624	19,008	18	15	33	19,041
Total	159,563	166,016	325,579	253	241	494	326,073

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Atlantic	6,048	5,544	11,592	104	90	194	11,786	.....	.....	.....	11,786
Bergen	10,323	9,632	19,955	869	794	1,663	21,618	.....	.....	.....	21,618
Burlington	23,429	24,077	47,506	1,046	1,178	2,224	49,730	.....	.....	.....	49,730
Camden	13,743	16,140	31,883	1,176	1,398	2,574	34,457	.....	.....	.....	34,457
Cape May	3,411	3,446	6,857	124	149	273	7,130	.....	.....	.....	7,130
Cumberland	10,851	10,459	21,310	670	625	1,295	22,605	.....	.....	.....	22,605
Essex	47,385	49,735	97,120	787	970	1,757	98,877	.....	.....	.....	98,877
Gloucester	9,152	8,585	17,737	352	355	707	18,444	.....	.....	.....	18,444
Hudson	30,717	31,347	62,064	989	364	653	62,717	.....	.....	.....	62,717
Hunterdon	16,519	16,335	32,854	402	394	796	33,650	1	3	4	33,654
Mercer	17,503	17,691	35,194	1,049	1,176	2,225	37,419	.....	.....	.....	37,419
Middlesex	16,641	16,863	33,504	632	675	1,307	34,811	.....	1	1	34,812
Monmouth	18,501	18,187	36,688	1,325	1,333	2,658	39,346	.....	.....	.....	39,346
Morris	17,026	16,984	33,990	335	351	686	34,676	.....	1	1	34,677

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Ocean	5,634	5,418	11,052	66	58	124	11,176	.....	.....	.....	11,176
Passaic.	13,938	14,516	28,454	259	305	557	29,011	.....	2	2	29,013
Salem	10,256	9,740	19,996	1,237	1,225	2,462	22,458	.....	.....	.....	22,458
Somerset.	10,242	10,218	20,460	893	765	1,558	22,018	5	4	9	22,027
Sussex.	11,022	11,600	22,622	165	150	315	22,937	.....	.....	.....	22,937
Union	13,061	13,854	26,915	402	463	865	27,780	.....	.....	.....	27,780
Warren.....	14,431	13,615	28,046	207	179	386	28,432	.....	1	1	28,433
Total.....	322,733	323,966	646,699	12,312	12,006	24,318	671,017	6	12	18	671,035

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Allegany.....	21,210	20,407	41,617	132	132	264	41,881
Albany.	55,516	57,463	112,979	450	468	918	113,897
Broome.....	17,882	17,580	35,462	222	242	464	35,926
Cattaraugus.....	22,677	21,058	43,735	79	72	151	43,886
Cayuga.	28,017	27,299	55,316	238	213	451	55,767
Chautauqua.	29,672	28,545	58,217	99	106	205	58,422
Chemung.	13,243	13,102	26,345	294	278	572	26,917
Chenango.....	20,251	20,420	40,671	125	138	263	40,934
Clinton.	23,335	22,272	45,607	90	38	128	45,735
Columbia.	22,450	23,242	45,692	639	741	1,380	47,072
Cortland.....	13,106	13,170	26,276	13	3	16	26,292
Delaware.	21,455	20,894	42,349	95	91	186	42,535
Dutchess.	31,069	31,621	62,690	969	1,092	2,061	64,751
Erie	71,091	70,002	141,093	458	420	878	141,971
Essex.....	14,478	13,613	28,091	62	61	123	28,214
Franklin.	15,670	15,148	30,818	11	8	19	30,837
Fulton.....	11,826	12,151	23,977	97	88	185	24,162
Green	15,440	15,671	31,111	396	423	819	31,930
Genesee.....	16,204	15,901	32,105	45	39	84	32,189
Hamilton.	1,682	1,359	3,041	2	1	3	3,044
Herkimer.	20,374	19,936	40,310	128	123	251	40,561
Jefferson.....	24,900	24,716	49,616	102	107	209	49,825
Kings.....	131,359	122,764	254,123	2,253	2,746	4,999	259,122
Lewis.....	14,886	13,655	28,541	22	17	39	28,580
Livingston.....	12,809	12,553	25,362	93	91	184	25,546
Madison.....	21,616	21,629	43,245	135	165	300	43,545
Monroe.....	42,861	50,220	93,081	288	272	560	93,641
Montgomery.....	15,483	15,026	30,509	168	189	357	30,866
New York.....	391,522	409,573	801,095	5,468	7,106	12,574	813,669
Niagara.....	24,254	24,228	48,482	303	214	517	49,000
Oneida.....	51,816	52,748	104,564	305	333	638	105,202
Onondaga.....	45,445	44,686	90,131	276	272	548	90,679
Ontario.....	22,677	21,247	43,924	263	356	619	44,543

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Orange	30,645	31,055	61,700	1,028	1,084	2,112	63,812
Orleans	14,542	14,044	28,586	62	69	131	28,717
Oswego	39,059	38,564	77,623	175	160	335	78,958
Otsego	24,911	25,030	49,930	113	91	207	50,157
Putnam	6,832	6,967	13,819	97	86	183	14,002
Queens	27,488	26,516	54,004	1,682	1,705	3,387	57,391
Rensselaer	41,870	43,400	85,270	511	547	1,058	86,328
Richmond	12,236	12,597	24,833	312	347	659	25,492
Rockland	11,583	10,360	21,943	269	260	549	22,492
Saratoga	25,233	25,805	51,038	319	379	691	51,729
Schenectady	9,899	9,862	19,761	107	134	241	20,002
Schoharie	17,024	16,961	33,985	248	236	484	34,469
Schuyler	9,461	9,276	18,740	52	48	100	18,840
Seneca	14,155	13,770	27,925	96	117	213	28,138
Steuben	33,832	32,383	66,215	233	242	475	66,690
Saint Lawrence	42,425	41,204	83,630	28	31	59	83,689
Suffolk	20,694	20,783	41,477	832	916	1,748	43,225
Sullivan	16,819	15,472	32,291	47	47	94	32,385
Tioga	14,352	14,148	28,500	130	118	248	28,748
Tompkins	15,433	15,679	31,112	142	155	297	31,409
Ulster	38,160	36,612	74,772	771	838	1,609	76,381
Washington	22,999	22,646	45,645	133	123	259	45,904
Warren	11,033	10,343	21,376	29	20	58	21,434
Wayne	24,139	23,353	47,492	135	135	270	47,762
Wyoming	16,033	15,833	31,916	25	27	52	31,968
Westchester	48,978	48,249	97,227	1,142	1,128	2,270	99,497
Yates	10,157	9,976	20,133	74	83	157	20,290
Total	1,910,354	1,921,376	3,831,730	23,178	25,627	49,005	3,880,735

NOTE.—140 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alamance	3,872	4,113	7,985	214	208	422	8,407	1,720	1,725	3,445	11,853
Alexander	2,630	2,707	5,337	12	12	24	5,411	292	319	611	6,022
Alleghany	1,712	1,639	3,351	18	15	33	3,384	96	110	206	3,590
Anson	3,279	3,282	6,561	73	79	152	6,713	3,396	3,555	6,951	13,664
Ashe	3,738	3,685	7,423	75	67	142	7,565	185	206	391	7,956
Beaufort	4,061	4,099	8,160	377	351	728	8,888	3,066	2,812	5,878	14,766
Bertie	2,226	2,280	4,506	147	172	319	4,825	4,067	4,118	8,185	12,711
Bladen	3,176	3,037	6,213	215	220	435	6,648	2,783	2,542	5,325	11,538
Brunswick	2,281	2,234	4,515	120	131	250	4,765	2,024	1,607	3,631	8,406
Buncombe	5,312	5,268	10,580	59	52	111	10,721	991	942	1,933	12,654
Burke	3,337	3,338	6,675	106	115	221	6,896	1,200	1,171	2,371	9,267
Cabarras	3,708	3,683	7,391	65	53	118	7,509	1,522	1,518	3,040	10,546

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Caldwell	3,116	3,179	6,295	51	61	114	6,409	439	599	1,038	7,497
Camden	1,526	1,416	2,942	150	124	274	3,216	1,147	930	2,127	5,343
Carteret	3,001	3,063	6,064	60	92	153	6,217	984	985	1,969	8,186
Caswell	3,232	3,326	6,558	126	156	282	6,860	4,841	4,514	9,355	15,215
Catawba	4,330	4,703	9,033	14	18	32	9,065	806	558	1,364	10,729
Chatham	6,129	6,420	12,549	134	168	306	12,855	3,109	3,137	6,246	19,101
Cherokee	4,471	4,138	8,609	24	14	38	8,647	244	275	519	9,166
Chowan	1,416	1,563	2,979	67	83	150	3,129	1,876	1,837	3,713	6,842
Cleveland	5,007	5,101	10,108	59	56	109	10,217	1,045	1,086	2,131	12,348
Columbus	3,016	2,763	5,779	183	162	345	6,134	1,231	1,222	2,453	8,597
Craven	4,314	4,433	8,747	598	734	1,332	10,079	3,053	3,131	6,189	16,968
Cumberland	4,670	4,684	9,354	461	524	985	10,339	3,022	2,808	5,830	16,369
Currituck	2,294	2,375	4,669	103	120	223	4,892	1,150	1,573	2,723	7,415
Davidson	6,714	6,662	13,376	73	76	149	13,525	1,482	1,594	3,076	16,601
Davie	3,019	2,982	6,001	55	46	101	6,102	1,188	1,224	2,392	8,494
Duplin	4,118	4,171	8,289	175	196	371	8,660	3,535	3,589	7,124	15,794
Edgecombe	3,395	3,484	6,879	181	205	389	7,268	5,238	4,870	10,108	17,376
Forsyth	5,261	5,449	10,710	93	125	218	10,928	915	849	1,764	12,682
Franklin	3,224	3,241	6,465	280	286	566	7,031	3,531	3,542	7,076	14,107
Gaston	3,418	3,579	6,997	53	58	111	7,118	1,077	1,122	2,199	9,307
Gates	2,078	2,103	4,181	166	195	361	4,542	1,098	2,003	3,931	8,443
Granville	5,567	5,620	11,187	540	583	1,123	12,310	5,507	5,579	11,086	23,336
Greene	1,889	1,935	3,824	75	79	154	3,978	2,007	1,940	3,947	7,925
Guilford	7,961	7,777	15,738	355	338	693	16,431	1,722	1,833	3,555	20,056
Halifax	3,316	3,325	6,641	1,209	1,213	2,422	9,063	5,144	5,205	10,349	19,443
Harnett	2,704	2,648	5,352	61	42	103	5,455	1,992	1,292	2,584	8,039
Haywood	2,686	2,788	5,474	7	7	14	5,488	158	155	313	5,801
Henderson	4,524	4,457	8,981	45	39	85	9,066	711	671	1,382	10,468
Hertford	1,954	1,993	3,947	529	583	1,112	5,059	2,282	2,163	4,445	9,504
Hyde	2,420	2,264	4,684	136	121	257	4,941	1,504	1,287	2,791	7,732
Iredell	5,354	5,787	11,141	13	16	29	11,170	2,112	2,065	4,177	15,347
Jackson	2,704	2,537	5,241	3	3	6	5,247	135	133	268	5,515
Johnson	5,239	5,276	10,515	100	95	195	10,710	2,504	2,412	4,916	15,635
Jones	1,126	1,078	2,204	61	52	113	2,317	1,734	1,679	3,413	5,730
Lenoir	2,465	2,437	4,902	95	83	178	5,080	2,549	2,591	5,140	10,220
Lillington	1,476	1,457	2,933	60	65	125	3,058	1,693	1,605	3,298	6,236
Lincoln	2,971	3,028	5,999	41	40	81	6,080	1,089	1,026	2,115	8,195
Macon	2,734	2,636	5,370	64	51	115	5,485	263	257	519	6,004
Madison	2,685	2,793	5,478	12	4	17	5,495	102	111	213	5,909
Martin	2,676	2,759	5,435	216	225	451	5,886	2,151	2,158	4,309	10,195
McDowell	2,767	2,775	5,542	133	140	273	5,815	660	645	1,305	7,130
Mecklenburg	5,358	5,182	10,540	132	161	293	10,833	3,190	3,351	6,541	17,374
Montgomery	2,875	2,905	5,780	24	22	46	5,826	873	930	1,803	7,649
Moore	4,312	4,413	8,725	91	93	184	8,909	1,927	1,981	3,908	11,427
Nash	3,123	3,191	6,314	326	331	657	7,007	2,271	2,409	4,680	11,677
New Hanover	4,053	3,631	7,684	283	359	642	8,326	3,532	3,551	7,083	15,429
Northampton	2,931	2,978	5,909	333	326	659	6,568	3,539	3,285	6,824	13,379
Onslow	2,618	2,577	5,195	80	82	162	5,357	1,672	1,627	3,299	8,495
Orange	5,529	5,782	11,311	258	270	528	11,839	2,529	2,579	5,108	16,947
Pasquotank	2,207	2,243	4,450	73	77	150	5,257	1,604	1,379	2,983	8,240
Perquimans	1,635	1,650	3,285	193	202	395	3,680	1,893	1,655	3,548	7,228

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Aggt'e population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Person.....	2,797	2,911	5,708	150	168	318	6,626	2,599	2,596	5,195	11,221
Pitt.....	3,733	3,747	7,480	71	56	127	7,607	4,334	4,139	8,473	16,080
Polk.....	1,630	1,678	3,317	38	63	106	3,423	295	325	620	4,043
Randolph.....	7,284	7,432	14,716	214	218	432	15,148	793	852	1,645	16,793
Richmond.....	2,567	2,644	5,211	184	161	345	5,556	2,791	2,662	5,453	11,009
Robeson.....	4,330	4,242	8,572	708	754	1,462	10,034	2,755	2,700	5,455	15,489
Rockingham.....	4,927	5,092	10,019	200	209	409	10,428	3,084	3,234	6,318	16,746
Rowan.....	5,184	5,339	10,523	68	136	204	10,629	1,958	1,973	3,930	14,569
Rutherford.....	4,537	4,522	9,059	53	70	123	9,182	1,158	1,233	2,391	11,573
Sampson.....	4,566	4,542	9,108	261	227	488	9,596	3,535	3,493	7,028	16,624
Stanly.....	3,314	3,273	6,587	23	22	45	6,632	579	580	1,169	7,801
Stokes.....	3,937	3,910	7,847	45	41	86	7,933	1,221	1,248	2,469	10,409
Surry.....	4,500	4,450	8,950	97	87	184	9,134	605	641	1,246	10,380
Tyrrel.....	1,621	1,583	3,204	73	70	143	3,347	827	770	1,597	4,944
Union.....	4,449	4,454	8,903	27	26	53	8,956	1,106	1,140	2,246	11,202
Wake.....	7,963	8,483	16,446	706	740	1,446	17,894	5,296	5,437	10,733	28,627
Warren.....	2,467	2,456	4,923	198	204	402	5,325	5,254	5,147	10,401	15,726
Washington.....	1,734	1,859	3,593	150	149	299	3,892	1,206	1,259	2,465	6,357
Watauga.....	2,436	2,336	4,772	37	44	81	4,853	52	52	104	4,957
Wayne.....	4,352	4,365	8,717	367	370	737	9,454	2,747	2,704	5,451	14,905
Wilkes.....	6,519	6,761	13,280	131	130	261	13,541	570	638	1,208	14,749
Wilson.....	2,910	3,033	5,943	141	137	278	6,224	1,762	1,734	3,496	9,720
Yadkin.....	4,430	4,676	9,106	84	88	172	9,278	692	744	1,436	10,714
Yancey.....	4,225	4,001	8,226	30	37	67	8,293	156	206	362	8,655
Total.....	314,267	316,833	631,100	14,880	15,583	30,463	661,563	166,469	164,590	331,059	992,622

NOTE.—1,158 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adams.....	10,326	9,878	20,204	50	55	105	20,309
Allen.....	9,630	9,285	18,915	33	37	70	19,185
Ashland.....	11,461	11,474	22,935	7	9	16	22,951
Ashtabula.....	15,929	15,860	31,789	16	9	25	31,814
Athens.....	10,680	10,298	20,978	190	196	386	21,364
Auglaize.....	8,927	8,196	17,123	33	31	64	17,187
Belmont.....	17,817	17,584	35,401	479	518	997	36,398
Brown.....	14,660	14,182	28,842	571	545	1,116	29,958
Butler.....	18,166	16,945	35,111	357	372	729	35,840
Carroll.....	7,898	7,799	15,697	25	16	41	15,738
Champaign.....	11,123	10,787	21,910	393	395	788	22,698
Clark.....	12,573	12,935	25,508	259	233	492	25,300
Clermont.....	16,308	15,895	32,203	402	431	833	33,034
Clinton.....	10,580	10,038	20,618	429	394	823	21,441
Columbiana.....	16,214	16,342	32,556	154	126	280	32,836

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Coshocton	12,596	12,412	25,008	13	11	24	25,032
Crawford	12,255	11,586	23,841	20	20	40	23,881
Cuyahoga	38,485	38,654	77,139	481	433	894	78,033
Darke	13,165	12,363	25,528	247	224	481	26,009
Defiance	6,069	5,739	11,808	43	35	78	11,886
Delaware	12,210	11,561	23,771	61	70	131	23,902
Erie	12,413	11,912	24,325	63	86	149	24,474
Fairfield	15,301	14,980	30,281	120	137	257	30,538
Fayette	7,920	7,398	15,318	368	321	689	15,995
Franklin	25,298	23,485	48,783	814	764	1,578	50,361
Fulton	7,315	6,727	14,042	1	.....	1	14,043
Gallia	10,398	10,055	20,453	800	790	1,590	22,043
Genuga	8,013	7,797	15,810	2	5	7	15,817
Green	12,503	12,219	24,722	686	789	1,475	26,197
Guernsey	12,159	12,038	24,197	137	140	277	24,474
Hamilton	108,702	103,100	211,802	2,268	2,340	4,608	216,410
Hancock	11,692	11,174	22,866	23	27	50	22,916
Hardin	6,922	6,538	13,460	58	52	110	13,570
Harrison	9,480	9,473	18,953	76	81	157	19,110
Henry	4,690	4,210	8,900	.....	1	1	8,901
Highland	13,591	13,294	26,885	476	422	898	27,783
Hocking	8,531	8,307	16,838	109	110	219	17,057
Holmes	10,327	10,257	20,584	5	.....	5	20,589
Huron	15,216	14,321	29,537	45	34	79	29,616
Jackson	8,907	8,338	17,245	350	346	696	17,941
Jefferson	12,587	12,221	24,808	351	356	707	25,515
Knox	14,014	13,662	27,676	23	36	59	27,735
Lake	7,750	7,790	15,540	22	14	36	15,576
Lawrence	11,634	10,930	22,564	349	336	685	23,249
Licking	18,580	18,308	36,888	80	63	143	37,031
Logan	10,255	10,086	20,341	333	322	655	20,996
Loraine	14,779	14,416	29,195	267	222	489	29,684
Lucas	13,278	12,275	25,553	164	114	278	25,831
Madison	6,714	6,025	12,739	155	121	276	13,015
Mahoning	13,089	12,744	25,833	31	30	61	25,894
Marion	8,064	7,380	15,444	23	23	46	15,490
Medina	11,404	11,075	22,479	23	15	38	22,517
Meigs	13,394	12,849	26,243	145	146	291	26,534
Mercer	6,971	6,527	13,498	323	293	616	14,114
Miami	14,776	14,383	29,159	411	389	800	29,959
Monroe	13,130	12,527	25,657	44	40	84	25,741
Montgomery	26,208	25,627	51,835	198	197	395	52,230
Morgan	11,120	10,856	21,976	75	68	143	22,119
Morrow	10,257	10,099	20,356	52	37	89	20,445
Muskingum	21,373	21,953	43,326	537	553	1,090	44,416
Noble	10,557	10,173	20,730	13	9	22	20,751
Ottawa	3,731	3,285	7,016	.....	.....	.....	7,016
Paulding	2,492	2,319	4,811	70	64	134	4,945
Perry	9,755	9,674	19,429	27	23	49	19,478
Pickaway	11,638	10,892	22,530	492	447	939	23,469
Pike	6,533	6,268	12,801	434	408	842	13,643

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF OHIO.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Portage	12,245	11,887	24,132	33	43	76	24,208
Preble	10,982	10,714	21,696	65	59	124	21,820
Putnam	6,670	6,132	12,802	3	3	6	12,808
Richland	15,541	15,599	31,140	12	6	18	31,158
Ross	16,331	15,959	32,290	1,379	1,402	2,781	35,071
Sandusky	11,093	10,282	21,374	38	17	55	21,429
Scioto	12,342	11,632	23,974	164	159	323	24,297
Seneca	15,758	14,987	30,745	51	72	123	30,868
Shelby	8,666	8,247	16,913	294	286	580	17,493
Stark	21,531	21,275	42,806	84	88	172	42,978
Summit	13,635	13,621	27,256	39	49	88	27,344
Trumbull	15,315	15,261	30,576	45	35	80	30,656
Tuscarawas	16,342	16,051	32,393	38	32	70	32,463
Union	8,361	7,923	16,284	113	110	223	16,507
Van Wirt	5,283	4,887	10,170	31	37	68	10,238
Vinton	6,903	6,575	13,478	70	83	153	13,631
Warren	13,314	12,912	26,226	340	336	676	26,902
Washington	18,362	17,466	35,828	313	335	648	36,368
Wayne	16,318	16,138	32,456	15	12	27	32,483
Williams	8,752	7,880	16,632	1	.....	1	16,633
Wood	9,412	8,471	17,883	2	1	3	17,886
Wyandott	8,094	7,460	15,554	26	16	42	15,596
Total	1,171,720	1,131,118	2,302,838	18,442	18,231	36,673	2,339,511

NOTE.—30 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF OREGON.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Benton	1,806	1,213	3,059	5	5	10	5	.....	5	3,074
Coos	305	116	421	.....	.....	.....	5	19	24	445
Clackamas	1,980	1,484	3,464	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	3,466
Clatsop	307	189	493	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	498
Columbia	334	198	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532
Curry	287	89	376	.....	.....	.....	6	11	17	393
Douglas	1,957	1,210	3,167	4	5	9	15	12	27	3,203
Jackson	2,789	900	3,689	26	16	42	2	3	5	3,736
Josephine	1,288	321	1,609	3	1	4	3	7	10	1,623
Lane	2,735	2,044	4,779	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4,780
Linn	3,787	2,976	6,763	2	5	7	1	1	2	6,772
Marion	4,004	3,018	7,022	12	8	20	14	32	46	7,068
Multnomah	2,446	1,680	4,126	10	7	17	2	5	7	4,130
Polk	2,104	1,519	3,623	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3,625

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF OREGON.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Tillamook	61	34	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Umpqua	745	497	1,242	1	9	3	1	4	5	1,249
Wasco	1,160	513	1,673	7	2	9	.....	7	7	1,679
Washington	1,554	1,226	2,780	.....	.....	.....	9	12	21	2,791
Yam Hill	1,802	1,442	3,244	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3,245
Total	31,451	20,709	52,160	76	52	128	64	113	177	52,465

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adams	13,708	13,894	27,532	928	946	474	28,006
Allegheny	88,555	87,551	176,106	1,902	1,433	2,625	178,731
Armstrong	18,069	17,550	35,619	90	88	178	35,797
Boaver	14,404	14,462	28,866	137	137	274	29,140
Bedford	13,310	12,932	26,242	970	224	494	26,736
Berks	46,530	46,791	93,321	948	949	497	93,818
Blair	13,958	13,588	27,546	141	142	283	27,829
Bradford	24,888	23,643	48,531	104	99	203	48,734
Bucks	31,316	30,644	61,960	795	823	1,618	63,578
Butler	18,022	17,516	35,538	27	29	56	35,594
Cambria	14,902	14,138	29,040	67	48	115	29,155
Carbon	11,070	9,954	21,024	5	4	9	21,033
Centre	13,613	13,196	26,739	132	129	261	27,000
Chester	34,342	34,329	68,671	2,995	2,912	5,907	74,578
Clarion	12,657	12,268	24,925	33	30	63	24,988
Clearfield	9,907	8,771	18,678	39	42	81	18,759
Clinton	9,310	8,376	17,586	71	66	137	17,723
Columbia	12,667	12,295	24,962	47	56	103	25,065
Crawford	24,662	23,911	48,573	94	88	182	48,755
Cumberland	19,299	19,439	38,758	638	702	1,340	40,098
Dauphin	21,452	22,593	45,047	814	895	1,709	46,756
Delaware	14,250	14,698	28,948	817	832	1,649	30,597
Elk	3,234	2,670	5,904	5	6	11	5,915
Erie	24,906	24,345	49,251	97	84	181	49,432
Fayette	18,907	19,453	38,360	722	827	1,549	39,909
Forest	505	393	898	.....	.....	.....	898
Franklin	20,102	20,225	40,327	866	933	1,799	42,126
Fulton	4,587	4,443	9,030	56	45	101	9,131
Green	12,079	11,738	23,817	258	268	526	24,343
Huntingdon	14,184	13,626	27,810	142	148	290	28,100
Indiana	16,815	16,686	33,501	100	86	186	33,687
Jefferson	9,450	8,739	18,189	49	32	81	18,270
Juniata	8,552	8,173	16,725	139	122	261	16,986
Lancaster	56,250	56,605	112,855	1,760	1,699	3,459	116,314
Lawrence	11,334	11,583	22,917	49	53	102	23,019

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Lebanon	15,862	15,886	31,748	46	37	83	31,831
Lehigh	22,316	21,380	43,696	35	22	57	43,753
Luzerne	46,540	43,254	89,794	228	222	450	90,244
Lycoming.....	18,953	18,047	37,000	197	202	399	37,399
McKean	4,728	4,131	8,859				8,859
Mercer	18,252	18,323	36,575	148	133	281	36,856
Mifflin	8,009	7,916	15,925	187	238	415	16,340
Monroe.....	8,613	8,018	16,631	60	67	127	16,758
Montgomery	34,975	34,621	69,596	440	464	904	70,500
Montour	6,581	6,358	12,939	59	85	114	13,053
Northampton.....	23,976	23,787	47,763	67	74	141	47,904
Northumberland.....	14,600	14,207	28,807	61	54	115	28,922
Perry	11,589	11,085	22,674	65	54	119	22,793
Philadelphia	260,156	253,188	513,344	9,177	13,008	22,185	565,529
Pike.....	3,668	3,350	7,018	68	69	137	7,155
Potter	6,051	5,404	11,455	9	6	15	11,470
Schuylkill	45,667	43,486	89,153	188	169	357	89,510
Snyder	7,516	7,484	15,000	20	15	35	15,035
Somerset	13,442	13,289	26,731	25	22	47	26,778
Sullivan	2,989	2,648	5,638	3	6	9	5,637
Susquehanna	18,465	17,593	36,058	113	96	209	36,267
Tioga	16,101	14,841	30,942	47	55	102	31,044
Union	7,010	7,080	14,090	28	27	55	14,145
Venango.....	13,064	11,890	24,974	37	32	69	25,043
Warren	10,101	9,038	19,139	31	20	51	19,190
Washington	22,328	22,751	45,079	844	682	1,526	46,605
Wayne	16,919	15,280	32,199	17	23	40	32,239
Westmoreland	26,691	26,613	53,304	229	203	432	53,736
Wyoming.....	6,512	6,023	12,535	4	1	5	12,540
York	33,565	33,269	66,834	703	663	1,366	68,200
Total.....	1,427,946	1,421,320	2,849,266	26,373	30,476	56,849	2,906,115

NOTE.—7 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Bristol.....	4,130	4,469	8,599	153	155	308	8,907
Kent	8,038	9,006	17,044	134	125	259	17,303
Newport.....	10,196	10,878	21,074	360	462	822	21,896
Providence	51,007	54,815	105,822	898	1,079	1,977	107,799
Washington.....	8,931	9,198	18,129	286	300	586	18,715
Total.....	82,302	88,366	170,668	1,831	2,121	3,952	174,620

NOTE.—19 Indians included in white population.

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISTRICTS.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Abbeville.....	5,766	5,730	11,516	184	183	367	11,883	9,909	10,583	20,502	32,385
Anderson.....	7,138	7,148	14,286	81	81	162	14,448	3,956	4,469	8,425	22,713
Barnwell.....	6,366	6,306	12,702	325	315	640	13,342	8,522	8,879	17,401	30,743
Beaufort... ..	3,385	3,329	6,714	410	399	809	7,523	15,484	17,046	32,530	40,053
Charleston.....	14,761	14,427	29,188	1,455	2,167	3,622	32,810	17,957	19,333	37,290	70,100
Chester.....	3,486	3,612	7,098	82	74	156	7,254	5,294	5,574	10,868	18,122
Chesterfield.....	3,614	3,740	7,354	60	72	132	7,486	2,210	2,138	4,348	11,834
Clarendon.....	2,249	2,129	4,378	73	78	151	4,529	4,154	4,412	8,566	12,935
Colleton.....	4,720	4,475	9,255	174	180	354	9,609	15,334	16,973	32,307	41,916
Darlington.....	4,328	4,104	8,432	30	22	52	8,484	5,779	6,098	11,877	20,361
Edgefield... ..	7,802	7,852	15,654	83	90	173	15,827	12,040	12,030	24,066	39,887
Fairfield.....	3,241	3,132	6,373	111	93	204	6,577	7,543	7,991	15,534	22,111
Georgetown.....	1,589	1,424	3,013	91	92	183	3,196	9,143	8,966	18,109	21,303
Greenville.....	7,280	7,351	14,631	112	100	212	14,843	3,390	3,659	7,049	21,682
Horry.....	2,866	2,698	5,564	21	18	39	5,603	1,212	1,147	2,359	7,962
Kershaw.....	2,503	2,545	5,048	89	108	197	5,245	3,668	4,173	7,841	12,886
Lancaster.....	3,055	2,999	6,054	47	46	93	6,147	2,795	2,855	5,650	11,797
Laurens.. ..	5,165	5,364	10,529	61	68	129	10,658	6,633	6,567	13,200	23,858
Lexington.....	4,630	4,703	9,333	25	19	44	9,377	3,174	3,028	6,202	15,535
Marion.....	5,504	5,503	11,007	112	120	232	11,239	4,807	5,144	9,951	21,190
Marlborough.....	2,682	2,691	5,373	74	94	168	5,541	3,370	3,523	6,893	12,434
Newberry.....	3,601	3,399	7,000	81	103	184	7,184	6,801	6,694	13,495	20,679
Orangeburg.....	4,097	4,011	8,108	117	88	205	8,313	8,162	8,421	16,583	24,691
Pickens.....	7,593	7,742	15,335	47	62	109	15,444	2,064	2,131	4,195	19,629
Richland.....	3,477	3,386	6,863	189	257	439	7,302	5,445	5,560	11,005	18,307
Spartanburg.....	9,147	9,390	18,537	65	77	142	18,679	4,017	4,223	8,240	26,819
Sumter.....	3,429	3,428	6,857	159	161	320	7,177	8,233	8,449	16,682	23,859
Union.....	4,379	4,291	8,670	98	116	214	8,884	5,378	5,423	10,801	19,633
Williamsburg.....	2,712	2,475	5,187	18	25	43	5,230	5,153	5,106	10,259	15,489
York.....	5,523	5,803	11,326	81	108	189	11,518	4,944	5,043	9,987	21,315
Total.....	146,201	145,187	291,388	4,548	5,366	9,914	301,302	196,571	205,835	402,406	703,708

NOTE.—88 Indians included in the white population.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Anderson.....	3,269	3,208	6,477	4	4	8	6,485	302	281	583	7,068
Bedford.....	7,578	7,210	14,788	27	25	52	14,840	3,447	3,297	6,744	21,524
Benton.....	4,193	3,725	7,918	4	7	11	7,929	253	281	534	8,463
Bledsoe.....	1,886	1,757	3,643	63	64	127	3,770	331	326	657	4,427
Blount.....	5,901	5,810	11,711	105	91	193	11,907	672	691	1,363	13,274
Bradley.....	5,299	5,171	10,470	25	33	58	10,528	559	614	1,173	11,701
Campbell.....	3,211	3,070	6,281	34	31	65	6,346	183	183	366	6,712
Cannon.....	4,259	4,261	8,520	.....	5	5	8,525	496	478	974	9,500
Carroll.....	6,733	6,606	13,339	18	16	34	13,373	1,990	2,074	4,064	17,437

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Carter.....	3,377	3,351	6,728	10	12	22	6,750	181	193	374	7,124
Cheatam.....	2,829	2,547	5,376	.....	.....	.....	5,376	951	931	1,882	7,253
Claiborne.....	4,444	4,280	8,724	78	98	176	8,900	408	335	743	9,643
Cocke.....	4,734	4,748	9,482	33	44	77	9,559	434	415	849	10,408
Coffee.....	4,108	4,042	8,150	6	4	10	8,160	745	784	1,529	9,689
Cumberland.....	1,650	1,671	3,321	11	7	18	3,339	57	64	121	3,460
Davidson.....	16,597	14,459	31,056	544	665	1,209	32,265	7,214	7,576	14,790	47,055
Decatur.....	2,803	2,674	5,477	8	7	15	5,492	354	430	784	6,276
DeKalb.....	4,749	4,784	9,533	7	8	15	9,548	471	554	1,025	10,573
Dickson.....	4,027	3,747	7,774	4	3	7	7,781	1,126	1,075	2,201	9,982
Dyer.....	4,078	3,811	7,889	4	2	6	7,895	1,297	1,344	2,641	10,536
Fayette.....	4,639	4,187	8,826	12	16	28	8,854	7,690	7,783	15,473	24,327
Fentress.....	2,459	2,406	4,865	.....	2	2	4,867	84	103	187	5,054
Franklin.....	5,213	5,036	10,249	20	28	48	10,297	1,765	1,786	3,551	13,848
Gibson.....	8,038	7,507	15,545	42	49	91	15,636	2,935	3,206	6,141	21,777
Giles.....	7,898	7,397	15,295	8	15	23	15,318	5,262	5,586	10,848	26,166
Granger.....	4,867	4,860	9,727	81	89	170	9,897	521	544	1,065	10,962
Greene.....	8,735	8,750	17,485	119	103	222	17,707	604	693	1,297	19,004
Grundy.....	1,404	1,409	2,813	6	8	14	2,827	137	129	266	3,093
Hamilton.....	5,837	5,710	11,547	90	102	192	11,839	699	720	1,419	13,258
Hancock.....	3,322	3,364	6,706	35	33	68	6,774	123	123	246	7,020
Hardeman.....	5,401	5,104	10,505	16	12	28	10,533	3,598	3,638	7,236	17,769
Hardin.....	4,812	4,742	9,554	19	18	37	9,591	767	836	1,603	11,214
Hawkins.....	6,988	7,055	14,043	101	93	194	14,237	969	956	1,925	16,162
Haywood.....	4,941	3,924	8,165	19	22	41	8,206	5,495	5,531	11,026	19,232
Henderson.....	5,612	5,577	11,189	9	10	19	11,208	1,552	1,731	3,283	14,491
Henry.....	6,946	6,646	13,592	7	4	11	13,603	2,698	2,832	5,530	19,133
Hickman.....	3,725	3,807	7,532	18	9	27	7,559	680	873	1,553	9,312
Humphrey.....	4,081	3,538	7,619	6	8	14	7,633	728	735	1,463	9,098
Jackson.....	5,220	5,247	10,467	25	21	46	10,513	598	624	1,212	11,725
Jefferson.....	6,878	6,899	13,777	79	91	170	13,947	1,035	1,061	2,096	16,043
Johnson.....	2,393	2,364	4,757	11	17	28	4,785	114	119	233	5,018
Knox.....	10,196	9,824	20,020	199	224	423	20,443	1,194	1,176	2,370	22,813
Lauderdale.....	2,453	2,231	4,684	11	10	21	4,705	1,456	1,398	2,854	7,559
Lawrence.....	4,035	4,101	8,136	12	12	24	8,160	554	596	1,150	9,320
Lewis.....	998	.....	1,992	2	.....	2	1,994	112	135	247	2,241
Lincoln.....	8,058	7,868	15,926	26	29	55	15,981	3,382	3,465	6,847	22,828
McNary.....	6,497	6,313	12,810	12	10	22	12,832	885	1,015	1,900	14,732
Macon.....	3,105	3,139	6,244	55	62	117	6,361	485	444	929	7,290
McMinn.....	5,830	5,730	11,560	48	48	96	11,656	911	998	1,909	13,555
Madison.....	6,002	5,438	11,440	40	43	83	11,523	4,971	5,041	10,012	21,535
Marion.....	2,837	2,650	5,487	15	10	25	5,512	340	338	678	6,190
Marshall.....	5,107	4,957	10,064	17	31	48	10,112	2,170	2,310	4,480	14,592
Mauzy.....	8,893	8,808	17,701	68	75	143	17,844	7,145	7,509	14,654	32,493
Meigs.....	2,036	1,384	4,021	3	4	7	4,029	326	319	645	4,667
Monroe.....	5,450	5,449	10,899	52	56	108	11,007	779	821	1,600	12,607
Montgomery.....	5,864	5,371	11,235	59	47	106	11,341	4,887	4,667	9,554	20,895
Morgan.....	1,630	1,562	3,192	22	19	41	3,233	57	63	120	3,353
Obion.....	5,474	4,906	10,380	25	13	38	10,418	1,182	1,217	2,399	12,817
Overton.....	5,727	5,725	11,452	45	53	98	11,550	504	583	1,087	12,637
Perry.....	2,797	2,689	5,486	2	6	8	5,494	278	270	548	6,042

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Polk	4,924	4,027	8,951	16	15	31	8,992	924	210	434	8,796
Putnum	3,904	3,936	7,840	18	18	36	7,876	331	361	692	8,558
Rhea	2,176	2,170	4,346	17	13	30	4,376	311	304	615	4,991
Roane	5,870	5,860	11,730	57	48	105	11,835	918	830	1,748	13,583
Robertson	5,278	5,097	10,375	14	15	29	10,404	2,449	2,442	4,891	15,265
Rutherford	7,542	7,202	14,744	93	97	190	14,934	6,417	6,467	12,884	27,918
Scott	1,704	1,742	3,446	5	9	14	3,460	32	27	59	3,519
Sevier	4,268	4,252	8,520	38	28	64	8,584	245	293	538	9,122
Sequatchie	957	961	1,918	1	.....	1	1,919	108	93	201	2,120
Shelby	17,656	13,207	30,863	120	156	276	31,139	8,297	8,656	16,953	48,092
Smith	6,124	5,891	12,015	54	60	114	12,129	2,147	2,081	4,228	16,357
Stewart	3,864	3,541	7,405	47	29	76	7,481	1,378	1,037	2,415	9,896
Sullivan	6,084	6,225	12,309	25	24	49	12,478	562	512	1,074	13,552
Sumner	7,252	6,975	14,227	53	50	103	14,330	3,810	3,890	7,700	22,000
Tipton	2,860	2,548	5,408	8	1	9	5,417	2,706	2,582	5,288	10,705
Union	2,910	2,943	5,853	42	40	82	5,935	98	84	182	6,117
Van Buren	1,149	1,185	2,334	3	5	8	2,342	125	114	239	2,581
Warren	4,438	4,323	8,761	33	33	66	8,827	1,158	1,162	2,320	11,147
Washington	6,760	6,820	13,580	132	165	297	13,877	456	496	952	14,829
Wayne	4,003	3,838	7,841	3	2	5	7,846	642	627	1,269	9,115
Weakly	7,361	6,824	13,985	6	12	18	14,003	2,042	2,171	4,213	18,216
White	4,099	3,975	8,074	81	81	162	8,236	543	602	1,145	9,381
Williamson	5,791	5,624	11,415	22	23	45	11,460	6,088	6,279	12,367	23,827
Wilson	8,991	8,796	17,787	171	150	321	18,108	3,850	4,014	7,864	26,073
Total	422,810	403,972	826,782	3,538	3,762	7,300	834,082	136,370	139,349	275,719	1,109,801

NOTE.—60 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF TEXAS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Anderson	3,595	3,135	6,730	.....	.....	.....	6,730	1,774	1,894	3,668	10,398
Angelina	1,841	1,734	3,575	6	4	10	3,585	336	350	686	4,271
Atascosa	832	639	1,471	.....	.....	.....	1,471	50	57	107	1,578
Austin	3,387	2,838	6,225	.....	.....	.....	6,225	2,011	1,903	3,914	10,139
Banderah	218	169	387	.....	.....	.....	387	4	8	12	399
Bastrop	2,392	2,023	4,415	.....	.....	.....	4,415	1,381	1,210	2,591	7,006
Baylor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bee	465	366	831	.....	.....	.....	831	42	37	79	910
Bell	2,061	1,733	3,794	.....	.....	.....	3,794	529	476	1,005	4,799
Bexar	7,013	6,044	13,057	.....	2	2	13,059	670	725	1,395	14,454
Blanco	643	540	1,183	.....	.....	.....	1,183	46	53	99	1,281
Bowie	1,332	1,069	2,401	.....	.....	.....	2,401	1,303	1,348	2,651	5,052
Boque	916	796	1,712	.....	.....	.....	1,712	138	155	293	2,005
Brazoria	1,190	837	2,027	6	.....	6	2,033	2,659	2,451	5,110	7,143
Brazos	941	772	1,713	.....	.....	.....	1,713	526	537	1,063	2,776

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF TEXAS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brown	133	111	244	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	244
Buchanan	109	89	198	.....	.....	.....	198	15	17	32	230
Burleson	2,003	1,677	3,680	.....	.....	.....	3,680	1,034	969	2,003	5,683
Burnet	1,268	984	2,252	.....	.....	.....	2,252	108	127	235	2,487
Caldwell	1,540	1,330	2,870	1	.....	1	2,871	800	810	1,610	4,481
Calhoun	1,258	970	2,228	.....	.....	.....	2,228	184	230	414	2,642
Camanche	350	208	558	.....	.....	.....	558	28	33	61	709
Cameron	2,334	2,621	4,955	28	38	66	5,021	2	5	7	5,028
Case	2,671	2,265	4,936	.....	.....	.....	4,936	1,703	1,772	3,475	8,411
Chambers	532	463	995	.....	.....	.....	995	254	259	513	1,508
Cherokee	4,628	4,221	8,849	2	1	3	8,852	1,583	1,663	3,246	12,098
Clay	85	22	107	1	1	2	109	.....	.....	.....	109
Collesan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collin	4,376	3,841	8,217	.....	.....	.....	8,217	491	556	1,047	9,264
Coleman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	2,398	1,928	4,326	.....	.....	.....	4,326	1,819	1,740	3,559	7,885
Comal	2,072	1,765	3,837	.....	.....	.....	3,837	88	105	193	4,030
Concho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook	1,799	1,592	3,391	.....	.....	.....	3,391	175	194	369	3,760
Coryell	1,274	1,086	2,360	.....	.....	.....	2,360	145	161	306	2,666
Dallas	4,135	3,456	7,591	.....	.....	.....	7,591	513	561	1,074	8,665
Dawson	185	96	281	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	.....	281
Denton	2,525	2,255	4,780	.....	.....	.....	4,780	115	138	253	5,033
De Witt	1,888	1,577	3,465	.....	.....	.....	3,465	728	855	1,583	5,048
Demmit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastland	56	43	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	99
Edwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellis	2,265	1,877	4,142	.....	.....	.....	4,142	545	559	1,104	5,246
El Paso	2,390	1,632	4,022	6	8	14	4,036	7	8	15	4,051
Emmison	28	15	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43
Erath	1,222	1,085	2,307	.....	.....	.....	2,307	59	66	125	2,432
Falls	1,051	845	1,896	2	.....	2	1,898	879	837	1,716	3,614
Fannin	4,012	3,484	7,496	.....	.....	.....	7,496	834	887	1,721	9,217
Fayette	4,222	3,576	7,798	4	6	10	7,808	1,822	1,964	3,786	11,584
Fort Bend	1,143	864	2,007	7	2	9	2,016	2,133	1,994	4,127	6,143
Free Stone	1,748	1,520	3,268	.....	.....	.....	3,268	1,739	1,874	3,613	6,881
Frio	25	15	40	.....	.....	.....	40	2	.....	2	42
Galveston	3,756	2,951	6,707	1	1	2	6,709	693	827	1,520	8,229
Guadalupe	1,930	1,759	3,689	5	2	7	3,696	850	898	1,748	5,436
Gillespie	1,477	1,226	2,703	.....	.....	.....	2,703	17	16	33	2,736
Goliad	1,387	1,154	2,541	.....	.....	.....	2,541	369	474	843	3,384
Gonzales	2,759	2,132	4,891	.....	.....	.....	4,891	1,605	1,563	3,168	8,059
Grayson	3,732	3,160	6,892	.....	.....	.....	6,892	648	644	1,292	8,184
Grimes	2,724	2,114	4,838	1	.....	1	4,839	2,841	2,627	5,468	10,307
Hamilton	245	218	463	.....	.....	.....	463	11	15	26	489
Hardeman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	646	516	1,162	.....	.....	.....	1,162	88	103	191	1,353
Harris	3,976	3,032	7,008	2	7	9	7,017	1,011	1,042	2,053	9,070
Harrison	3,304	2,913	6,217	.....	.....	.....	6,217	4,462	4,322	8,784	15,001
Hays	728	601	1,329	.....	.....	.....	1,329	381	416	797	2,126

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF TEXAS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Haskell											
Henderson	1,864	1,614	3,478	1		1	3,479	530	586	1,116	4,595
Hidalgo	657	500	1,157	19	15	34	1,191		1	1	1,192
Hill	1,629	1,374	3,003				3,003	320	330	650	3,653
Hopkins	3,520	3,235	6,755				6,755	461	529	990	7,745
Houston	2,805	2,434	5,239				5,239	1,414	1,405	2,819	8,058
Hunt	3,227	2,626	6,053				6,053	279	298	577	6,630
Jack	527	423	950				950	18	32	50	1,008
Jackson	795	601	1,396	10	12	22	1,418	607	587	1,194	2,612
Jasper	1,315	1,111	2,426				2,426	790	821	1,611	4,037
Jefferson	981	703	1,684	1	1	2	1,686	158	151	309	1,995
Johnson	2,028	1,764	3,792				3,792	252	261	513	4,305
Jones											
Karnes	1,058	786	1,844				1,844	163	164	327	2,171
Kaufman	1,802	1,601	3,403				3,403	246	287	533	3,936
Kerr	345	240	585				585	27	22	49	634
Kimble											
Kinney	30	16	46	7	8	15	61				61
Knox											
Lamar	3,865	3,429	7,294	5	4	9	7,303	1,448	1,385	2,833	10,136
Lanpassus	466	388	854	1		1	875	73	80	153	1,028
Lasalle											
Lavaca	2,341	1,897	4,238				4,238	916	791	1,707	5,945
Leon	2,273	1,888	4,161				4,161	1,345	1,275	2,620	6,781
Liberty	1,155	947	2,102	3	5	8	2,110	571	508	1,079	3,179
Limestone	1,661	1,603	3,264		1	1	3,265	510	569	1,079	4,343
Live Oak	294	214	508				508	46	39	85	593
Llano	561	486	1,047				1,047	23	31	54	1,101
McCulloch											
McLennan	2,137	1,665	3,802	7	2	9	3,811	1,224	1,171	2,395	6,206
McMullen											
Madison	822	741	1,563				1,563	326	349	675	2,238
Marion	1,109	851	1,960				1,960	971	1,046	2,017	3,977
Mason	359	247	606	3	3	6	612		14	18	630
Matagorda	756	591	1,347				1,347	1,085	1,022	2,107	3,454
Maveric	434	270	704	9	12	21	725		1	1	726
Medina	928	604	1,532				1,532	53	53	106	1,638
Menora											
Milam	1,952	1,680	3,632	1		1	3,633	744	798	1,542	5,175
Montague	424	390	814				814	15	20	35	849
Montgomery	1,443	1,225	2,668				2,668	1,440	1,371	2,811	5,479
Nacogdoches	3,233	2,697	5,930	1	2	3	5,933	1,181	1,178	2,359	8,292
Navarro	2,233	1,872	4,105		1	1	4,106	951	939	1,890	5,996
Newton	1,095	1,011	2,106				2,106	510	503	1,013	3,119
Nueces	1,521	1,168	2,689		1	1	2,690	88	126	214	2,904
Orange	869	626	1,495	15	14	29	1,524	201	191	392	1,816
Palo Pinto	750	644	1,394				1,394	62	68	130	1,524
Panola	2,899	2,518	5,417				5,417	1,492	1,566	3,058	8,475
Parker	2,134	1,857	3,991				3,991	101	121	222	4,213
Polk	2,178	1,920	4,098	1	3	4	4,102	2,091	2,107	4,198	8,300
Presidio	436	138	574		2	2	576	1	3	4	580

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF TEXAS.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Red River	2,929	2,562	5,491	2	3	5	5,496	1,508	1,531	3,039	8,535
Refugio	763	597	1,360	3	3	6	1,366	119	115	234	1,600
Robertson	1,490	1,249	2,739	.....	.....	.....	2,739	1,150	1,108	2,258	4,997
Runnels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rusk	5,198	4,472	9,670	1	.....	1	9,671	3,086	3,046	6,132	15,803
Sabine	841	759	1,600	.....	.....	.....	1,600	584	566	1,150	2,750
San Augustine....	1,255	1,122	2,377	.....	.....	.....	2,377	830	887	1,717	4,094
San Patricio	295	230	525	.....	.....	.....	525	45	50	95	620
San Saba	427	397	824	.....	.....	.....	824	44	45	89	913
Shackelford	15	20	35	.....	.....	.....	35	2	7	9	44
Shebby	2,061	1,824	3,885	1	.....	1	3,886	727	749	1,476	5,362
Smith	4,459	3,949	8,408	2	.....	2	8,410	2,433	2,549	4,982	13,392
Starr	1,380	1,016	2,396	2	2	4	2,400	.....	6	6	2,406
Tarrant	2,772	2,398	5,170	.....	.....	.....	5,170	410	440	850	6,020
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Throckmorton	65	59	124	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	124
Titus	3,889	3,320	7,209	1	.....	1	7,210	1,207	1,231	2,438	9,648
Travis	2,670	2,261	4,931	8	5	13	4,944	1,572	1,564	3,136	8,069
Trinity	1,823	1,609	3,432	1	.....	1	3,433	491	468	959	4,392
Tyler	1,791	1,586	3,377	.....	.....	.....	3,377	577	571	1,148	4,525
Upshur	3,713	3,138	6,851	.....	.....	.....	6,851	1,691	1,903	3,794	10,645
Uvalde	290	189	479	.....	.....	.....	479	13	14	27	506
Van Zandt	1,797	1,656	3,453	1	1	2	3,455	164	158	322	3,777
Victoria	1,490	1,267	2,757	1	.....	1	2,758	716	697	1,413	4,171
Walker	2,302	1,754	4,056	.....	.....	.....	4,056	2,107	2,028	4,135	8,191
Washington	3,992	3,279	7,271	2	1	3	7,274	4,019	3,922	7,941	15,215
Webb	762	635	1,397	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	1,397
Wharton	369	277	646	.....	.....	.....	646	1,406	1,328	2,734	3,380
Williamson	1,955	1,683	3,638	.....	.....	.....	3,638	440	451	891	4,529
Wise	1,599	1,432	3,031	.....	1	1	3,032	57	71	128	3,160
Wood	2,098	1,865	3,963	.....	.....	.....	3,963	502	503	1,005	4,968
Young	270	270	500	.....	.....	.....	500	49	43	92	592
Zapata	665	583	1,248	.....	.....	.....	1,248	.....	.....	.....	1,248
Zavala	16	10	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26
Total	228,707	192,497	421,204	181	174	355	421,649	91,189	91,377	182,566	604,215

NOTE.—403 Indians included in white population.

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF VERMONT.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Addison	11,943	11,978	23,921	41	48	89	94,010
Bennington	9,795	9,550	19,345	50	41	91	19,436
Caledonia.....	10,866	10,818	21,684	12	12	24	21,708
Chittenden.....	13,948	14,124	28,072	54	45	99	28,171
Essex.....	3,088	2,698	5,786	.....	.....	.....	5,786
Franklin.....	13,669	13,524	27,193	17	21	38	27,231
Grand Isle	2,175	2,096	4,271	3	2	5	4,276
Lamoille.....	6,901	6,109	12,310	.....	1	1	12,311
Orange	12,755	12,676	25,431	11	13	24	25,455
Orleans.....	9,615	9,346	18,961	12	8	20	18,981
Rutland	18,267	17,539	35,806	78	62	140	35,946
Washington.....	14,028	13,567	27,595	10	7	17	27,612
Windham	13,573	13,376	26,949	21	12	33	26,982
Windsor.....	18,492	18,573	37,065	62	66	128	37,193
Total.....	158,415	155,974	314,389	371	338	709	315,098

NOTE.—20 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Accomack.....	5,314	5,347	10,661	1,629	1,789	3,418	14,079	2,252	2,255	4,507	18,586
Albemarle	6,147	5,856	12,103	270	336	606	12,709	7,128	6,788	13,916	26,625
Alexandria	4,732	5,119	9,851	583	832	1,415	11,266	496	888	1,386	12,652
Alleghany	3,225	2,414	5,643	90	42	132	5,775	636	354	990	6,765
Amelia.....	1,461	1,436	2,897	90	99	189	3,086	3,808	3,847	7,655	10,741
Amherst.....	3,697	3,470	7,167	165	132	297	7,464	3,240	3,038	6,278	13,742
Appomattox	2,079	2,039	4,118	84	87	171	4,289	2,310	2,280	4,600	8,889
Augusta.....	10,880	10,667	21,547	276	310	586	22,133	2,851	2,765	5,616	27,749
Barbour	4,454	4,274	8,728	74	61	135	8,863	41	54	95	8,958
Bath	1,381	1,271	2,652	54	24	78	2,730	510	436	946	3,676
Bedford	7,236	7,152	14,388	264	240	504	14,892	5,245	4,931	10,176	25,068
Berkeley.....	5,299	5,290	10,589	134	152	286	10,875	766	684	1,450	12,325
Boone.....	2,448	2,233	4,681	.....	1	1	4,682	69	89	158	4,840
Botetourt.....	4,117	4,324	8,441	144	162	306	8,747	1,414	1,355	2,769	11,515
Braxton	2,533	2,352	4,885	3	.....	3	4,888	50	54	104	4,992
Brooke.....	2,707	2,718	5,425	24	27	51	5,476	6	12	18	5,494
Brunswick	2,459	2,533	4,992	333	338	671	5,663	4,576	4,570	9,146	14,809
Buchanan	1,439	1,323	2,762	1	.....	1	2,763	11	19	30	2,793
Buckingham....	2,985	3,056	6,041	183	177	360	6,401	4,499	4,312	8,811	15,212
Cabell.....	3,901	3,790	7,691	9	15	24	7,715	137	168	305	8,020
Calhoun.....	1,323	1,169	2,492	.....	1	1	2,493	6	3	9	2,502
Campbell.....	6,967	6,621	13,588	487	542	1,029	14,617	6,055	5,525	11,580	26,197
Caroline.....	3,340	3,608	6,948	420	424	844	7,792	5,124	5,548	10,672	18,464
Carroll	3,858	3,861	7,719	15	16	31	7,750	119	143	262	8,012

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'to population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Clay	924	837	1,761	3	2	5	1,766	10	11	21	1,787
Charles City	931	875	1,806	417	439	856	2,662	1,549	1,398	2,947	5,609
Charlotte	2,524	2,457	4,981	128	124	252	5,233	4,746	4,492	9,238	14,471
Chesterfield	4,913	5,106	10,019	311	332	643	10,662	4,456	3,892	8,354	19,016
Clarke	1,851	1,856	3,707	37	27	64	3,771	1,803	1,572	3,375	7,146
Craig	1,584	1,539	3,123	15	15	30	3,133	217	203	420	3,553
Culpeper	2,410	2,549	4,959	210	219	429	5,388	3,396	3,279	6,675	12,063
Cumberland	1,508	1,438	2,946	142	168	310	3,256	3,522	3,183	6,705	9,961
Dinwiddie	6,837	6,841	13,678	1,681	2,065	3,746	17,424	6,499	6,275	12,774	30,198
Doddridge	2,641	2,527	5,168	1	.....	1	5,169	10	24	34	5,203
Elizabeth City ..	1,755	1,425	3,180	100	101	201	3,381	1,236	1,181	2,417	5,798
Essex	1,625	1,670	3,296	234	243	477	3,773	3,346	3,350	6,696	10,469
Fairfax	4,167	3,879	8,046	354	318	672	8,718	1,516	1,600	3,116	11,834
Fauquier	5,125	5,305	10,430	409	412	821	11,251	5,180	5,275	10,455	21,706
Fayette	2,985	2,721	5,706	4	6	10	5,726	133	138	271	5,997
Floyd	3,821	3,924	7,745	9	7	16	7,761	223	252	475	8,236
Fluvanna	2,507	2,586	5,093	131	135	266	5,359	2,509	2,485	4,994	10,353
Franklin	6,791	6,851	13,642	55	55	105	13,747	3,082	2,969	6,051	20,098
Frederick	6,550	6,529	13,079	572	636	1,208	14,287	1,104	1,155	2,259	16,546
Gilmer	1,858	1,827	3,685	10	12	22	3,707	25	27	52	3,759
Giles	3,014	3,021	6,035	33	34	67	6,105	306	382	778	6,883
Gloucester	2,301	2,216	4,517	356	347	703	5,220	2,834	2,902	5,736	10,256
Goochland	1,870	1,941	3,811	334	369	703	4,517	3,230	2,939	6,169	10,686
Grayson	3,823	3,830	7,653	20	32	52	7,705	263	284	547	8,252
Greenbrier	5,509	4,991	10,500	117	69	186	10,686	783	742	1,525	12,211
Greenville	972	1,002	1,974	120	113	233	2,207	2,082	2,065	4,167	6,374
Green	1,493	1,522	3,015	6	17	23	3,038	990	994	1,984	5,023
Halifax	5,498	5,562	11,060	271	292	563	11,623	7,582	7,315	14,897	26,520
Hampshire	6,344	6,134	12,478	109	113	222	12,700	595	618	1,213	13,913
Hancock	2,253	2,189	4,442	.....	1	1	4,443	.....	9	9	4,445
Hardy	4,304	4,217	8,521	137	133	270	8,791	547	526	1,073	9,864
Hanover	3,724	3,758	7,482	13	126	139	7,739	4,702	4,781	9,483	17,223
Harrison	6,671	6,505	13,176	11	21	32	13,208	259	323	582	13,790
Henrico	12,593	12,389	24,982	1,598	1,992	3,590	41,575	10,942	9,099	20,041	61,616
Henry	3,379	3,394	6,773	160	154	314	7,087	2,535	2,483	5,018	12,105
Highland	2,021	1,866	3,887	13	14	27	3,917	199	203	402	4,319
Isle of Wight....	2,510	2,527	5,037	640	730	1,370	6,407	1,780	1,790	3,570	9,977
Jackson	4,237	4,003	8,240	10	1	11	8,251	23	32	55	8,306
James City	1,088	1,079	2,167	479	566	1,045	3,212	1,318	1,268	2,586	5,798
Jefferson	5,061	5,003	10,064	236	275	511	10,575	2,049	1,911	3,960	14,535
Kanawha	7,084	6,701	13,785	91	90	181	13,966	1,234	950	2,184	16,150
King George	1,161	1,249	2,510	193	195	388	2,898	1,210	1,063	2,273	6,571
King and Queen ..	1,842	1,959	3,801	181	207	388	4,189	3,068	3,071	6,139	10,328
King William ...	1,284	1,305	2,589	202	214	416	3,005	2,668	2,837	5,505	8,533
Lancaster	1,009	972	1,981	141	160	301	2,282	1,424	1,445	2,869	5,151
Lee	5,051	5,144	10,195	8	5	13	10,208	392	432	824	11,023
Lewis	3,977	3,759	7,736	19	14	33	7,769	94	136	230	7,999
Logan	2,501	2,288	4,789	.....	1	1	4,790	85	63	148	4,938
Loudon	7,426	7,585	15,011	592	660	1,252	16,273	2,770	2,731	5,501	21,774
Louis	3,027	3,156	6,183	155	169	324	6,507	5,284	4,910	10,194	16,701
Lunenburg	2,237	2,184	4,421	133	124	257	4,678	3,711	3,594	7,305	11,983

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Madison	2,112	2,948	4,360	50	47	97	4,437	2,243	2,154	4,397	8,854
Marshall	6,641	6,270	12,911	21	33	57	12,968	15	14	29	12,997
Marion	6,350	6,306	12,656	1	2	3	12,659	28	35	63	12,722
Mason	4,556	4,194	8,750	26	21	47	8,797	159	217	376	9,173
Mathews	1,831	2,034	3,865	93	125	218	4,083	1,502	1,506	3,008	7,091
McDowell	774	761	1,535	.....	.....	.....	1,535	.....	.....	.....	1,535
Mecklenburg ..	3,384	3,394	6,778	456	442	898	7,676	6,417	6,003	12,420	20,096
Mercer	3,315	3,113	6,428	15	14	29	6,457	182	180	362	6,819
Middlesex	969	894	1,863	58	61	119	1,989	1,189	1,186	2,375	4,334
Montgomery ..	4,193	4,058	8,251	80	67	147	8,398	1,141	1,078	2,219	10,617
Monongalia ..	6,385	6,516	12,901	26	20	46	12,947	42	59	101	13,048
Monroe	4,886	4,710	9,536	44	63	107	9,643	573	541	1,114	10,757
Morgan	1,847	1,767	3,614	10	14	24	3,638	46	48	94	3,732
Nansemond ..	2,838	2,894	5,732	1,168	1,314	2,480	8,212	2,765	2,716	5,481	13,693
Nelson	3,360	3,289	6,649	60	68	128	6,777	3,200	3,038	6,238	13,015
New Kent	1,093	1,053	2,146	170	194	364	2,510	1,619	1,725	3,344	5,864
Nicholas	2,349	2,122	4,471	2	.....	2	4,473	82	73	154	4,627
Northampton ..	12,091	12,329	24,420	1,222	1,581	2,803	27,223	4,345	4,658	9,004	36,227
Northampton ..	1,493	1,505	2,998	472	490	962	3,960	1,983	1,893	3,876	7,836
Northumberland.	1,873	1,997	3,870	115	107	222	4,092	1,684	1,773	3,457	7,551
Nottoway	1,156	1,114	2,270	47	51	98	2,368	3,242	3,225	6,467	8,835
Ohio	10,960	11,306	22,196	59	67	126	22,322	42	58	100	22,422
Orange	2,299	2,254	4,553	107	80	187	4,740	3,095	3,016	6,111	10,851
Pager	3,434	3,451	6,875	186	198	384	7,259	409	450	859	8,109
Patrick	3,603	3,555	7,158	59	72	131	7,289	968	1,101	2,069	9,359
Pendleton	2,957	2,913	5,870	20	30	50	5,920	119	125	244	6,164
Pittsylvania ..	8,619	8,486	17,105	324	333	659	17,764	7,403	6,937	14,340	32,104
Pleasants	1,503	1,422	2,925	3	5	8	2,933	8	7	15	2,945
Pocahontas ..	1,887	1,799	3,686	14	6	20	3,706	137	115	252	3,958
Powhatan	1,272	1,308	2,580	204	203	409	2,989	2,815	2,588	5,403	8,392
Preston	6,787	6,413	13,200	28	17	45	13,245	31	36	67	13,312
Prince Edward ..	2,055	1,982	4,037	233	233	466	4,503	3,869	3,473	7,341	11,844
Prince George ..	1,463	1,436	2,899	268	247	515	3,414	2,652	2,345	4,997	8,411
Prince William ..	2,886	2,864	5,690	254	265	519	6,209	1,163	1,193	2,356	8,565
Princess Anne ..	2,226	2,107	4,333	103	92	195	4,528	1,645	1,540	3,185	7,514
Pulaski	1,907	1,907	3,814	11	2	13	3,827	806	783	1,589	5,415
Putnam	2,875	2,833	5,708	5	8	13	5,721	981	999	1,980	6,701
Raleigh	1,672	1,619	3,291	13	6	19	3,310	28	29	57	3,367
Randolph	2,498	2,295	4,793	7	7	14	4,807	88	95	183	4,990
Rappahannock ..	2,547	2,471	5,018	150	162	312	5,330	1,769	1,751	3,520	8,550
Richmond	1,833	1,737	3,570	410	410	820	4,390	1,937	1,229	3,166	6,556
Rockingham ..	10,399	10,190	20,489	254	278	532	21,021	1,143	1,244	2,387	23,408
Ritchie	3,528	3,281	6,809	.....	.....	.....	6,809	13	25	38	6,847
Roane	2,722	2,585	5,307	.....	2	2	5,309	34	38	72	5,381
Roanoke	2,717	2,533	5,250	78	77	155	5,405	1,378	1,265	2,643	8,048
Rockbridge	6,640	6,601	12,841	241	181	422	13,263	2,142	1,847	3,989	17,250
Russell	4,616	4,514	9,130	20	31	51	9,181	550	549	1,099	10,229
Scott	5,748	5,732	11,530	28	24	52	11,582	232	236	468	12,078
Shenandoah	6,304	6,433	12,737	157	159	316	13,143	378	375	753	13,896
Smyth	3,913	3,819	7,732	83	98	183	7,915	556	481	1,037	8,952
Southampton ..	2,790	2,923	5,713	836	938	1,774	7,507	2,821	2,587	5,408	12,915

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Spottsylvania...	3,723	3,991	7,716	944	330	574	8,390	3,713	4,073	7,786	16,076
Stafford	2,423	2,494	4,922	152	167	319	5,341	1,649	1,685	3,334	8,555
Sussex	1,542	1,576	3,118	368	305	673	3,791	3,979	3,105	6,384	10,175
Surrey	1,151	1,183	2,334	608	676	1,284	3,618	1,365	1,150	2,515	6,133
Taylor	3,711	3,583	7,300	31	20	51	7,351	47	65	112	7,463
Tazewell	4,353	4,270	8,623	55	32	83	8,718	619	590	1,209	9,990
Tucker	718	674	1,392	8	6	16	1,406	10	10	20	1,428
Tyler	3,334	3,154	6,488	4	7	11	6,499	7	11	18	6,517
Upshur	3,637	3,427	7,064	9	7	16	7,080	103	109	212	7,292
Warwick	340	322	662	31	22	59	721	577	442	1,019	1,740
Warren	2,297	2,286	4,583	144	140	284	4,867	795	780	1,575	6,442
Washington	7,104	6,922	14,026	126	125	251	14,345	1,331	1,216	2,547	16,891
Wayne	3,581	3,083	6,664	.....	.....	.....	6,664	58	85	143	6,747
Webster	833	719	1,552	.....	.....	.....	1,552	1	2	3	1,555
Westmoreland...	1,721	1,666	3,387	594	667	1,191	4,578	1,822	1,822	3,704	8,282
Wetzel	3,402	3,283	6,685	1	1	2	6,683	3	7	10	6,703
Wood	5,624	5,167	10,791	36	45	79	10,870	85	91	176	11,046
Wirt	1,921	1,807	3,728	.....	.....	.....	3,728	9	14	23	3,751
Wise	2,224	2,192	4,416	16	10	26	4,442	30	33	66	4,508
Wyoming	1,446	1,349	2,795	1	1	2	2,797	35	29	64	2,861
Wythe	5,045	4,941	9,986	76	81	157	10,143	1,104	1,058	2,162	12,305
York	1,210	1,132	2,342	350	332	682	3,024	1,006	919	1,925	4,949
Total	528,897	518,514	1,047,411	27,721	30,321	58,042	1,105,453	249,483	241,382	490,865	1,596,318

NOTE.—113 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Adams	3,402	3,070	6,472	11	9	20	6,492
Ashland	273	242	515	.....	.....	.....	515
Bad Ax.	5,815	5,153	10,968	24	15	39	11,007
Brown	6,149	5,636	11,775	10	10	20	11,795
Buffalo	2,157	1,707	3,864	.....	.....	.....	3,864
Burnette	7	5	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Calumet	4,096	3,799	7,895	.....	.....	.....	7,895
Chippewa	1,172	723	1,895	.....	.....	.....	1,895
Clark	471	318	789	.....	.....	.....	789
Columbia	12,772	11,640	24,412	12	8	20	24,441
Crawford	4,236	3,804	8,040	14	14	28	8,068
Dallas	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Dane	23,151	20,699	43,850	34	38	72	43,922
Dodge	22,534	20,265	42,799	14	5	19	42,818
Door	1,659	1,288	2,947	1	.....	1	2,948
Douglas	431	377	808	2	2	4	812
Dunn	1,678	1,008	2,686	9	9	18	2,704

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Eau Claire	1,834	1,319	3,153	6	3	9	3,162
Fond du Lac	17,843	16,252	34,095	28	31	59	34,154
Grant	16,548	14,606	31,154	21	14	35	31,189
Green	10,397	9,411	19,808	.....	.....	.....	19,808
Green Lake	6,531	6,101	12,632	23	8	31	12,663
Iowa	9,919	9,025	18,944	14	9	23	18,967
Jackson	2,301	1,865	4,166	3	1	4	4,170
Jefferson	15,621	14,812	30,433	3	2	5	30,438
Juneau	4,605	4,164	8,769	1	.....	1	8,770
Kenosha	7,305	6,567	13,872	17	11	28	13,900
Kewaunee	2,993	2,537	5,530	.....	.....	.....	5,530
Lacrosse	6,599	5,550	12,149	19	18	37	12,186
Lafayette	9,617	8,491	18,108	13	13	26	18,134
La Pointe	903	149	352	1	.....	1	353
Manitowoc	11,631	10,781	22,412	2	2	4	22,416
Marathon	1,694	1,258	2,952	.....	.....	.....	2,952
Marquette	4,361	3,852	8,213	.....	.....	.....	8,213
Milwaukee	31,452	30,950	62,411	54	53	107	62,518
Monroe	4,496	3,911	8,407	2	1	3	8,410
Oconto	2,221	1,344	3,565	18	9	27	3,592
Outagamie	5,036	4,541	9,577	6	4	10	9,587
Ozaukee	8,119	7,563	15,682	.....	.....	.....	15,682
Pepin	1,341	1,051	2,392	.....	.....	.....	2,392
Pierce	2,572	2,067	4,639	16	17	33	4,672
Polk	767	633	1,400	.....	.....	.....	1,400
Portage	4,017	3,483	7,500	2	5	7	7,507
Racine	11,069	10,156	21,225	88	47	135	21,360
Richland	5,118	4,605	9,723	5	4	9	9,732
Rock	19,133	17,464	36,597	57	36	93	36,690
Saint Croix	2,893	2,497	5,390	.....	2	2	5,392
Sauk	9,830	9,097	18,927	20	16	36	18,963
Shawano	441	341	782	22	25	47	789
Sheboygan	13,849	13,021	26,870	2	3	5	26,875
Trempealeau	1,397	1,162	2,559	.....	1	1	2,560
Walworth	13,629	12,807	26,436	29	31	60	26,496
Washington	12,401	11,221	23,622	.....	.....	.....	23,622
Waukesha	14,035	12,762	26,797	19	15	34	26,831
Waupaca	4,659	4,191	8,850	1	.....	1	8,851
Waushara	4,555	4,211	8,766	1	3	4	8,770
Winnebago	12,368	11,350	23,718	28	24	52	23,770
Wood	1,425	999	2,424	1	.....	1	2,425
Total	406,796	367,914	774,710	653	518	1,171	775,881

NOTE.—613 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Total in Territory	32,654	1,577	34,231	37	9	46	34,277

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

	WHITES.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Total in Territory	1,592	984	2,576	1,205	1,056	2,261	4,837

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUBDIVISIONS.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Georgetown.....	3,234	3,564	6,798	554	804	1,358	8,156	199	378	577	8,733
Washington city....	94,323	25,816	50,139	3,858	5,351	9,209	59,348	574	1,200	1,774	61,122
Remainder of Dist.	2,028	1,799	3,827	290	274	564	4,391	439	395	834	5,225
Total.....	99,585	31,179	60,764	4,702	6,429	11,131	71,895	1,212	1,973	3,185	75,080

NOTE.—1 Indian included in white population.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Carson.....	5,957	710	6,667	35	10	45	6,712
Humboldt.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Saint Mary's	105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	105
Total.....	6,102	710	6,812	35	10	45	6,857

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
Buffalo	66	48	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	114
Burt	215	173	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	..	..	..	388
Butler	19	8	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27
Calhoun	24	17	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	41
Cass	1,639	1,530	3,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,369	..	..	..	3,369
Cedar	142	101	243	2	1	3	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	246
Clay	99	66	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	..	..	..	165
Cuming	40	27	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	67
Dakota	464	342	806	6	7	13	..	..	..	819	..	..	..	819
Dawson	14	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
Dixon	134	113	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	..	..	..	247
Dodge	184	125	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	..	..	..	309
Douglas	2,252	2,053	4,305	13	8	21	1	1	2	4,326	..	..	..	4,326
Fort Randall	298	53	351	1	1	2	..	..	..	353	..	..	..	353
Gage	258	163	421	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	..	..	..	421
Green	6	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
Hall	73	43	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	116
Johnson	282	245	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	..	..	..	528
Jess	77	45	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	122
Kerney	372	93	465	2	2	4	..	..	..	469	2	3	5	474
Lancaster	85	68	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	153
L'Eau Qui Court	104	31	135	7	7	14	..	3	3	152	..	..	..	152
Merick	79	28	107	..	..	..	2	2	4	109	..	..	..	109
Nemaha	1,704	1,383	3,087	1	4	5	20	17	37	3,130	..	..	..	3,130
Nucolls	15	7	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	22
Otoe	2,402	1,792	4,194	2	2	4	2	1	3	4,201	4	6	10	4,211
Pawnee	470	412	882	..	..	..	..	..	..	882	..	..	..	882
Platte	441	33	474	..	..	..	3	4	7	477	..	..	..	477
Madison	15	4	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19
Polk	1,560	1,274	2,834	1	..	1	..	..	..	2,835	..	..	..	2,835
Richardson	23	13	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	39
Saline	677	522	1,199	..	..	..	1	1	2	1,201	..	..	..	1,201
Harpy	97	17	114	..	..	..	3	3	6	117	..	..	..	117
Shorter	688	551	1,239	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,249	..	..	..	1,249
Washington .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All that portion north of latitude 40° and west of longitude 103° ; also, that portion bounded north by latitude 42°, east by longitude 101° 33', south by latitude 40°, and west by longitude 103°	1,465	293	1,758	..	..	..	1	3	4	1,763	..	..	..	1,763
Total	16,689	12,007	28,696	33	32	67	30	33	63	28,826	6	9	15	28,841

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Arizona	1,678	743	2,421	15	6	21	2,102	1,938	4,040	6,482
Bernalillo	4,716	3,858	8,574	6	3	9	50	136	186	8,769
Dona Anna	3,481	2,758	6,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,239
Mora	2,846	2,678	5,524	8	6	14	12	16	28	5,568
Rio Arriba	4,738	4,591	9,329	.....	.....	.....	279	241	520	9,849
Santa Ana	793	712	1,505	.....	.....	.....	1,103	964	2,067	3,572
Santa Fé	4,068	3,964	8,032	13	14	27	15	40	55	8,114
San Miguel	7,355	6,315	13,670	1	.....	1	13	30	43	13,714
Socorro	2,947	2,759	5,706	.....	6	6	25	50	75	5,787
Taos	6,765	6,714	13,479	2	5	7	293	324	617	14,103
Valencia	4,312	4,188	8,500	.....	.....	.....	1,455	1,366	2,821	11,321
Total	43,699	39,280	82,979	45	40	85	5,347	5,105	10,452	93,516

TERRITORY OF UTAH.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Total free	SLAVES.			Agg'te population.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
Beaver	408	377	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	.....	.....	.....	785
Box Elder	809	799	1,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,608	.....	.....	.....	1,608
Cache	1,308	1,293	2,601	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2,605	.....	.....	.....	2,605
Cedar	387	351	741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	.....	.....	.....	741
Davis	1,425	1,461	2,886	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	2,894	6	4	10	2,904
Desert .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grensewood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green River	94	39	133	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16	141	.....	.....	.....	141
Iron	513	497	1,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010	.....	.....	.....	1,010
Junb	339	342	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672	.....	.....	.....	672
Millard	385	344	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	715
Salt Lake	5,467	5,733	11,200	12	14	26	27	23	50	11,276	12	7	19	11,295
Sampeto	1,365	1,841	3,206	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	3,215	.....	.....	.....	3,215
Shamship	91	71	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	162
Summit	102	76	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	198
Tooele	518	482	1,000	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	1,008	.....	.....	.....	1,008
Utah	4,308	4,035	8,343	1	3	4	1	.....	1	8,348	.....	.....	.....	8,348
Walade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	360	331	691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691	.....	.....	.....	691
Weber	1,807	1,867	3,674	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3,676	.....	.....	.....	3,676
County east Wasatch mountains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,178	19,947	40,125	13	17	30	46	43	89	40,344	18	11	29	40,373

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			INDIANS.			Aggregate population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Chihalis	901	82	983	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	985
Clallam	132	17	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Clark	1,625	742	2,367	1	.....	1	4	12	16	2,384
Cowlitz	256	149	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	406
Island	212	80	292	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	294
Jefferson	430	93	523	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	531
King	221	80	301	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	302
Kitsap	474	66	540	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	544
Klickitat	155	75	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Lewis	919	117	1,036	1	.....	1	25	22	47	1,084
Pacific	265	141	406	.....	.....	.....	1	13	14	420
Pierce	806	308	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,115
Suwamish	123	39	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
Sukamania	106	63	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	173
Spokane	643	31	674	1	1	2	169	158	327	996
Thurston	976	519	1,495	10	2	12	.....	.....	.....	1,507
Walla-Walla	1,028	269	1,297	1	.....	1	.....	20	20	1,318
Wahkiakum	33	8	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	42
Whatcom	318	34	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352
Total	8,225	2,913	11,138	26	4	30	125	231	426	11,594

NOTE.

The suggestion of any supposed error in figures or in the orthography of places, will be thankfully received by the Superintendent of Census, who may be addressed through the mail free of postage.

INDEMNITY FOR MALTREATMENT OF AMERICAN MISSION-
ARIES' AGENT IN EGYPT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE



PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

*Resolution of the House of 20th instant, in regard to indemnity obtained for the
maltreatment of an agent of the American missionaries in Egypt.*

May 23, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant, requesting information in regard to the indemnity obtained by the consul-general of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, for the maltreatment of Faris-el-Hakim, an agent in the employ of the American missionaries in that country, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the documents by which it was accompanied.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 21, 1862.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th instant, requesting the President "to communicate to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of correspondence and papers on the files of the Department of State, relating to the indemnity obtained by the consul-general of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, for the maltreatment of Faris-el-Hakim, an agent in the employ of the American missionaries in Egypt," has the honor to lay before the President the papers called for by the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Thayer to Mr. Seward.

No. 5.]

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

Alexandria, August 26, 1861.

SIR: An affair of considerable importance, affecting the question of religious toleration in Egypt, has just been satisfactorily settled by the agency of this consulate.

On the night of Saturday, the 29th of July, I received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 25th of that month, from our consular agent at Osiut, (or Siout,) the capital of Upper Egypt, stating that on that morning Faris, an agent of the American missionaries, Messrs. Lansing and Barnet, had been severely bastinadoed and otherwise ill-treated at the court of the *cadi* of Osiut, and had then, by order of the *cadi*, been imprisoned.

On the Monday following I wrote to Zulficar Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs in Egypt, demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned man and an investigation of his case, and also announcing that I should expect appropriate satisfaction for the barbarous outrage committed by order of the *cadi* on Faris. His excellency, on the afternoon of the same day, replied that he had just telegraphed for full information as to the facts to the *moudir* (governor) of Osiut, and would communicate it to me at once. Two days later his excellency accordingly informed me that the *moudir* had reported by telegraph that neither he nor the United States consular agent at Osiut had the least knowledge that Faris was an American *protégé*, but that he would nevertheless order an inquiry into the facts.

In regard to Faris it is proper to remark here that I learned from the missionaries that he was a Syrian physician of considerable learning and accomplishments, whom they employed at Osiut for the sale and distribution of Bibles and religious publications. He was not technically an American *protégé*, not having been provided with the necessary certificate from this consulate general, though in Syria he had once enjoyed that privilege by the favor of the proper authorities there. Nevertheless he had been presented in person to the *moudir* of Osiut, and commended to his protection as the agent of the American missionaries by Mr. Lansing, some three months before the outrage on him. The cause and circumstances of this affair were briefly these:

A Christian woman of Osiut, who had been compelled to profess Mohammedanism, wished to return to her original faith. In the absence of the Coptic bishop she employed Faris (whose argumentative no less than his medical skill gives him the title of *El Takeeb*, or *El Hakim*, the Arabic for doctor) to be her attorney in complying with the usual formalities required to enable her to enjoy in peace her new religion. Faris, without consulting his employers, assumed her cause, and agreed to appear in her behalf before the *cadi*. His conduct in this matter, however, as well as that of the woman, was strictly conformable to the laws of Egypt and the well-known firman of the late Sultan, which guarantees religious toleration in the dominions and dependencies of the Porte. But in a place so remote from the sovereign authority as Osiut, and with a population of at least twenty thousand, for the most part bigoted Mussulmans, the practical enforcement of such liberality is exceedingly difficult, and even dangerous.

Faris, being summoned to appear in the court of the *cadi* as the woman's attorney, found it filled with the prominent Muslim citizens of Osiut, who, with the attendant rabble, numbering about sixty, and subsequently increased to two hundred, were evidently disposed to raise a tumult. They had lately heard of the accession of the new Sultan, who was generally believed to be an unrelenting enemy of religious freedom, and under whose reign they expected unlimited license to exterminate the odious heresy of Christianity. Without being allowed to explain his case, and in evident agreement with the prearranged plan of the

cadi, Faris was insultingly told to sit upon the ground, and was then bastinadoed and tortured in the most inhuman manner until he swooned away from his sufferings. After being reviled, beaten with staves, shoes, courbashes, (raw hides,) and being spit upon, kicked, and frightfully maimed, he was dragged by a clamorous mob, urged on by the cadi and mufti, to the criminal cell of the prison, and only released that evening when the jailor reported him to be dying. On reviving the next day he was again imprisoned, but was liberated by the order of the moudir, who held an investigation, and strongly condemned the irregular and brutal proceedings of the cadi and the populace. The doctor who examined Faris reported his wounds to be of a very serious character, and it seems probable that his health is permanently impaired. The tumult thus created in Osiut by popular violence was so great that the few European residents there considered their lives in danger, and feared that the massacres of Jeddah and Damascus were to be renewed. They therefore petitioned for protection to the moudir, who issued a proclamation commanding the inhabitants to return peaceably to their houses, and to desist from further disturbances.

It is to be observed that the barbarous torture of the bastinado has been abolished even in the army and navy of Egypt, by a decree of the viceroy, dated on the 9th of July of the present year. Nevertheless, in the semi-ecclesiastical courts of the cadis, the rules of which are not determined by civil authority, this cruel abuse flourishes in full vigor.

A minute and deeply interesting recital of the proceedings at Osiut, written by Faris to the missionaries, is appended to this despatch, marked A. I also communicate herewith a translation (marked B) of the cadi's letter to the moudir, justifying the outrage, and the moudir's reply thereto, (marked C.) condemning severely the treatment of Faris. It will be seen that the cadi admits and even glories in his misconduct, which he considers to be warranted, beyond question, by the approval and co-operation of the most distinguished and wealthy Mussulmans of Osiut and by the precepts of his religion.

On Saturday, the 3d of August, having received a letter from our consular agent at Osiut, inquiring as to the title of Faris to United States protection, I returned a peremptory order to give him all the official aid his circumstances might require.

On Monday, August 5, I visited the minister of foreign affairs, in company with Mr. Robert Wilkinson, the United States vice-consul at Cairo, and Mr. Lansing, the American missionary, and one of the employers of Faris.

After laying before his excellency the facts relating to the outbreak at Osiut, I requested of the government a steamer to convey myself or my agent up the Nile, to insure an impartial investigation preliminary to the punishment of the crime. He replied that he would present my request for a steamer to the viceroy and answer at once, but as for the punishment of those who had assaulted Faris he could not say, for it had not appeared that Faris was an American *protégé*, no formal and regular notice to that effect having ever been served by the consul-general on the Egyptian government. In reply, I said it was quite immaterial to my purpose whether Faris was or was not an American *protégé* in the usual sense of the term. Faris was the agent and representative of two American citizens engaged in a lawful missionary enterprise. An outrage on him was an outrage on them, and I should demand satisfaction as urgently as if they and not their representative had been thus maltreated. The case, in my opinion, was one to be settled not by diplomatic technicalities, but on its substantial merits, and on the obvious principles of justice and common sense. His excellency assured me that it would be settled amicably, and I withdrew, awaiting the result of my request.

On the following morning a verbal message came to me from the minister of foreign affairs, stating that a government steamer would go to Osiut in a few days, and that I should have notice in time to avail myself of that conveyance.

Finding that this foreign office discussion was not likely to expedite my business, I resolved to make a direct appeal to the viceroy, who, with the most courteous readiness, granted me an audience for nine o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant. Attended as before, I called at the palace of his highness at the time mentioned. After answering his inquiries respecting our national struggle for the maintenance of the United States government, I changed the subject by adverting to a small insurrection in his own dominions, which I hoped he would treat with the same vigor which we applied to such troubles at home. I then unfolded the case to his highness, and told him that my government and millions of people throughout the world would await his decision with interest. Not only the numerous and influential religious associations of Christendom, but the friends of civilization everywhere, would hold this to be a test question as to the progress of just government and religious toleration in Egypt. If his highness were to reconquer Syria, and repeat in his own person the military triumphs of his father, Mehemet Ali, he would not gain such a degree of the confidence of foreign nations in the strength and justice of his government as by a satisfactory settlement of this affair. The viceroy replied that it was difficult at present to enforce the doctrine of toleration in Upper Egypt, and that some allowance should be made for the peculiar opinions and ways of the people there. The government would always exert itself to promote harmonious and just relations between foreigners and the native population, and to do right to people of all religious creeds. He also suggested that there might be some exaggeration in the stories of the outbreak at Osiut. In response, I remarked that a perusal of the report of his own officer, the moudir, would probably convince him that there was no exaggeration. I did not rely on the statement of Faris alone, which, however, bore internal evidence of its truth. I would be willing to rest my case on the report of the moudir, which my friend, Mr. Lansing, had brought with him. I would almost consent to take the letter of the cadì, confessing and justifying the atrocity he had perpetrated. The viceroy then declared he would give me ample satisfaction, and asked me what I desired. A steamer should be put at my disposal in forty-eight hours to convey myself or my commissioner of investigation to Osiut. I told his highness that there was danger in delays; that the opinion of the moudir concluded all the investigation I desired. I now did not wish for investigation, but for immediate justice and punishment. I would rest the case on the report of the moudir, made after his examination, and ask his highness to award penalty on the basis of the facts therein contained. The viceroy assented, and said that while I was sitting there he had ordered the moudir, by telegraph, to do me justice. He also took the letter of Faris and other documents handed him by Mr. Lansing, and promised to consider them.

On the 15th instant I sent Mr. Wilkinson to inquire of the viceroy what had been done, and to specify what measures I would wish him to adopt in case he desired definite information. His highness said he had deposed the cadì and his subordinate from their offices. Mr. Wilkinson told him that I required the imprisonment not only of the cadì and mufti, but of all the ringleaders in the outrage mentioned in the cadì's letter. I would also expect a fine of \$10,000 to be exacted from their property to compensate Faris for the injuries he had sustained. His highness thought this penalty too severe, but promised to inform me what he would do further in a few days.

On the 21st of August his excellency Noubar Bey, a high functionary of the government, called at the United States consulate and informed me that the viceroy, after removing and degrading the officers of the cadì's court, did not wish to punish the other offenders without further investigation. I then said that this mode of proceeding was too dilatory. I wished his highness to chastise offenders against my government as promptly as he would chastise offenders against his own. There was no need of further investigation. The same facts

which warranted, in the opinion of his highness, the punishment of the *cadi* would justify the punishment of the *cadi's* accomplices. I would not be satisfied without the imprisonment of them all, in addition to a heavy fine. His excellency replied that the viceroy was extremely desirous to meet my wishes, but feared such severe penalties would only produce fresh animosities against the Christians; would not milder penalties serve my purpose better? To this I answered that half-way measures irritated rather than subdued the disorderly, tempting them to try their strength with the government. For the dispersal of mobs, in my own country at least, the superior efficacy of bullets over blank cartridges had been conclusively tested. I again urged the importance of immediate action, that I might report to my government a satisfactory solution of the matter by the next mail.

On the following morning Noubar Bey brought to the consulate the message that his highness had considered my suggestions, and would immediately fine and imprison the thirteen men. He thought, however, that I expected too much; that two or three thousand dollars was as much as they could pay, and a month a long enough term of confinement. I replied that, in consideration of the prompt and handsome manner in which his highness had treated my wishes, I would consent to reduce the pecuniary award to \$5,000; but when so small a period as one month was suggested, I feared his highness did not appreciate the enormity of the crime he proposed to punish. For the culprit who steals my spoons one month might be sufficient; but here was a crime against civilization—a crime which it was the interest of the Egyptian, not less than of my own government, to rebuke, and the minimum of punishment I could accept was one year. I begged his excellency to assure the viceroy that he would never regret having embraced the opportunity I thus gave him of commending his government to the sympathies of the world, and, as I had heard that the viceroy was intending to sail that day for Constantinople, I trusted he would send me a favorable response before his departure. His excellency then returned, promising to report the result of his interview.

About three hours later I received a message that the viceroy had ordered the thirteen men whose names I had mentioned to be imprisoned for one year, and that the fine of five thousand dollars should be exacted from them, each paying according to the degree of his culpability. In order, however, that the payment of Faris might not be delayed, the government would at once pay the money, reimbursing itself afterwards by the collection of the fine.

Accordingly, this morning, just two months since the day of my arrival in Egypt, I had the satisfaction of seeing the messenger of the government deposit a bag containing the five thousand dollars in gold in the office of this consulate general, where it is now held subject to the order of the beneficiary.

In regard to the woman in whose behalf Faris encountered his persecution, I am informed that, having since reasserted before the *moudir* her rejection of Mohammedanism, she has been placed by that officer in charge of the Coptic bishop, and is allowed to follow her new faith without molestation. This extraordinary decision of a Muslim governor in Upper Egypt is quite as significant of the advance of religious toleration as was the satisfaction awarded to Faris.

The admirable decision of the viceroy in this affair is warmly approved by all classes, except, of course, the most bigoted portion of his native subjects. Its effects will be wide-spread and highly auspicious. Religious intolerance has been, for the first time, efficiently rebuked in its most populous stronghold in Upper Egypt, and a fanatical outbreak, which, if unchecked, might have culminated in the bloody tragedies of Jeddah and Damascus, has, by the firm policy of the viceroy, been suppressed and quelled.

I trust it will not be deemed unbecoming also to remark that the success of this consulate in disposing the viceroy to his praiseworthy course will perhaps

be taken as a sign that the efforts of the enemies of our government at home have not as yet destroyed its influence abroad.

Before closing this despatch I cannot refrain from acknowledging my indebtedness in the prosecution of the case of Faris to the efficient co-operation of the American missionaries, Messrs. Lansing, Hogg, and Barnet, and also to the experience and active services of Mr. Wilkinson, the United States vice-consul at Cairo.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. THAYER,
U. S. Consul General.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

A.

Copy of a letter from Faris-el-Hakim, Osiut, to the American missionaries in Cairo and Alexandria. Received at Cairo August 5, 1861.

[Translated from the Arabic original.]

After compliments, I beg to inform you, reverend gentlemen, that I have already written you briefly of my having been bastinadoed by a Muslim mob in the court of justice at Osiut, by order of the cadî and mufti, until I was nearly killed. At that time, however, I was still in a state of great weakness, and therefore was unable to give you a lengthened account of the matter. Now that, by the grace of Jesus, who hath said, "My strength shall be made perfect in weakness," and by means of medicine and surgery, I am somewhat recovered, it behooves me to inform you of the whole matter more in detail, as also what was done in my behalf by my European friends, Messrs. Casavetti and Nicolopulo, and by others, such as the agent of our own exalted government, Abd-el-Messiah, the agent of the French government, and Messrs. Yarfieh, and Giuoreh. The following is a brief statement of the case:

The ulama (learned men) of the Mohammedans were in the habit, from the first opening of the (missionary) bookshop, of coming to me singly and in companies to inquire what was my object in selling books at so cheap a rate. I informed them that it was the beneficence of benevolent people, who, in accordance with the command of God which says, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," knowing that on account of various reasons, one of the chief of which is the ignorance of the mass of the people of their duty to possess it, the word of God is not yet diffused throughout all the world, had given diligence in publishing these books containing the divine covenants, as also in distributing them at a low price, in order to facilitate the possession of them by those who might wish them.

On hearing this, they praised the zeal of this class of people, and some said, "Doubtless this man is at heart a Muslim, from his being so conversant with religious matters, and he feigned himself a Christian from a desire either of money or European protection."

On account of this their opinion, there grew up an apparent friendship towards me on the part of the greater number of them. When, however, I exhibited a disposition to assist my fellow-Christians who might know how to defend their own rights, they became estranged from me, as they then saw that their former opinion was without foundation.

I shall now narrate the story of the woman on whose account I was lately bastinadoed in the court of justice. She (this said woman) was of Coptic origin, but became a Muslimeh upwards of four years ago; recently she returned to

her native religion. Leaving her husband in his native village, she came to the residence of the (Coptic) bishop and declared her intention. The bishop not being at home, his agent brought her to me and informed me of the case. Upon this, the woman aforesaid requested me to be her attorney, in order that if her husband put forth any claim upon her I might undertake her defence before the government, or as might otherwise be necessary.

I acceded to her request, and wrote a paper containing a declaration of my true acceptance of the attorneyship in her case, and also of my lawfully giving over the woman to the agent of the bishop of Osiut; this paper I caused to be signed by the necessary lawful witnesses, first in reference to my acceptance of the attorneyship in her case, and secondly to the obligation of the bishop's agent to produce her when he should be summoned to that effect. This I did from fear that the woman might attempt to make her escape when summoned before the government.

This took place about two months ago. When it became known in Osiut, the secretary of the court of justice exhibited towards me various signs of displeasure; since, however, there was no possibility of their carrying the point at that time, they prevented her husband from submitting his case until there should be a more favorable opportunity.

On the occurrence of the death of Abd-el-Medjid, and the accession of Abd-el-Aziz, they thought, in their vain fancies, that the proper time had come for bringing forward the case, presuming that the weakness of the Mohammedan law in enforcing the execution of its own decisions was now a thing of the past, and that it would now use its old license in the enforcement of its religious and civil laws, and that all freedom in matters of religion had been abolished by the new Sultan. This was all a matter of mere supposition on their part, being not founded on any definite basis.

They accordingly urged upon the husband of the woman to present his case to the government, and to complain of the detention of the woman in the bishop's house by my permission, and that the woman had been enticed by me into the infidel Christian religion.

When the case was presented, his excellency the mudir wrote thereon to the chief of the government police that Faris should be summoned, and that the woman and her daughter should be demanded of him and delivered up to justice. When the chief of the police made this demand to me, and I brought the woman with her daughter, he sent me to the police court.

On entering I found about sixty men present and a number of the "ulama," (learned doctors,) together with the cadi and mufti. I seated myself (in the lowest place) on the lower end of the divan, upon which the secretary of the cadi reproached me, and said, "Sit upon the ground." From this insult, and from its being so different from their ordinary treatment of me, and especially from the irrelevant questions put to me, I understood their evil purpose, and therefore answered them, to the utmost of my ability, in the most civil and respectful manner. Finding that they had not accomplished their purpose of exciting me to say something rash or improper, they stirred up the ignorant people to insult me with reproachful language. On this I attempted to leave the court, which when they perceived they prevented me, and the cadi said: "Why have you come hither?" I replied, "If your lordship will have the goodness to read the petition, and the judgment of his excellency thereto annexed, you will understand the cause of my appearing before you." The secretary then read the petition and the judgment, (order for my appearance,) and said: "Why do you detain the woman with you?" I remained silent; whereupon the cadi said, "Why do you not answer the secretary?" I replied, "May it please your lordship, I am her attorney and not her detainer, and therefore I abstained from answering, seeing that (the order annexed to) the petition which is in the hands of his honor (the secretary) orders the appearance of her attorney, not of her

keeper." The *cadi* then said, "We do not acknowledge your right of attorney." On this I thanked him for relieving me of my obligation. He then said, "It is not for this that we reject your right of attorney, but because you are an infidel, and have occasioned infidelity in our town!" I then said to him with all respect, "I should think your lordship could not believe that a person like me is able to originate either infidelity or faith, seeing that is a matter in the hand of God." Whereupon the mufti said, "Oh, thou accursed one! Thou infidel! Thou pig! Thou polluted one! Dost thou revile the religion of the *cadi*?" He then stirred up some of the crowd, which had now increased to about two hundred persons, to beat me, whereupon the brother of the *cadi* came forward, spat in my face, and struck me on the head. The *cadi* then said, "Beat him," when a man came forward called Ayyûb Kâshif, who said: "Oh, thou accursed infidel! Dost thou think that Abd-el-Medjid still lives? He is dead, and with him has died the Christian religion, and also the reproach of Islam, and in his place has arisen Abd-el-Aziz, who has brought back to the religion of Islam its ancient honor." So saying, he struck me with a staff on my hand, spat in my face, and kicked me on the stomach.

Upon this the common people rushed upon me, and commenced to beat me one after another with staves and shoes, spitting on me and throwing earth on my head. As, however, I did not shed tears, nor utter any cry of pain, they imagined that this kind of beating did not much affect me. The *cadi*, therefore, ordered the instruments of torture to be brought from the police office, and then said: "Cast him down and put on him the *falakah*," (a species of foot rack, which also serves the purpose of raising and supporting the feet while the *bastinado* is administered.) He then arose and commenced *bastinadoing* me on the thighs, &c. Kâshif, who has been formerly mentioned, came forward and beat me also, together with the mufti and his secretary, Abn Kara'a, and the *ulama* followed, each one in his turn. They then sat down and said: "Let every one who loves the prophet beat this accursed one." This beating lasted about half an hour, when the crowd began to desist a little. Seeing that I was in a fainting state, one of them kicked me on the head to arouse me. Kâshif now came forward again and commenced beating me on the feet, saying to those who held the "*falakah*," "Screw it violently!" The *cadi* also came forward again, together with those above mentioned, who again took turn in beating me, saying to the crowd: "Why have you quit beating him?" One said, "We fear he will die." Whereupon the *cadi* and Ayyûb Kâshif cried out: "Kill him! let him die, and there will be no blame upon any of you; and if any investigation is made concerning this dog, we will be responsible for the affair." Upon this the crowd came forward and did as they were desired. This second beating had lasted about a quarter of an hour, when I swooned away and they thought I had died. During this beating (on my feet) they kept continually striking me with their shoes and boots on my head and body, at the same time kicking me with their feet. On reviving, I said to Kâshif, "For God's sake have pity on me." He replied, "Become a Muslim, oh, accursed one, and thou shalt be saved." I then cried, "Oh, Jesus, save me!" Upon this he exclaimed, "Kill him and let Jesus come and save him."

When I thus despaired of life I hastened for refuge to Jesus. At this crisis the *cadi* mounted, (on horseback,) and ordered me to be brought along with him. As I was taken along in that wretched state, now dragged on the ground, and now pulled along on my feet, they continued to beat me and spit and throw dust on me, screaming all the time at the pitch of their voices, "There is no deity but God, and no religion but Islam." Thus we came to the palace of the governor; there we met the chief of the city police, the owner of the above-mentioned instruments (of torture.) When he saw me in so pitiable a state, he commanded that I should be released. He then departed straightway.

The mudir not being present, (in his palace,) they remanded me to the police

court, and I fared even worse in returning than while coming. The space of time consumed in coming and returning was half an hour.

On re-entering (the police court) I found Shekh-el-Gusi present in company with all the Muslim *ulama*. As I was on the point of sitting down, before I had touched the ground, he raised his staff and cried with a loud voice, "Beat him, kill him, burn him!" Thus, after I had thought my life was to be spared, I again lost all hope, and appealed to one of them, saying, "Pity me for God's sake, and give me a drink of water." "No," he replied, "turn Muslim, O! accursed one, and thou shalt be freed from all thy torments." At this juncture several Christians came in to ascertain what was the cause of the crowding together of all the Mohammedan sect in the street adjoining the police office. They were immediately expelled, the Muslims saying to them: "If you wish to know what has happened, it is that your Faris, (a word in Arabic signifying champion,) we have taken his life from him, and when we have done with him we shall finish up with you, O ye infidels, O ye accursed ones!"

The crowd then recommenced to beat me by order of the *cadi*, and went out with me from the court in this manner to the street, with great noise and shouting, more so than when I was taken to the *divan* of the *mudir*, until they brought me to the door of the prison. They then thrust me into the criminal cell of the prison, and bound me with an iron chain. This was about the fourth hour of the day, the 17th of Moharram, (11 a. m. 23d July.) About an hour after this Wasif-el-Khayat, the American consular agent, sent off a telegraphic despatch informing the American consul at Cairo of my beating and imprisonment. Next day a telegraphic despatch arrived informing him that said consul had been deposed from office. On the same day on which the telegraphic despatch had been sent (to Cairo) he also wrote a letter to his excellency the consul aforesaid, to which no answer has yet been received. On the same day I also wrote to you, reverend gentlemen, a letter, which I sent by post. I know not yet whether it reached you.

About the ninth hour (4. p. m.) I fell apparently into a dying state, and as the *mudir* and the government physician were absent, (from town,) the head of the police sent a note to the *cadi*, in which he informed him that in reference to the man Faris, whom he had bastinadoed and sent to be imprisoned: "We have imprisoned him according to your command, and he is now dying. What, therefore, is your decision, and what shall I further do in the case?" To this the answer returned was: "Send him to his house." Being in the condition in which I was, they carried me in a wooden litter, while I was in a state of perfect unconsciousness. After resting some time in the house, and through the use of certain means employed by those who were present, I was restored to partial consciousness. They then demanded bail, and because I would offer none they took me back to prison, bearing me in their arms. At this juncture a letter was written by the above-named friends of mine to his excellency the *mudir*, informing him of what had happened, and expressing their strong fears for their own safety from a rising of the Muslims, lest that should happen to them which had befallen the inhabitants of Damascus and Jedda.

His excellency immediately ordered Mohammed Effendi to get me set at liberty, and also sent his physician to attend on me. He reached me at the seventh hour of the night, (2 a. m. 24th July,) and brought me a sympathizing message from the *mudir*. He then sent me out of prison and conducted me to my house. The *mudir* also arrived in person in the morning, and summoned into his presence the *cadi*, mufti, *ulama*, Ayyup Kashif, and the above-named Franks. He reprov'd the *cadi*, reviled Kashif very severely, and also reproached the rest of the Muslims who were present, on account of their seditious proceedings. He also sent out a crier to proclaim in the city that no further outrages be committed, and that whoever should transgress (this order) should be sent to the galleys. He then sent the assistant of the chief physician, who

examined my whole body and reported on my state. In this declaration he says: "Concerning Faris, I found him with his thighs swollen and blue, as also his back. His feet are wounded, and in one of them there is a deep gash, caused by beating with instruments of torture, courbashes, staves," &c. The mudir ordered a record to be made of this deposition.

The investigation is still going on. On the 20th Moharram (26th July) his excellency sent to me for a statement of what had happened to me, its cause, and by whom inflicted, in order that justice might be done. I sent him an answer almost in the words of this letter. I judged it necessary that I should also forward it to you, reverend sirs; firstly, that you may be assured of my safety, and secondly, that you may know the whole affair in detail.

What I have now said is sufficient, and if anything new occurs I shall inform you. Asking for your prayers.

FARIS-EL-HAKIM.

Osiut, 21st Moharram.

(Corresponding to the 27th July, 1861.)

B.

THE CASE OF FARIS.

Copy of the cadî's statement to the mudir, (governor.)

[Translated from the Arabic.]

17 MOHARRAM, 1278. [23 July, 1861.]

Be it known that in the presence of the following most worshipful and learned men, viz: the worshipful Zeyn Rafia, head of the most honorable aristocracy of Osiut, and the most learned man, Sheikh Mahmud Ahmed Kura'a, and the learned man Sheikh Abdalla Ali Effendi Esh-shune, and the learned man Sheikh Hassan Ibrahim, Besmik-el-Musa, and others of the most honorable ulama, and the great and most respectable Emir Ayub Kashif Bazzada, and the honorable Mohammed Effendi Seyf Eddem, and the honorable Mohammed Mustafa Abd-en-Nasir, and Abd-Er-Rahman Ahmed, Abn-Duah, Abd-el-Maksud, and Abd-El- Djeleeb, and the pilgrim Hassan Ali, El-Keilani, the most worshipful Abd-Er-Rahman Ahmed Ez-zahery, and others of the pillars of justice and secretaries. A messenger came from the chief of police of the mudir of Osiut, bringing a man having a petition addressed to his excellency the mudir, purporting that he had a wife whom he had married after she became Muslimeh, five years ago, who had borne him a daughter, now about four years of age, and that a Syrian Christian, by the name of Faris, at present residing in Osiut, had enticed her from her religion and taken her to the bishop's house.

To this petition his excellency the mudir appended judgment to the chief of police of the city, ordering him to take the woman, and him with whom she was, and send her with the petitioner to the court of justice for the legal decision of the case. In their presence the petitioner, Ali Hamadi, her husband, of the people of Sahil Seliné, claimed that his wife Fatima, then present in the court, was (formerly) a Christian woman, and had become a Muslimeh, through the interposition of the cadî of Abutiz, five years ago; that she had borne him a daughter, now four years of age; and that a Syrian, by the name of Faris, then present in the court, had deceived her, and enticed her from her religion, and had caused her to enter into the Christian religion; that he had taken her into the bishop's house, having agreed with her that he would marry her to another

man, and had kept her in his house three days; and that he (the husband) demanded his rights according to the Mohammedan law in the matter.

She, on being asked to answer to the charges of her husband, assented to the same, and confessed that she had abandoned the Mohammedan religion and returned to her original faith.

The Mohammedan religion was then offered to her, and she accepted it, but immediately returned to her infidelity, and obstinately persisted in it. It was again offered to her, but she continued obstinate, which, when Faris heard, he withstood the lawful sentence of the court, and said: "Since she has abandoned the religion of Islam and returned to her original faith, you have no further authority over her in the premises. I am her attorney, and shall marry her to whomsoever I will, according to Christian law." I then informed him that "that could not be in the land of Islam, protected by the power of the Sultan of Islam and the the most potent viceroy, but that that might take place in the land of infidelity. He then replied, "Your religion is infidelity." Upon this I ordered him to hold his peace. Others of those present spake with him, pushed him, and spat in his face. He therefore demanded satisfaction for being pushed and spit upon, when he was beaten certain stripes.

In reference to his guilt in having reviled our religion openly in the court, his having called the religion of Islam infidelity, and his assertion that he would marry the woman aforesaid to a Christian of his religion, and his effrontery in all evil, these things are a great reproach to religion, its professors, and its country, as also to the Defender and Upholder of the Faith, the exalted our Lord the Sultan, the most high and potent viceroy of Egypt, and the sheikhs of Islam in the Hejaz, (the sacred part of Arabia,) Egypt, and Mesopotamia. When we therefore saw his base obstinacy, so reproachful to our religion, we sent him to the keeper of the prison, since your excellency was absent. After your return the matter will be presented to you, that you may see what he has done in attacking the Mohammedan religion, and in causing scepticism among the common people, who are uninformed in religion. You will then be able to do what is demanded by the urgency of the case, or command us to give diligence in defending our faith, as is our duty, and the affair is yours. May your power be prolonged.

C.

THE CASE OF FARIS.

Copy of the mudir's reply to the cadi of Osiut, the Sheikh Zeyn ed dem, associate cadi, Sheikh Mohammed Kera'a, chief secretary of the court of justice, and Sheikh Abdallah Ali Effendi, mufti.

[Translated from the Arabic.]

(Know) that when the chief of police came to me last Thursday, 17 Moharram, 1278, (23d July, 1861,) while I was in Abuty, and informed me of what had happened in the police court, in the beating of Faris mon sur, the Syrian, and you having wished to imprison him, to which the chief of police would not consent, but said that you should set him at liberty and allow him to go to his house, and when afterwards there came a letter to me from the Europeans of Osiut, informing me of the tumult and panic created by the insolence of the Muslims towards the Christians on account of their religion, and (stating) that all this had resulted from your treatment of Faris in the court, (adding that he had since) been cast into prison; and having received a letter from you stating

what Faris had done, and how he had reviled the religion of Islam, and that he had been beaten in the court:

On reading the above-mentioned letters, and having heard the verbal report of the chief of police, I ordered my agent to go to the prison by night and release the said Faris. I then came and demanded an audience with you and those concerned in the affair. On your arrival, and when a statement of the case was demanded of you, the *cadi* replied, and what he said confirmed the report of the European gentlemen as to the tumult and panic in the town, for he (the *cadi*) stated that "that was about to fall out which had happened in Jedda and Syria."

Now it was wrong and improper to do what you did without judgment (having been given.) For the origin of it was the affair of the woman who was formerly a Muslimeh, but who now wishes to return to her Christianity, and, as she has been married to a Muslim, and had by him a daughter, the case was referred to the law in your quarter that you might attend to it, give your decision thereupon, and forward it to the court of the government.

Therefore what was done by the advice of those who were in the court was wrong. For though it were admitted that said Faris said what was improper against religion, it was not lawful for you to permit him to be beaten or imprisoned by force, but it was your duty to write me of what he had done, and then with the cognizance of the government that would have been done with him which the law and rules demand. You should not have beaten him nor permitted any one to harm him, as it is evident to all, both learned and common people, that such outrage upon any one is unlawful and improper.

You, however, took him with a mob of common people to the chief of police that he might be imprisoned; and when he would not consent to imprison him, but requested you to set him at liberty and let him go to his house, and then left your presence, you did not do so, but took him a second time to the court, beating and insulting him all the way, and then put him in prison in this state, as he (Faris) testifies in his paper; (wherein) he also states that all that was done to him originated with Ayyub Kashif, yourselves, and others who were present in the court.

Now, I cannot understand why these men were assembled in the court, seeing that they had nothing to do in the affairs of the court, nor why you followed their counsel in a matter to the disturbance of the peace and the exciting of the subjects of the government against each other. It was specially improper in men like Ayyub Kashif and others who are not in the service of the government, since their presence without sufficient reason makes such an affair look very suspicious, as is also said in the letter of Faris. It is my duty to ask you the reason of this, that you may clearly explain it to me, so that I may understand it, and order what may be necessary.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Thayer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 9, 1861.

SIR: Your despatch of the 26th of August, No 5, has been received. The account of the prosecution which you instituted against the persons guilty of acts of intolerance and persecution towards Faris, an agent of the American missionaries in Upper Egypt, and its success, is very interesting, and the proceeding itself receives the emphatic approbation of the government.

I send herewith an autographic letter of the President, addressed to his royal highness the pacha, expressing due acknowledgments of the vigor,

energy, and enlightened liberality of his conduct in this matter, which cannot fail to excite a deep interest throughout the United States, and even among other Christian nations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WM. S. THAYER, Esq.,

Consul-General of the U. S., Alexandria, Egypt.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, to his highness Mohammed Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt and its dependencies, &c., &c.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received from Mr. Thayer, consul-general of the United States at Alexandria, a full account of the liberal, enlightened, and energetic proceedings which, on his complaint, you have adopted in bringing to speedy and condign punishment the parties, subjects of your highness in Upper Egypt, who were concerned in an act of cruel persecution against Faris, an agent of certain Christian missionaries in Upper Egypt.

I pray your highness to be assured that these proceedings, at once so prompt and so just, will be regarded as a new and unmistakable proof equally of your highness's friendship for the United States, and of the firmness, integrity, and wisdom with which the government of your highness is conducted.

Wishing you great prosperity and success, I am your good friend.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1861.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State*

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POLICE FORCE IN BALTIMORE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Communication from General John A. Dix in relation to maintaining a small police force in Baltimore, Maryland.

MAY 23, 1862.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a communication from Major General John A. Dix, with regard to the compensation of a small police force retained by him. The amount, according to the estimate of General Dix, required to pay this force, and for contingent expenses, will be \$10,080 for one year from the 20th of March last; and I recommend the appropriation by Congress of this sum for the purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Maryland, April 22, 1862.

SIR: On surrendering the late police to the city of Baltimore I retained, agreeably to your authority, a small force, the aggregate compensation of which is \$790 per month. The usual practice has been to pay once a fortnight. The first month expired on the 20th instant, and I am very desirous to have the payment made. There will be a contingent expenditure of about \$50 per month for office rent, fuel, stationery, &c.

Will you please advise me how the payment shall be made?

Respectfully asking your early attention to the subject, I am, very respectfully,
yours,

JOHN A. DIX, *Major General.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ESTIMATES FOR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR
DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

*Estimates for additional appropriations for the War Department for the
present and fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.*

MAY 23, 1862.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith estimates of additional appropriations, amounting to \$9,200, required for the War Department for the remainder of the present, and for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1863; and to commend the same to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 20, 1862.

Estimate of amount required to supply deficiency in the appropriation for fuel, lights, &c., for the northwest executive building, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, \$2,000.

This deficiency is caused by changes, alterations, and repairs of the building, the high price of fuel, and the large quantity of it, as well as of gas consumed, by reason of the great increase of the business of the department; and, by the necessity of employing two additional watchmen from the first of January last.

JOHN POTTS,
Disbursing Clerk, War Department.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING,
Corner of F and 17th streets, May 2, 1862.

Estimate of amount necessary to supply deficiency in appropriation for general purposes of the government building at the corner of F and 17th streets, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, \$1,000.

It is respectfully submitted that an appropriation of at least the above amount is needed to cover expenses consequent upon increase of quantity and price of fuel consumed, and upon cost of fitting eighteen rooms for offices of the quartermaster general's and ordnance departments; expenses rendered necessary by the existing rebellion, and which could not be foreseen in the fall of 1860, when the regular estimate for the expenses of the year ending 30th of June, 1862, was prepared.

JAMES EVELETH,
Superintendent of Government Building, &c.

Estimate of the probable amount required by the subsistence department on account of contingencies during the year ending June 30, 1863.

DATA UPON WHICH THIS ESTIMATE IS MADE.

House rent	\$2, 400 00
Pay of watchmen	1, 200 00
Stationery, fuel, lights, and incidental expenses	1, 400 00
Total.....	5, 000 00

J. P. TAYLOR,
Commissary General of Subsistence.
 OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, April 24, 1862.

Estimate of additional appropriations required for the War Department for the remainder of the present, and for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For fuel, lights, watchmen, &c., for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862	\$2, 000 00
For two additional watchmen for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, at \$600 each.....	1, 200 00

BUILDING CORNER OF F AND 17TH STREETS.

For fuel, compensation, and miscellaneous items for the year ending 30th June, 1862.....	1, 000 00
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OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL.

For stationery, rent, pay of watchmen, fuel, gas, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1863.....	\$5,000 00
	<hr/>
	9,200 00
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EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 20, 1862

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of the 22d instant, calling for further correspondence relative to Mexican affairs.

MAY 27, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, calling for further correspondence relative to Mexican affairs.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1862.

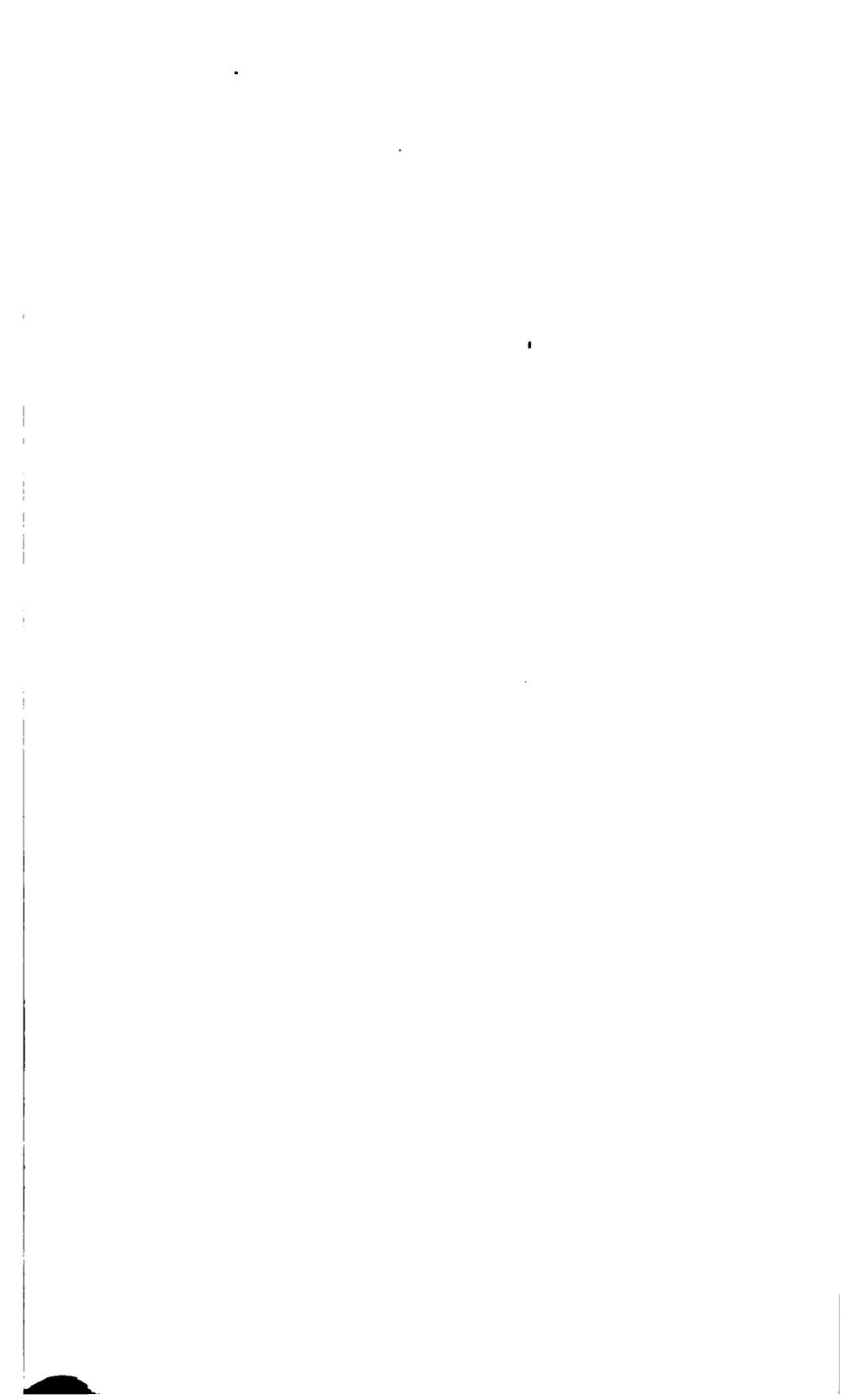
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 23, 1862.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d instant, requesting the President to transmit to that House, if not incompatible with the public interest, "copies of such correspondence as may have been received by this government since that accompanied by the message of April 14, 1862, relating to the condition of affairs in Mexico, and the breaking up of the treaty with the latter by the allied powers," has the honor to report that it is not deemed expedient to comply with the request at the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The PRESIDENT.



STEVENS'S BATTERY.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

IN RELATION TO

The expenditure of the appropriation for the completion of "Stevens's steam battery."

MAY 28, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 27, 1862.*

SIR: The 2d section of the act of Congress making additional appropriations for the naval service, approved April 17, 1862, appropriated \$783,294 for the immediate completion of Stevens's battery, now partially constructed at Hoboken, New Jersey, with a proviso "that said money shall not be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the same will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery."

A committee, appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the last session of Congress, having, after a thorough investigation, made an elaborate report adverse to this vessel, I was not prepared to declare that her completion would "secure to the public service an efficient steam battery," nor could I, under the responsibility imposed upon me, go forward to expend the large sum appropriated, without further inquiry.

Considering that an opinion as to the efficiency of the steam battery, if completed, could be best pronounced by a board of experts in such matters, I appointed such a board for that purpose. The board was composed of Captain Charles H. Davis, United States navy, president; Colonel Richard Delafield, United States army; S. M. Pook, naval constructor; Samuel V. Merrick, esq., of Philadelphia; and Moses Taylor, esq., of New York.

The board met at New York on the 23d of April, and adjourned on the 2d of May. They stated in their report that they had made themselves well acquainted with the views and plans of Mr. Stevens, as they then existed; had read the descriptions presented by him; inspected the vessel, and the models of the vessel and of the armament; and were of opinion "that the completion of the steamer of Mr. Stevens in such a manner as to 'secure to the public service an efficient steam battery' will require modifications rendered necessary by recent important changes in the art of war, and with these modifications this object may be accomplished."

The board having presented no specifications or stated the modifications that would be required to make the vessel an efficient steam battery, in conformity with their report, the late members were requested individually to furnish the department with this information, so necessary for intelligent action. They have accordingly done so. They are of opinion that the vessel, if completed on the plans of Mr. Stevens, will not make an efficient steam battery, and state in detail the modifications required.

In view of these reports, and the presumption that Congress, in appropriating the sum for completing the steamer of Mr. Stevens, contemplated that the vessel should be completed in accordance with his plans, and, when so completed, should be an efficient steam battery, I do not feel authorized to expend the money appropriated for the purpose indicated unless Congress shall so direct.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. G. A. GROW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NATIONAL DEBT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN ANSWER TO

Resolution of the House of May 28, 1862, transmitting statement of the particulars of the national debt on the 29th day of May, 1862.

JUNE 4, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1862.*

SIR: In compliance with the terms of a resolution of the House of Representatives dated May 28, 1862, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the public debt on the 29th ultimo, and of the average rate of interest paid on the entire public debt.

With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of the particulars of the national debt on May 29, 1862.

Under what act.	Rate of interest.	Amount.	Total.
Loan of 1842.....	6 per cent.....	\$2,883,364 11	\$70,104,955 91
Do .. 1847.....	.....do.....	9,415,250 00
Do .. 1848.....	.....do.....	8,908,341 80
Do .. 1858.....	5 per cent.....	20,000,000 00	
Do .. 1860.....	.....do.....	7,022,000 00
Do .. 1861.....	6 per cent.....	18,415,000 00	
Texan indemnity	5 per cent.....	3,461,000 00	
Treasury notes issued prior to 1857	Interest stopped..	105,111 64	3,382,161 64
Treasury notes under act of December 23, 1857.....	.....do.....	175,900 00
Treasury notes under act of December 17, 1860.....	.....do.....	221,650 00
Treasury notes under acts of June 22, 1860, and February and March, 1861	6 per cent.....	2,767,900 00	
Treasury notes under acts of March 2, July 17, and August 5, 1861.....	.....do.....	111,600 00
Three years' 7.3 bonds	7.3 per cent.....	120,523,450 00	
Twenty years' bonds	6 per cent.....	50,000,000 00	170,523,450 00
Oregon war debt.....do.....	878,450 00	145,880,000 00
United States notes	No interest.....		
Certificates of indebtedness.....	6 per cent.....	47,199,000 00	
5.20 years' bonds.....do.....	2,699,400 00	49,898,400 00
Four per cent. temporary loan..	4 per cent.....	5,913,042 21	50,778,566 54
Five per cent. temporary loan ..	5 per cent.....	44,865,524 35	
			491,445,984 11

Average rate of interest paid on the entire debt is $4\frac{254}{1000}$ per cent. per annum.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN ANSWER TO

A resolution of the House of the 2d of June, in relation to the authority and action of the Hon. Edward Stanly, military governor of North Carolina.

JUNE 6, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d of June, in relation to the authority and action of the Hon. Edward Stanly, military governor of North Carolina.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June 4, 1862.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 4, 1862.*

SIR : In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 2d of June, in relation to the powers conferred on the military governor of North Carolina, I have the honor to state—

1. That a copy of the letter of appointment and instructions to Governor Stanly are hereto annexed.

2. That Governor Stanly has not been instructed by the government to prevent the education of children, white or black, in the State of North Carolina.

3. That this department has no official information that Governor Stanly has interfered to prevent the education of white or black children in said State ; but that a copy of the resolution of the House has been transmitted to him for report upon his action on the subject, which, when received, will be communicated to you.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1862.

SIR: You are hereby appointed military governor of the State of North Carolina, with authority to exercise and perform, within the limits of that State, all and singular the powers, duties, and functions pertaining to the office of military governor (including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals and suspend the writ of habeas corpus) during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, &c., &c.,
Washington, D. C.

[SEAL.]

Attested by the Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 4, 1862.

A true copy.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., May 20, 1862.

SIR: The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and power devolved on you by the appointment of military governor of North Carolina.

Instructions have been given to Major General Burnside to aid you in the performance of your duty and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a governor's guard, and to act under your directions.

It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the federal government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instruction, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. Specific instructions will be given when requested. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of the department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY,
Military Governor of North Carolina.

A true copy.

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant General.*

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Correspondence had by Major General John E. Wool in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war.

JUNE 11, 1862.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., June 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith to the House of Representatives copies of the correspondence had by Major General John E. Wool in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FORT MONROE, *June 6, 1862.*

SIR: I communicated to you by telegraph this morning the result of my efforts to effect the release of our officers held as hostages by delivering the rebel privateersmen.

In order that you may fully understand the negotiation, I have the honor to send herewith copies of the correspondence in twelve letters, also Lieutenant Colonel Whipple's report on this subject, concluding with Colonel Whipple's report to me on his return with the privateersmen from City Point.

I believe this will fully demonstrate that I have promptly conceded to all the demands of General Huger in order to effect the release of Colonel Corcoran and the other hostages, as well as a general exchange of our prisoners, and thus relieve the great anxiety of their many friends. I regret the effort has been so unsuccessful.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, May 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I will receive the 490 prisoners of war, as mentioned in your communication of the 1st of May, on Monday next, the 5th instant, or any day you will name, at or near the light house above Newport News.

In regard to those prisoners retained in the United States as privateersmen, I have only to remark that they are held as prisoners of war, and for exchange on the same terms as mentioned in my letter of the 13th February, 1862.

I feel assured that there will be no difficulty in making all exchanges on fair and honorable terms as between you and myself. I will make out a roll of all your officers, prisoners in our possession and on parole, as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Major General B. HUGER,
Commanding at Norfolk, Virginia.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK,
Norfolk, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have your letter of the 2d instant. On the faith of your statement that our privateersmen are prisoners of war, and will be exchanged, the officers heretofore held as hostages will be exchanged on the same terms as any others.

As it is but fair those longest in captivity should be released first, I request you will let the privateersmen be released, and I will reciprocate, and release those longest confined.

I have requested General Winder to send prisoners from Richmond to Newport News on Monday, the 5th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major General Commanding.

Major General J. E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

A true copy.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 19, 1862.

SIR: I would propose the following exchanges: Captain Henry Bowman for Captain H. F. Robertson, 27th Virginia regiment; Captain George W. Rock-

wood for Captain W. J. Seargeant, 21st Virginia regiment; First Lieutenant J. E. Green for First Lieutenant S. C. Williams; Second Lieutenant B. B. Vassall for Second Lieutenant William Wade, 4th Virginia; First Lieutenant F. J. Crilly, 7th infantry, and Lieutenant M. C. Causten, 19th infantry, for any officers of equal rank now prisoners of war in our hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Major General B. HUGER,
Richmond, Virginia.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, May 19, 1862.

SIR: I have received your several despatches of the 3d and 11th instant, and also one of the 3d from Brigadier General Winder, informing me of the transporting of 862 prisoners of war, rank and file, which were received with a number more, making, I believe, in all, 886, at or near Newport News on the day appointed; all which would have been acknowledged before this if events in the field had not prevented. Yours of the 11th would have been replied to immediately if I had known your whereabouts.

I was prepared to make exchanges on the terms you proposed in your communication of the 3d instant, and I am now ready to exchange, or release on parole until they can be fairly exchanged, the privateersmen you mentioned, provided you will exchange, on parole, upon the same terms, the hostages now held on their account. I will have the privateersmen sent to this post to be forwarded to you at any place you may designate on the James river, provided you will send forward at the same time the hostages, Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, &c. This being accomplished, if I rightly understand your communication, will open the way for all other exchanges.

I herewith forward the names of several officers to be exchanged, should the above proposition be approved or sanctioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Major General B. HUGER,
Richmond, Virginia.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 5.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF APPOMATTOX,
Petersburg, Virginia, May 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I received your two letters of the 19th this morning.

The list of officers you propose for exchange will be forwarded to the war department, and I have no doubt they will be willing to exchange these and all others as soon as the privateersmen are released. If you will release upon parole the privateersmen, and send them to me at City Point, I will return you

such number of the officers, heretofore retained as hostages for them, as would be their equivalent, according to the rates of exchange prescribed by the cartel between the United States and Great Britain in 1813—the captains of privateersmen to rank as lieutenants of the navy, and the mates of the privateers as masters' mates. If you will have the rank and number of the privateersmen made out, and their equivalent of officers now retained as hostages for them, such officers will be released unconditionally and returned to you. Any of the other hostages that may not be required for exchange for the privateers will be released upon parole, to be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or their equivalent, according to the cartel above alluded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major General Commanding.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

A true copy.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 6.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, May 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of the 20th instant, on the subject of exchanging prisoners of war, and hasten to inform you that orders have already been sent to forward at once all privateersmen to this place for exchange or parole. As soon as they arrive I will forward them to City Point, on James river, expecting to meet the hostages of the United States for exchange or parole at that point. You and myself can easily make proper exchanges agreeably to the cartel between the United States and Great Britain, agreed upon in 1813. Please reply when it will be agreeable to receive the privateersmen and forward the hostages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General B. HUGER,
Commanding at Petersburg, Virginia.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF APPOMATTOX,
Petersburg, Virginia, May 23, 1862.

GENERAL: I have detained your boat until to-day, expecting an answer from Richmond as to the time when the prisoners to be exchanged for the privateersmen could reach here. I have not yet received an answer, and I am not aware of the location of these officers, or when they could reach here; but I can assure you I consider the war department have fully agreed to the terms stated in my letter of the 3d instant to you, and which have been accepted by yourself.

I must be responsible that on the delivery of all the privateersmen all the officers retained as hostages will be released upon parole, the details of the exchanges to be arranged between us according to the cartel referred to, and such of the officers as are not exchanged in this way to remain on parole until exchanged for others. If not interrupted by movements in the field, I will promise to have the officers forwarded as soon as possible, and will send notice to any of your vessels, and request you may be notified to send for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major General Commanding.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

A true copy.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 8.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, May 25, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received by flag of truce your communication of the 23d instant.

I have made arrangements to have the privateersmen forwarded to you as soon as you can procure our hostages. Captain Milward, who goes with the flag, will wait for any communication you may have to make on the subject of this letter.

Colonel Roger W. Hanson, 2d Kentucky regiment, goes with the flag of truce on parole, under the expectation of procuring an exchange for Colonel Corcoran, a hostage.

This exchange, if you should think proper to make it, will in nowise interfere with the delivery of the privateersmen who have been placed subject to my orders, and who will be released, as I have promised, as soon as you can comply with the arrangements suggested in your letter of the 23d; in a word, the privateersmen shall be sent you, as I have promised.

Second Lieutenant Spicer Whitaker, of Chapel Hill, Virginia, accompanies the flag to procure an exchange with Second Lieutenant Noble Tyner, 14th Iowa regiment. If you agree to the arrangement, and will promise to send me Lieutenant Tyner, Lieutenant Whitaker can go on his parole until Lieutenant Tyner reports to me at Fort Monroe, when he (Lieutenant Whitaker) will be released from his parole.

Captain H. H. Robertson, of the confederate army, also goes with the flag of truce, to procure an exchange with Captain Bowman, 15th Massachusetts volunteers, now on parole in the north. If you agree to the exchange and release Captain Bowman from his parole, Captain Robertson will be released from his parole.

I also send on Private John D'Antignac, of Company B, 10th Georgia regiment, and Alexander E. Foeket, of the same company and regiment, taken at Yorktown.

Private R. A. Palmer, 3d Georgia volunteers, will be released and sent to you as soon as the condition of his wounds will permit him to travel.

If you do not agree to the exchanges of Colonel Hanson, Captain H. H.

Robertson, and Second Lieutenant Whitaker, as proposed, they will return with the flag of truce to Fort Monroe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General B. HUGER,
Commanding Department of Appomattox, Petersburg, Va.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF APPOMATTOX,
Chesterfield County, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received your letters of 25th instant. In my letter of May 3 I state the terms on which I am authorized to exchange officers heretofore held as hostages for the privateersmen, and say: "As soon as these men are exchanged, any other officers that have been held by us as hostages will be exchanged as usual."

In my letter of May 20 I state: "If you will have the rank and number of the privateersmen made out, and their equivalent of officers now retained as hostages for them, such officers will be released unconditionally and returned to you. Any of the other hostages who may not be required for exchange of privateers will be released on parole, to be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or their equivalent, according to the cartel above alluded to."

In my letter of the 23d I state the same thing. In yours of the 25th you state you send Colonel Hanson in exchange for Colonel Corcoran, but you do not send the privateers.

I regret I cannot agree to the exchange of any of the hostages until the privateersmen are delivered, when all will be exchanged or released on parole to be exchanged. The hostages are some distance in the interior, but can be sent you in a few days' notice. If you will name a day for the arrival of the privateers, I will have your officers sent for to meet them.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Major General Commanding.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,
Commanding Department of Virginia.

A true copy.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 25, 1862.

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with the flag of truce to City Point, and transmit your despatches to Major General Huger if he is in that vicinity. Petersburg hitherto has been his headquarters. If you find the general, communicate to him that you will await his reply to my letter.

Colonel Hanson, Captain Robertson, and Lieutenant Whitaker, go with the flag with the hope and expectation of getting exchanged. If they do not accomplish the object of their wishes, they will be brought back to Fort Monroe. They will be permitted to communicate by writing with Major General Huger, and you will transmit their letters with your despatches.

In conclusion, you will wait a reasonable time for the accomplishment of all the objects of the flag.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Major General.*

Captain MILLWARD, *Flag of truce.*

A true copy.

DE WITT CLINTON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, June 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I send on parole, to be exchanged according to the cartel agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain in 1813, the privateersmen, prisoners of war, the names and rank of whom will be found in the rolls herewith transmitted, viz: two captains, three first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one midshipman, two pursers, one gunner, one carpenter, one sailmaker, two sailing-masters, one steward, and sixty-nine seamen—in all, eighty-five privateersmen; also five seamen taken from merchant vessels while attempting to run the blockade. All of whom will be delivered on your delivering to Lieutenant Colonel Whipple, aide-de-camp and chief of my staff, the hostages held and remaining in confinement in the south on account of the said privateersmen now ready to be delivered.

Lieutenant Colonel Whipple goes in charge of the privateersmen, and will communicate with you at the nearest approach to Petersburg, your headquarters. He will wait for the arrival of the hostages, presuming that no unnecessary delay will be required to accomplish an object much desired by all parties interested.

After these exchanges, I presume there will be no difficulty as regards future exchanges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Major General B. HUGER,
Commanding at Petersburg, Virginia.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Fort Monroe, June 1, 1862.

COLONEL: You will take charge of the privateersmen, prisoners of war, numbering in all, including officers, eighty-five men. These are to be delivered, on parole, to Major General Huger, or any other officer appointed to receive

them, on condition that the prisoners of war held as hostages on account of the privateersmen are delivered to you, on parole, to be exchanged hereafter, as well as the privateersmen, according to the cartel agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain in 1813. On your arrival near the headquarters of Major General Huger, you will transmit the despatch addressed to the general, with a note informing him of your arrival and readiness to deliver the privateersmen on his order, on condition of the delivery of the hostages retained as prisoners on their account.

Herewith you will receive a copy of a parole of honor which the officers will all sign, and the seamen will swear not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged.

Should Major General Huger refuse to parole and deliver to you the hostages—Corcoran, Wilcox, and others—you will retain and bring back the privateersmen, as well as all other prisoners. This, however, I do not apprehend, as Major General Huger has agreed to the terms herein proposed.

The five merchant seamen will be permitted to land with the privateersmen on taking an oath not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged.

On your arrival near the place where you will land the flag of truce, you will endeavor to have a gunboat to accompany you to the place where the exchanges will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

Lieut. Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant General.

A true copy.

WILLIAM JAY,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.



C. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, June 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you give a construction to your agreement with General Wool for the exchange of the privateersmen and the persons formerly held as hostages, which requires us to return *all* of the latter for all of the former, and to parole such of the so-called hostages as are not exchanged, and to support this construction you refer me to your letter of May 23 to General Wool.

Upon examining that letter I find that you use the following language: "I must be responsible that on the delivery of *all* the privateersmen all the officers retained as hostages will be released upon parole."

If this were the agreement, there could be no doubt of your promise to return all the "officers retained as hostages;" but in the same letter you state that the agreement was contained in your letter of May 3, and you say, "I consider the war department has fully agreed to the terms stated in my letter of the 3d instant."

The letter of May 3, so far from promising "to return all the officers retained as hostages," as you apparently suppose, confines the proposed exchange to such as General Wool might name, and as would be equivalent to the privateersmen according to the tariff agreed upon by the cartel between Great Britain and the United States in 1813, and consents that when that exchange had been made the other officers held as hostages might be exchanged as usual." There can be no doubt about the agreement; your language is per-

fectly explicit. You say to General Wool, "I will return such officers as you may name in exchange according to the tariff agreed upon by the cartel between Great Britain and the United States in 1813. As soon as these men are exchanged, any other officers that have been held as hostages will be exchanged as usual."

I am willing to perform the agreement which you stated to General Wool that the department had fully agreed to perform, but I cannot consent to carry out a palpable misconstruction of it, much more disadvantageous to the government of the Confederate States than the agreement itself, and evidently the result of mere inadvertence on your part.

Even this erroneous interpretation of your promise is founded on the supposition that "officers were still retained as hostages," when, in fact, they had all been restored to the condition of prisoners of war, and a colonel and three captains were actually then on parole. It is, therefore, not only erroneous in its construction of the agreement actually made, but is founded upon such a misconception of facts that it would not bind you as an independent agreement.

You will, therefore, inform General Wool that the war department will execute faithfully your agreement with him of May 3, without considering whether you were authorized to make it or not; that we will exchange such officers recently held as hostages as he may name for the privateersmen, according to the cartel agreed on, but that we shall hold the others to be exchanged hereafter.

I might justly complain that General Wool, after being informed by General Cobb that the "officers hitherto held as hostages for the privateersmen had been placed on the same footing as other prisoners of war," and knowing that a number of them, more than equivalent to the privateersmen, had actually been paroled, should yet negotiate with you as if they were all still held as hostages, apparently taking advantage of the circumstance that you were not so well informed as himself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

Major General B. HUGER,
Commanding Department of the Appomattox.

Correct copy.

BENJ. HUGER.

HEADQUARTERS HUGER'S DIVISION,
June 5, 1862.

SIR: I enclose you a copy of a letter I received from the war department. I have heard from private persons that the privateersmen whom you promised to send for exchange had arrived at City Point, but no letter to me has as yet been forwarded.

As I had charge of the correspondence with yourself on the subject, I hasten to send you this communication, which I must confess I do not clearly understand. The language of one of my letters may not have been the same as another; but I did intend not to give you all the officers once retained as hostages in exchange for all the privateersmen, but to give you such numbers of them in exchange as would be required by the cartel establishing the equivalent of rank, and the other officers to be exchanged as usual. As you agreed to these terms, and had a sufficient number of our officers, there was no reason why the exchange should not be made at once; and I shall insist, if the privateers have been sent, as I hear, that all the officers referred to above be given in exchange. I think it but fair we should name the officers to be exchanged on our

side; and as the most equitable way, I propose to exchange those who have been longest prisoners, including navy officers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,

Major General Commanding.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,

Or Officer Commanding Department of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA,

June 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Hampton roads on board steamer Massachusetts about three o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 2d instant with flag of truce for City Point, Virginia.

There were on board under my charge the privateersmen, prisoners of war, eighty-five in number; also five men captured from merchant vessels while attempting to run the blockade, with whom, in accordance with your instructions, I was to endeavor to procure the release of our officers held as hostages by the rebels, by delivering the privateersmen within their lines on parole.

I arrived off City Point about 2 p. m. on the same day, and at once addressed a letter to General Huger, informing him of my arrival, and my readiness to exchange prisoners on the terms named in your communication to him, which I also forwarded, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,

"Fort Monroe, June 1, 1862.

"GENERAL: I send a parole to be exchanged according to the cartel agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain in 1813, the privateersmen, prisoners of war, the names and rank of whom will be found in the rolls herewith transmitted, viz: Two captains, three first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one midshipman, two pursers, one gunner, one carpenter, one sailmaker, two sailing-masters, one steward, and sixty-nine seamen, in all, eighty-five privateersmen; also, five seamen taken from merchant vessels while attempting to run the blockade; all of whom will be delivered on your delivering to Lieutenant Colonel Whipple, aide-de-camp and chief of my staff, the hostages held and remaining in confinement in the south on account of the said privateersmen, now ready to be delivered.

"Lieutenant Colonel Whipple goes in charge of the privateersmen, and will communicate with you at the nearest approach to Petersburg, your headquarters. He will wait for the arrival of the hostages, presuming that no unnecessary delay will be required to accomplish an object much desired by all parties interested.

"After these exchanges, I presume there will be no difficulty as regards future exchanges.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,

"Major General."

In reply to these communications I received the following :

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF APPOMATTOX,
“ *Petersburg, Virginia, June 2, 1861.*

“SIR : I am directed by the major general commanding to reply, in answer to your note of this date, that to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, an officer will meet you at City Point with directions to receive the paroled prisoners, and with such instructions relative to them as the government imposed.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“V. C. BARRINGER,
“ *Assistant Adjutant General.*

“Lieut. Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE,
“ *Aide-de-Camp, &c.*”

I acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and added that I presumed that it was understood that the release of the prisoners and hostages was to be simultaneous.

During the afternoon of June 3 I received the following letter :

“HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF APPOMATTOX,
“ *Petersburg, Virginia, June 3, 1862.*

“SIR : By direction of the general commanding, Major Ashe will bear this to you by flag of truce.

“The general regrets that there is some delay in the instructions from the government, but he is of opinion that a perfect understanding has been effected between the government of the Confederate States and that of the United States for a general exchange of all prisoners of war, those taken on the sea as well as those taken by the land.

“In the absence of instructions, the general has directed Major Ashe to receive the prisoners, provided you see fit to deliver them to him, or you can await the reply of the government, which will be delivered to you at 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

“I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“V. C. BARRINGER.

“Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
“ *Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.*”

To this I replied that my instructions did not permit me to deliver the privateersmen until I received the hostages, and that I would await the promised reply at 10 o'clock the next morning.

About five o'clock p. m. the next day, June 4, I received the following letter :

“HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF APPOMATTOX,
“ *Petersburg, Virginia, June 4, 1862.*

“SIR : From a telegram received here from the secretary of war by the commanding general, it appears that there is some misunderstanding as to the “extent of General Huger's promise in his letter of May the 3d, which can only be settled by a conference, and time must be allowed for this.” The general commanding here can do no more than communicate the action of the war department. He hopes, however, that not a moment's delay will be permitted in a fair and honorable exchange of our prisoners.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“V. C. BARRINGER,
“ *Assistant Adjutant General.*

“Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
“ *United States Army Aide-de-Camp, &c.*”

I acknowledged the receipt of this communication, and inquired whether it was intended to hold the proposed conference with me, and, if not with me, with whom and when. At 3 o'clock p. m. the next day I had no reply. I then addressed a letter to General Huger, stating that, having waited until that hour for a reply to my last letter, I should return to Fort Monroe, and that any communications on the subject of the exchange of prisoners would be forwarded by the officers of the navy now at City Point. It was 5 o'clock before I left, having waited twenty-four hours for an answer.

I arrived here with the privateersmen at 8 o'clock a. m. to-day, having been detained by fog.

I would add that, when there was a prospect of effecting the release of the hostages, I put the officers of the privateersmen on their parole, and the seamen on their oath, on condition of their release.

The following named persons refused to take the oath, for the reason that they did not wish to be sent south, but wished to take the oath of allegiance and remain at the north: J. H. Edwards, seaman, Petrel; A. Perusepet, sailing-master, Petrel; W. Dongler, seaman, Beauregard; H. F. Randolph, seaman, Beauregard; F. McBinney, seaman, Beauregard; John Comday, seaman, Beauregard; J. Somer, seaman, Beauregard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,

Lieut. Col., A. D. C., and Chief of Staff.

Major General JOHN E. WOOL,

Fortress Monroe, Virginia.





